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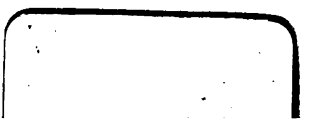

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CONTENTS OF VOL. VII.

	Page
Origin and Affinity of the Languages of Asia and Europe	1
Notes on Manilla, Island of Luçonia	21
Fragment of a Romance	30
On Chinese History and Antiquity	31
The Indian Army	42, 192
Passages in the Life of Alexander the Great	47
The Rev. Mr. Morton and the Oriental Translations of the Scriptures	49
On certain Peculiarities in the Mohammedanism of India	53, 140
Dr. Morrison's Reply to M. Klaproth	58, 139
Judicial System of British India	61
Recorder's Court of Penang	73
The late Bishop of Calcutta	81
Travels in Tartary	89
To ——. From the French	92
Orientalisms of the Greek Writers	93
Admission of Natives of India to Offices	103
On the Policy of the Ancient Egyptians	104
Oriental Review—" Encyclopædia of Ma twan lin "	110, 177, 301
Account of the Islands Erromanga and Tanna	119
The late Mr. William Greenfield	131
Elau, a Papuan Child	132
Bishops in India	137
Our Relations with China	161
Sitti Maani	176
Press of India	190
Payment of the Bengal Army	192
The Wisdom and Learning of Egypt	194
On the Polynesian Dialects	199
Views of Russia in the East	203, 278
Brigadier-General Alexander Walker	204
China	208
Observations on the Musulmans of India	209
The Javanese Language	217
Gray's Elegy	219
The Revenue System of India	220
The Literature of Alexandria	235
The Boden Professorship of Sanscrit at Oxford	241
Institutes of Manu	248, 328
On the Origin of the different Written Characters of the Ancient World	265
Views of Russia in the East	278
Visit to Odessa	279
Plans for the Government of India	281
The Turkish March	288
The Ancient Temples and Ruins of Barolli, in Rajpootana	290
Hindu Law of Inheritance	297
The Psalms of David amongst the Mugs of Chittagong	300
Territories of Allied and Protected States in India	306
A Day's Adventures at Benguela	307
The Medical Service	313
Mr. Coleman's Mythology of the Hindus	315
Condition of the People of India	318

Page
The Black Sea and Sea of Azov 322
Miscellanies, Original and Select 64, 145, 252, 331
Critical Notices 69, 160, 257, 336
Literary Intelligence 70, 259
Examination at Haileybury College 71
Parliamentary Papers 260, 339

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta 1, 73, 129, 173
Madras 19, 86, 137
Bombay 21, 88, 137, 184
Ceylon 22, 138
Singapore 22, 90, 185
Penang 187
Malacca 90, 138, 191
Netherlands India 23, 198
Celebes 91
Borneo 187
China 25, 95, 142, 194
Australasia 35, 97, 149, 195
Persia 24, 94, 140, 193
Madagascar 35, 95
Red Sea 35
Pachalik of Bagdad 94, 140
Syria 95
Mauritius 99, 152, 190
Asiatic Russia 100
Cape of Good Hope 100
St. Helena 100
Abyssinia 141
New Zealand 152, 198
Spanish India 152

REGISTER.

Calcutta 36, 101, 153, 199
Madras 43, 104, 159, 204
Bombay 47, 108, 161, 205
Ceylon 109
Penang 109
Malacca 51, 110
Singapore 110
China 51, 110, 162
Manilla 51
Australasia 51, 162
Cape of Good Hope 110
St. Helena 116, 207
Present Distribution of the Indian Army 208
Debates at the East-India House 52, 210
Minutes of Evidence on East-India Affairs 111, 217
Home Intelligence 67, 115, 163, 223
Prices of European Goods in the East 70, 121, 167, 227
India Securities and Exchanges 71, 122, 168, 228
Shipping Tables, London Markets, &c 69, 123, 169, 229

THE

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1832.

ORIGIN AND AFFINITY OF THE LANGUAGES OF ASIA AND EUROPE.

THE facts which the works referred to in the note* profess to establish having for a long time been known by partial proofs to the European public, and having proportionably attracted the attention of the classical and Teutonic scholar, it is requisite that the evidences, on which this affinity of languages is presumed to rest, be succinctly detailed. For a long period, the idea that the tongues of Greece and Rome, and still more so, those of the Gothic and Celtic families, claimed relationship with those of India, was accounted but the wildness of theory; nor was it until a comparatively recent time credited that this idea could be elevated to the rank of a certain historical verity by philological demonstrations, which not even the most scrupulous critic could disallow. Etymology, indeed, has been too frequently rendered a precarious guide, and has been too much warped and perverted by scholars desirous of substantiating preconceived systems by its agency; yet, when we discover languages nearly identical in their vocables, and actually corresponding in their most important grammatical principles, the light which etymology may be capable of reflecting from the one to the other, can be little less than an infallible indication of truth. It is to a practical illustration of this proposition that the books before us are devoted: —that of Dr. Webster attempts to retrace the different English words to their Asiatic sources; but he is evidently too much under the impulse of fancy, and far too little versed in the Oriental languages, for the task which he has undertaken, and in innumerable instances has placed terms in juxta-

* Researches into the Origin and Affinity of the principal Languages of Asia and Europe: by Lieut. Col. VANS KENNEDY, of the Bombay Military Establishment. London. Longman and Co., 1828. Pp. 394.

The Eastern Origin of the Celtic Nations proved by a comparison of their Dialects with the Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, and Teutonic Languages, forming a Supplement to Researches into the Physical History of Mankind: by JAMES COWLES PRICHARD, M.D. Oxford. Arch, Cornhill, 1831. Pp. 194.

An American Dictionary of the English Language, to which are prefixed an Introductory Dissertation on the Origin, History, and Connection of the Languages of Western Asia and of Europe, and a concise Grammar of the English Language: by NOAH WEBSTER, LL.D. 2 Vols. New York, 1828. London, Black and Young, 1831.

position, between which no correspondence can ever have existed; but, as a critical examination of his Dictionary would lead us too far from our present object, we shall content ourselves with his Introduction, in which he has made known his philological canons.

Colonel Kennedy disputes the favourite notion, that the Hebrew was the original tongue, in which he is supported by the obvious intimations of the book of Genesis itself: the impossibility of its preservation in the line of Shem, "*if the language of all the earth was destroyed,*" is at once sufficient to silence the absurd theories which have been indulged on the subject. He argues, also, on the vast improbability of an individual, like Abraham, migrating to civilized countries, as Canaan and Egypt, already under monarchical government, having been able to induce such people as the Canaanites to exchange their tongue for that which he brought, or even to receive foreign words from it. It is therefore more likely that the language of the stranger should have been affected by that of the country, and have given way to it: but we cannot assent to his opinion that it was *impossible* for the Hebrews to have preserved their language in a state of purity during the Egyptian bondage, much less, that the tongues of Abraham and Moses, of Moses and David, *must* have been different. We agree with his principal argument, that the Hebrew could not have been the primitive language, and that no grammatical connection subsists between it and the Sanscrit:—but his assertion, that not "*a single word*" in it "can be identified with any term in Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, Persian, German, or English," is in several instances disproved by a comparison of the Lexica *of each of these tongues*, even by Buxtorf and Castell, whom he consulted. How these accidental resemblances, if they be accidental, occurred, we inquire not:—it is sufficient to know, that the difference of structure refutes the asserted affinity of the tongues; to which may be added Bopp's pertinent remark, that whilst in the Semitic family a variation of vowels is of no etymological consequence, in Sanscrit and its cognate dialects such a change totally alters the force of the word: than which no greater proof of absolute disjunction can be required.

Dr. Webster also allows that the Hebrew cannot have been the original tongue, and argues in favour of the priority of the Chaldee, which he deems the primitive; but the arguments which he has drawn from the sacred page and inductive reasoning only prove the Chaldee to have claimed an antiquity beyond the Hebrew; because he has fallen into the common error of supposing the ancient Babylonian to have been identical with the former. Schlözer, in fact, notwithstanding his strange notions, has demonstrated the distinction between them, and shewn different settlements of Chaldees, from one of which Abraham migrated, long before their possession of Babylon. To retrace, therefore, the primitive tongue, amidst this obscurity of ages and scantiness of existing materials, may justly be deemed an impossibility; for even where we observe corresponding roots in a great variety of dialects, we know too little of the early and unrecorded intercourse between the people, which may have subsisted, to authorize us in solving the problem by referring it to such a cause. If there be any country in which it may

be supposed to survive, Colonel Kennedy determines that it must be Arabia; for although partially conquered, it was never occupied by foreigners, and the manners, habits, and language of its present occupants remain much the same as in the earliest times. The communication which they have and had with strangers who frequent the Arabian ports on the coasts of the Red Sea, the Persian Gulf, and Indian Ocean, or in their journies to Syria, could not operate on the tongue of so extensive a country; much less could it have affected the wild natives of the desert, whose pride of pedigree and national idiom afforded insurmountable barriers to such adscititious mixtures. Even when Moaviah transferred the seat of government from Mecca to Damascus, the Moslem conquests were not extended by genuine Arabs, but by converts to Islamism, and "the descendants of the conquerors born in the conquered provinces." Nor did the language prevail in the subjugated territories, excepting in Syria, where already there was a cognate dialect, and in some parts of Africa, where it superseded the mixed jargon of preceding conquests: but we are not disposed to assent to the assertion, that it found no reception in Persia and Spain; because, although it did not subvert the national tongues, still it was incorporated largely with both, and in the former was carefully studied by the better educated. Its high antiquity and originality must be conceded by every one conversant with it; yet Colonel Kennedy objects to it, that its grammar is rude and imperfect, and that the ideas radically expressed by its words are extremely limited. These objections are the best evidences of its age and of the few changes which it has undergone, and if it be compared with any other of its family, its superior fulness and perfection will be immediately apparent; nor can any one, observing the regular manner in which the words are formed from the root, and the general arrangement of its grammar, justly account it rude or imperfect, or deficient in terms, or as a system which is a barrier to the introduction of new ideas. But when, in his enumeration of Arabic works, he states them to consist of "*some meagre historians and a few monotonous collections of poetry,*" we think that few will coincide with him, however they may as to the preceding parts of his list. The peculiar structure of the Arabic and Hebrew certainly proves, as he avers, that they could not have been the origin of the other languages of the world, for with their cognate dialects they evidently constitute a particular class:—but this peculiar structure shews, on the other hand, that they must have originated in an age when language had not as yet begun to be embellished with more studied ornaments.

Dr. Webster, however, urges that "all the words of the several great races of men, both in Asia and Europe, which are *vernacular* in their several languages, and unequivocally the same, are of equal antiquity, as they must have been derived from the common Chaldee stock, which existed before the dispersion." We scarcely know whether it be implied by this passage, that only those words *which are unequivocally the same, are vernacular*, the others being adventitious, or that all vernacular and corresponding words "*are of equal antiquity:*"—in the first case, words cannot be proved *vernacular*, because they have analogies in other tongues, since

they may have been introduced from those very tongues in which the analogies occur; nor can they be retraced with certainty to a primitive stock, since they may have been merely accidental coincidences: in the second case, we know not how it can be demonstrated that they *are of equal antiquity*, because it can never be shewn that they were introduced into the respective languages, or rather the language, from which they were transmitted to the others at the same period of time, nor can it be evinced that they were coeval with it and not subsequent additaments. But, on the other side of the question, what becomes of the very many words in all ancient tongues which have no resemblance to those in others? Are we on this principle to assume that their antiquity is not equal to that of the rest? Dr. Webster evidently argues on his assumption, that the *existing* Chaldee of the Targumin was spoken *in the plains of Shinar*:—what the languages spoken in Babylonia, Assyria, and Egypt anciently were, Colonel Kennedy proceeds to inquire. "Nothing (he says), however, respecting the language of Babylonia can be learned from ancient writers, but modern authors have, on no sufficient grounds, concluded that it was Chaldaic; for Bochart himself admits, hanc linguam etsi Hebraicæ valde vicinam Judæos ante captivitatem Babylonicam non intellexisse testatur Jeremias, v. 15." Adelung (*Mithridates*, vol. i. p. 329) affirms, "the most ancient pure Babylonian dialect" to be "unknown," but calls it Semitic without the slightest authority. To these arguments we may add, that the Chaldee now known, such as occurs in Ezra, and the Syriac, are cognate dialects, so very nearly resembling each other as to be intelligible to either nation, and that their striking similarity to the Hebrew, likewise, if this Chaldee had been the Babylonian language, would render Jeremiah's assertion impossible. Besides, *some* of the Jewish captives were taught *the learning and tongue of the Chaldeans* (Dan. i. 3, 4): a task quite supererogatory *if it were so closely allied* to their native Hebrew as that which is now so called. The dialect by which the Hebrew was corrupted, during the captivity, was decidedly Syriac, a fact to be easily explained by the position of the captives on the Chabor, which was much nearer to Syria than Babylon, and this being a part of the Babylonian empire, and not Syria proper, it is not difficult to conceive that they would call its language Chaldee; to which we may also add, that Daniel, 2—4, mentions the Chaldees speaking to Nebuchadnezzar *in Syriac*, a particularity which he would hardly have noticed had it been the Babylonian language, and one which sufficiently proves the Syriac to have been well known in Babylon. About the language of the Chaldees, who conquered Babylon, there have been many disputes and conjectures: the names of the dynasty certainly belong not to the now received Chaldee.*

Kennedy's remarks on the Assyrian and Babylonian empires are well deserving of attention. He reconciles Herodotus with Ctesias, by supposing

* The Syriac could hardly have been unknown in Mesopotamia and Babylonia:—when Nebuchadnezzar first invaded Jerusalem, he was joined by a band of Syrians (2 *Kings*, xxiv. 2); and it is far more probable that the Jews, during their captivity, should have rendered themselves intelligible to their conquerors by an accommodation of their language to one cognate with it, in which the Babylonians were also versed, than that they should have had recourse to a totally different dialect.

both to have intended the Assyrian dynasty, and Ctesias, having no information of the prior kingdom of Babylon, to have confounded it with that of Nineveh, and "ascribed the establishment of the former to the actual founders of the latter." Hence he infers the history of the Babylonians to have been lost before Herodotus, and suspects that by Assyrians he only meant those of Nineveh. The simple circumstance, however, of a monarchy having existed in Babylonia 800 years before its conquest by Ninus might easily have been remembered: this, ancient authors impute to Belus, whose name was preserved by the tower in Babylon; nor is the silence of Herodotus a valid objection, because all his works have not reached us. He therefore conjectures, that as this state declined, the governor of Nineveh rebelled, and that either he or his son became sufficiently powerful to conquer the country and transfer the sovereignty to his own family; for all writers agree that there was but one Assyrian empire, and none mention two cotemporary kingdoms, the one at Babylon and the other at Nineveh, before the days of Ninus. It only then remains to consider whether the Assyrian monarchy was founded at Babylon 2,000 years before Christ, according to Ctesias, or at Nineveh 1,200 years B.C., according to Herodotus: but as all writers attest the vast antiquity of the Babylonians, and Herodotus says nothing to disprove a kingdom having existed in Babylonia before Ninus, Ctesias seems to have given the most probable account.

The same antiquity is ascribed to the Egyptians: but, since all known of the ancient state of the country comes from Grecian travellers, whose imperfect acquaintance with the language, and difficulty of understanding an explanation of things previously unknown, would naturally lead them into many errors, he infers, that their accounts must not be deemed conclusive, especially when they are improbable, and at variance with facts founded on stable evidence. His idea, that Egypt was peopled from Arabia or Syria, because it was more likely that tribes migrating from Arabia or Syria would have occupied it before they crossed the Red Sea to Africa, is too strongly opposed by his own quotation from Volney, which proves the ancient inhabitants to have been of the same class as the true African negroes, which is confirmed by their deduction from Æthiopia, according to Diodorus Siculus and Bruce:—he therefore candidly owns, that although probability supports his notion, "physiognomy and perhaps language lead to a contrary conclusion."

With respect to the Coptic, it is indeed very doubtful if it was the ancient language of Egypt; for it is so admixed with the Greek and Arabic, that although it indubitably contains several Egyptian etyma, of which the deduction of names and terms from it is a satisfactory proof, it is now presented to us but as a tongue compounded from others. Rightly, therefore, Colonel Kennedy alleges that its present grammatical structure cannot be admitted as an evidence, until some writing anterior to Cambyses be found in which it is exactly the same. When the hieroglyphics shall become more fully interpreted, this mystery may be unravelled, though we frankly own that we suspect that it will not be found adequate to the expectations formed of it. Egypt, however, could not have received its civilization from

Syria or Arabia; and there must have been a peculiarity in its polity which attracted strangers to it: of later years, the same system has been discovered in India, which attests both to have been derived from one and the same origin. But since locality evinces that India could not have communicated her institutions to Egypt, and since no argument can be founded on such traditionary conquests as those of Osiris and Sesostris, some intermediate country must have been this common source. Its antiquity, its central situation, and the power of the Assyrian empire, offer Babylonia alone to our notice as the parent of these rites and civil institutions:—the contrary account of Diodorus Siculus from Egyptian information has been refuted by Brucker in his Critical History of Philosophy, vol. i. p. 102.

In examining the theories, which have attributed to the Scythians the civilization of Europe, Colonel Kennedy observes, that the numerous and far-extended people of Thrace interposed between them, and notices the attempt to obviate the difficulty by supposing Thrace to have been occupied by the Scythians, or both people to have been the same. But Herodotus carefully distinguishes between the two, and mentions the Scythians as formerly ολιγοστας ἐν τῃ Ἀσιῃ.

Dr. Prichard writes, "in the remotest quarters of Europe, towards the setting sun, we are told by Herodotus, that the Celtæ and Cynetæ dwelt about the sources of the Ister and the city—perhaps rather the mountains—of Pyrene, and it is unknown during how many ages they had occupied the region thus described, before the Father of History obtained these earliest notices of them." Webster says, that the Greeks called the primitive inhabitants of the west of Europe κελτοι, "*Kelts, Celts,*" a word signifying "*woodsmen,*" and that they were descendants from the same ancestors as the Greeks and Romans—an opinion long since maintained by many;—but Adelung charges the Greeks with being so uncritical as to have included under this name all the people who lived in the west, from the Oder to the mouth of the Tagus. Kennedy also urges, that since the remains of the Celtic abound in Greek, Latin, and Teutonic words, it must first be determined whether these words are original or exotic, because, as the Celts occupied not the countries possessed by the Greeks, Latins, and Teutones, their languages could not have been affected by the Celtic, unless they had maintained an intercourse with the Celts or been conquered by them; but no such events having been recorded, and the Celts not being originally of the same race (as Webster and others assert), but having been subdued both by the Romans and Germans, it follows, that the foreign words with which the Celtic abounds were received from them. Dr. Prichard, on the contrary, asserts that the languages of the Sclavonian, German, and Pelasgic races, and the Celtic, "*although much differing from each other,* are yet so far allied in their radical elements, that we may with certainty pronounce them to be branches of the same original stock: we must therefore infer, that the nations to whom these languages belonged emigrated from the same quarter." Kennedy, on the one hand, has accordingly produced one hundred words of most common occurrence in Greek, Latin, Welsh, Irish, German, Arabic, Sanscrit, and Persian, in not one of which the slightest

resemblance to the Celtic is found; and Prichard, on the other, proceeds to prove the contrary fact by a collation of the languages. One of the most forcible evidencies which he has cited consists in the Celtic modifications of letters, in many respects analogous to the laws of संधि *Sand'hi*, in Sanscrit (which correspondence was perhaps first observed by the late Dr. Henry Vane Salusbury), and in the analogy to the *Guna*.

From a table of numerals, which Dr. Prichard has compiled in Sanscrit, Persian, Russian, Latin, Erse, Welsh, Greek, Mœso-Gothic, and Old High German, he elicits the following permutations of letters:

श sh स s ष sh प p π τ	converted to	c, i, e, k. q. g. ch, i, e, χ. κ.

whence he attempts to define the particular interchanges of the classes of consonants in these respective languages. The permutation of palatines into labials, as *k* and *p*, he substantiates by the Ionian and Æolic dialects; in the former of which ἑκως, κη, κοσος, &c., were written ἑπως, πη, ποσος, and in the latter κοτος also (like the Ionic) ποτος; which interchange is still further extended to the Latin and Greek, and to the Celtic, *e.g.*

Lupus,	λυκος.
Sepes,	σηκος.
Paul (Welsh),	kual (Irish).
Pren,	kran, &c.

In following the comparison, however, which he has instituted, we shall confine ourselves to his Celtic inquiries, for the relation of the Teutonic to the Indian family has been already amply exhibited by different writers; more especially as by this restriction we shall be better enabled to examine Colonel Kennedy's exposition of the cause of similarity that may be found. His application of the Sanscrit changes of consonants is evidently more clear in the Latin, Greek, and Teutonic tongues, than in the Celtic, and is really so ingenious and erudite as to be deserving of the closest attention of the classical scholar, to whom we would more especially recommend his remarks on the relations of the aspirate, and the substitution of the aspirate in several language for s and for r.* In his Celtic and Eastern parallels, he compares the Welsh *llygad* with the Sanscrit *lochan*, 'an eye;' but might not the Welsh have been derived from *lucet*, to which he rightly refers the Sanscrit *lochayati*, the verb to which the other belongs? The Welsh *uchad*, also, may have come from the German *hoch*, as well as from the Sanscrit *uchchata*. *Khwäer*, 'a sister,' bears a close analogy to the Persian خواهر, but might, on his principle of sibilants interchanged for gutturals, which he has fully demonstrated, have equally proceeded from

* Cf. section 4, p. 52.

the German *schwester:* in the same way, *each*, the Erse for 'horse,' is as near (if not nearer) to the Latin *equus*, as to the Sanscrit *ashwah*. With respect to *hwch*, the Welsh for *sus*, like the Persian خوک, it is decidedly an imitative term, borrowed from the noise of the animal.

We shall conclude this part of his work by subjoining his table of interchanges and correspondences in different tongues.

Sanscrit.	Persian.	Russian.	Greek.	Latin.	Welsh.	Erse.	Teutonic.
प *p*	پ *p*	П *p*	π	*c, qu, p*	*p*	*k* or *c*	*f*
भ *b'h*	ب *b*	В	φ β	in the Oscan, f	*b* × *v*	*k* × *bh*	*f*
ध *d'h*	د *d*		θ				
च *ch*	چ *kh*	Х *ch*	τ	*c, qu*	*p*	*k* or *c*	*f*
	ڇ *ch*						
id'			σσ, ττ	*c*	*g*		*th*
id'			ξ, ζ	*x*			
ज *j*	ج *j*	Ж *j*	γ	*g*	*g*		*k*
श *sh*	س *s*	С *s*	κ, χ	*c*	*g*	*ch*	
id'			κ, ξ	*s* × *r*			*sch, S.*
ष *sh*	ش *sh*	Ш *sh*	κ, χ	*s, c*	*ch*, guttural	*s* × *h*	*s*
id'	ز *h*		(') ol^{m} ε	*v, f*	*h*	*f* × *h*	*h*
स *s*	ز *h*		(') ol^{m} σ	*s, c*	*h*	*s* × *h*	
			(') ol^{m} ϝ	*v, f*	*gw, cr, w*	*f* × *h*	*h*

The numerals before mentioned, and most of the instances cited in his Vocabulary of Nouns, Roots, &c. fall within the scope of the preceding remarks, for they equally leave the matter in doubt, whether their origin be Latin, Greek, or Teutonic, or whether they were directly transmitted from an Eastern source. Very many of the words compared exhibit a clear analogy, but others appear forced and unconnected; and as we conceive it impossible to ascertain the mutations which a language may have undergone during the migrations of its speakers, in each individual case, we hesitate in placing a reliance on etymologies solely accomplished by permutations of letters, unless an uniform system of permutation be observable. Dr. Prichard has certainly met Colonel Kennedy's table of one hundred words by an extensive list of parallels; nevertheless, the examples are more approximated in general to the Latin, Greek, and Teutonic dialects, than to the Sanscrit, which assuredly confirms the idea, that they were deduced from one or the other of these. The most remarkable point on other side is the analogy to *Sand'hi;* but this, it is to be recollected, may be

observed in other tongues, and even the Celtic analogy by no means reaches the fullness of its application in Sanscrit grammar. In the verbs and other portions of the Celtic grammar, the resemblance is miserably faint and imperfect. The mythology of the Celts, however, bears marks of Asiatic descent, and the authors, whose remains are in the Myvyrian archæology, claim an Asiatic origin; yet if these pretensions are correct, it will be evident, from the multitude of Celtic words to which no Asiatic counterparts whatever exist, that the race, in their transitions from their original country, must have been mixed with some other people, perhaps the aboriginal inhabitants of the places in which they finally settled themselves, whose vocables they incorporated with their own.

But Dr. Webster is by no means contented with an etymological process so extensive as this, but ransacks as much of Asia as he knows, and travels through Europe to prove the identity of words derived from his primitive Chaldee. Thus languages, between which no connexion ever existed or could exist, whose grammars are totally different, are adduced to support his extravagant hypothesis. The errors into which he has consequently fallen, both in his Introduction and in his Dictionary, are very numerous; nor could we reasonably expect the case to have been otherwise, when he compares our termination *th* with יתּ and ותּ—the old plural *en* and the Welsh *ion* with the Arabic dual ان, the masculine plural ون and Chaldee ין. But, when he discovers the Arabic nunnation in the German and Dutch *binnen*, and the Anglo-Saxon *binnæn* or *binnon* ('within'), because بَيْنٌ as a noun is nunnated, and the God Morpheus, in the Æthiopic ሕዐረፌ, *with* m *prefixed*, we become comparatively prepared for the very strange derivations to be revealed to us. Yet, few would expect such a passage as this on the preposition *by:*

"Now it is remarkable that this word, in Hebrew, Arabic, and Persic, is the preposition used in oaths, precisely as it is in English; *Gen.* xxii. 16, בִּי *by myself* have I sworn;—Arabic, *Ballah*, or 'by Allah;'—Persic, بخدا, *bechoda* or *begoda*, 'by God,' the very words now used in English. *The evidence then is decisive, that the Shemitic prefix* ב *is the Teutonic* be, by, bei *contracted*, and this Teutonic word is certainly a contraction of *big*. *This prefix, then, was in universal use by the original stock of mankind before the dispersion, and this word alone is demonstrative proof of the common origin of the Shemitic and Teutonic languages.*" Now it is very evident that, so far from this being conclusive, the Mœso-Gothic *bi*, in Anglo-Saxon *bi* and *big*, is the Sanscrit अभि *ab'hi* and Greek ἀμφί, whence more probably the Persian ب than from the Arabic; consequently that this, not the Hebrew בְּ, is the origin of our own word, conveyed to us through the Anglo-Saxon.

If the etymologies were not sufficient proofs that Dr. Webster is but superficially read in the Oriental tongues, his criticisms of particular passages in Hebrew, on which he greatly depends, would convince us of the

fact. By the modifications and transpositions which he has adopted, the rejection of radicals and insertion of serviles in an arbitrary and perfectly conjectural manner, with which his pages abound, almost every word, whatever be the language, might be identified throughout the globe. His passages are unfortunately so long, that we must epitomize the following instance of the process by which words are brought to bear upon each other.

"Heb. ברך, 'to bless, curse, bend the knee.' Chald. ברך, 'to bless, bend the knee, dig, plow.' Syr. ܒܪܟ, 'to fall on the knees, to issue, to bless.' Samar. ברע, 'to bless.' Æthiop. በረከ, 'to bless.' Arab. بَرَكَ, 'to bless, rain violently, &c.' Greek βρέχω. 'To bless and to curse' *have the same radical sense, which is, to send or pour out words, to drive or strain the voice,* precisely as in Latin *appello* from *pello,* whence *peal,* as of thunder or of a bell. *This very word is probably the root of* reproach, *as it certainly is of the Latin* precor. It is also the same word as the English *pray,* Ital. *pregare,* Lat. *precor,* the same as *preack,* D. *preeken,* W. *pregethu.* To the same family belong the Gr. βρυχω, βρυχω, βρυχαομαι, 'to *bray*;' Lat. *rugio. Here we see that bray is the same word applied to the voice of the ass, and to breaking in a mortar, and both are radically the same word as 'break.'*" In his analysis of this root, he goes through four very closely printed columns in brevier type; and not satisfied with proving *pray* and *bray* to be the same, in which research the fanatic perhaps arose to his mind, he not only proceeds to demonstrate the Hebrew ברך to mean both 'to curse' and 'to bless,' because *rheg* in Welsh implies 'a curse' and *preg* 'a salutation,'—"*the very Hebrew and Chaldee word,*" *pregeth,* 'a sermon,' and *pregethu,* 'to preach,'—but urges "*another important fact,* that *preg,* and *of course* ברך, *is a compound word, composed of a prefix,* p *or* b *and* rheg. But this is not all: the Welsh *greg,* '*a cackling,*' *gregar,* '*to cackle,*' *is formed with the prefix* g *on this same rheg* (Dan. *krage,* '*a crow.*')" Here, under *the sense of* '*blessing,*' we have not only the braying of the ass, but the cackling of the goose and the croaking of the crow! Among other terms, he derives from the Arabic بَرَكَ our English word *rain,* with all its Teutonic synonyms, the words 'reckon' and 'reck,' 'reach,' *rego, regnum, rectus,* βρεχω, *brachium,* and 'branch,' from whence he passes to consolidate it with فَرَكَ and فَرَقَ, and أَرَجَ, under each of which he gives a similar scope to his fancy.

It is not more surprising, that a work constructed on such loose principles, exceeding all the absurdities of Bryant and Faber without their learning, and equal in wild theory only to Ely Bates, Parkhurst, and Hutchinson himself, should have been in any country accepted as an etymological guide, devoid, as it confessedly is, of Oriental information, beyond that which the act of turning over the pages of a lexicon would supply to one simply conversant with its characters, than that it should be opposed to

our standard dictionaries of the English language. For whatever casual coincidences may here and there subsist between the Hebrew, Chaldee or Syriac, Æthiopic and the English, it is plain that they could not have thence been introduced into it; and it is equally clear, that many of the roots, which he has reduced to the same class, are absolutely distinct from each other. The specimen which has been produced, is not one selected for the purpose of turning the work into ridicule, but is one of the first which he has given, and is greatly exceeded in absurdity by several which follow it. According to his system, if such it may be called, language would be reduced to very few primitives, and the mode, in which secondary and ulterior senses branched from them, would, by his process, prove it divested of precision and philosophy.

Widely different from these ideas are those of Colonel Kennedy.* The Thracians, he remarks, the ancestors of the Teutonic people, are repeatedly mentioned by Homer; and from the time when Herodotus more distinctly described them until Procopius, during the course of nearly 1,000 years, their country appears never to have been occupied by another race, and it is established, on the contrary, that they extended themselves far and wide beyond their original limits. The Greeks, according to their own statements, as will be seen in the sequel, derived from them their language, civilization, and religion; for that the Pelasgi were Thracians, Bishop Marsh has placed beyond doubt. The Thracians also are proved, by the testimony of history, to have been a widely extended people, and to have possessed settlements on both banks of the Danube: Pliny mentions Thrace, "inter validissimas Europæ gentes, *in strategias quinquagenas divisa.*" Such numerous circumstances conspire to evince the peopling of Europe from Asia; that it must be received as an axiom that Germany also, at some remote period, was occupied by a people whose ancestors were Asiatic; and the position of Thrace shews that it cannot be consistent with probability that these ancestors should have belonged to any other nation. The language of Germany would therefore originally be Thracian; but the course of time, long separation, and perhaps the influence of the speech of the former inhabitants, would gradually cause it to assume a distinct character, still retaining indelible traces of the mother-tongue. He argues, moreover, on sufficient grounds, that not one of the Teutonic dialects could have been derived from another, and of course concludes not with Dr. Jamieson, that the Anglo-Saxon was a daughter of the Mœso-Gothic, but infers from their agreement in grammatical structure, and from their mere difference consisting in words, that they are all dialects of one parent-language, and consequently individually have the same origin. A German, an Englishman, and a Swede, to this day, understand not each other, yet their respective dialects incontrovertibly shew that at one period their ancestors must have spoken the same language. Latin and Greek words occur in some of these dialects, which exist not in the others; and out of the 413 Sanscrit words which he discovered in German and English,

* For the sake of bringing these three authors in comparison with each other, we have in this instance changed the order of Col. Kennedy's chapters.

forty-three are found in German and not in English, and 138 in English and not in German. These remarkable facts prove the Teutonic dialects to be merely cognate, and deducible from one source, the Thracian or Pelasgic:—hence, if Germany and Scandinavia were peopled before the immigration of the Thracians, which is most probable, the speech of the native tribes must have exerted the same influence on their language as that of the aborigines of Italy exerted on the Latin. Some also, therefore, doubtless retained a greater or smaller number of their Thracian vocables than others, which will explain the difference of the dialects.

The difference of number in the tenses between the Teutonic verb and the Sanscrit he accounts for by the experience, "that a rude people prefer the use of auxiliary verbs for the formation of tenses, to the more artificial mode of inflecting the verb for this purpose:"—we subjoin his comparison of the Anglo-Saxon with it,

	1	2	3	
"Anglo-Sax.	*eom,*	*es,*	is,	M.G. *ist.*
Sanskrit,	*ăsmi,*	*ăsi,*	*ăsti.*	

"The plural *sind* or *sint* is not a distinct verb, but the Saxon third person plural, *santi.*

"In the subjunctive mood the Anglo-Saxon preserves the root, but rejects the inflection, as

	1	2	3
Anglo-Sax.	*sy,*	*sy,*	*sy.*
Sanskrit,	*siam,*	*siah,*	*siat.*
The Anglo-Sax.	*beom,*	*bist,*	*bith,*
are the Sanskrit,	*bhăwāmi,*	*bhăwăsi,*	*bhăwăti;*

and the Anglo-Sax. plur. *beoth* is evidently formed from the Sanskrit second person plural *bhăwăthă;* and the Anglo-Saxon *beon* and German *bin* are the present participle of this Sanskrit verb *bhăwăn.*

"The Anglo-Saxon *weorthe* and German *werde* are equally Sanskrit, as

	1	2	3
Anglo-Sax.	*weorthe,*	*weorthest,*	*weortheth.*
German,	*werde,*	*werdest,*	*werde.*
Sanskrit,	*wărtāmi,*	*wărtăsi,*	*wărtăti.*

The Anglo-Saxon plural *weorthath* is formed from the second person plural of the Sanskrit verb *wărtăthă:* but the German first and third persons plural seem to be formed from the third person plural of the Sanskrit verb *wărtănti.*

"The Anglo-Saxon *wæs* and English *was* are the Sanskrit verb without its inflection, *wăsăti,* 'he abides.' The infinitive *wesan,* and German participle *gewesen,* are evidently the present participle of this Sanskrit verb *wăsăn.*

"The Anglo-Saxon article also is derived from the Sanskrit pronoun of the third person, as

	Nom.	Gen.	Acc.		
Anglo-Sax.	*se,*	*thæs,*	*thæn.*	Anglo-Sax. N.P.	*tha.*
	seo.			Sanskrit,	*te;* Eng. they.
	thæt.			Anglo-Sax. G.P.	*thæsa.*
Sanskrit.	*sah,*	*tasia,*	*tam.**	Sanskrit,	*tesham."*
	sa.				
	tat.		*tat.*		

From these remarks, and the evidence adduced in support of them, it is clear that the process by which Colonel Kennedy would retrace the Eng-

* "Anglo-Saxon dative, *tham.*"

lish, and in fact all the languages of the Teutonic family, is more deserving of attention than the wild reveries of Dr. Webster, and being established on a more correct basis, is more likely satisfactorily to conduct the inquirer to their source. On the same plan he examines the origin of the Greek, and weighing the conflicting accounts respecting the Pelasgi and Hellenes, so called from Hellen, the son of Deucalion, determines, that "before the Trojan war, no such distinction prevailed in the language of ancient Greece as Hellenic and Pelasgic." He also thinks the notion of letters being introduced by Cadmus refuted by the Greek alphabet; for the Samaritan has twenty-two, the Arabic twenty-eight, and the Greek either sixteen or twenty-four letters; and neither the Samaritan nor Arabic has any vowels,* though the Greek has seven: the Samaritan has thus eleven and the Arabic fourteen sounds unknown to the Greek, while the latter, when complete, has seven sounds unknown to the other two." These alphabets, therefore, could not have been the origin of one of sixteen letters; for no colonists, who *could have* induced foreigners to give up their alphabet, would themselves have abandoned eleven or fourteen sounds for the sake of seven previously unknown. Hence the Greeks could not have received their alphabet from the Phœnicians.

But among the people of early Greece, Thucydides ascribes the principal importance to the Pelasgi: Strabo concurs in this ascription, and Homer applies to them the epithet θεοί, an honourable epithet indicative of their former power. Their own traditions and the birth-place of their first poets clearly pointed out the place whence the Greeks obtained their civilization; yet, perversely overlooking the truth, they lost themselves in the mazes of error. The reasonings of Mr. Mitford, which appear conclusive, prove Homer to have been a native of Asia Minor, therefore demonstrate the language of his poems to have been formerly the one of that country: consequently, the language of Homer, and perhaps that also of the colony led into Greece by Pelops, will avail to shew that Greece derived both her language and her people from Asia Minor: Mr. Mitford evidently seems to have arrived at the same conclusion. (Vol. i. p. 52.)

Now, if the language of Greece was the same as that anciently spoken in Asia Minor, a new object of inquiry is produced. Kennedy conjectures that, at some remote period, a powerful kingdom may have existed in Asia Minor, in which the language afterwards called Greek was spoken, and received its refinement and perfection;—that the rise and fall of kingdoms in Asia being sufficiently authenticated by history, this kingdom, from internal dissensions or the attacks of a foreign power, may have fallen, and thus given rise to the number of small states in the time of Homer. With respect to the date in which the intercourse between Asia Minor and Greece occurred, supposing Homer to have been born 907 B.C., he fixes the siege of Troy in 1007 B.C.: so if to the revolt of the Medes, which took place in 749 B.C., be added the duration of the Assyrian empire according to Herodotus, *i.e.* 520 years, the beginning of the reign of Ninus will be in 1269 B.C.—262 years before the siege of Troy, which date, by exactly

* This assertion he qualifies in a note.

synchronizing with the probable commencement of the intercourse between Greece and Asia Minor, also confirms the hypothesis, that some revolution in the latter was the consequence of the victory of Ninus over the Babylonian empire.

The migrations of the Pelasgi must nevertheless be assigned to an earlier period; for although it be evident that the *Thracian* Pelasgi were once settled in Asia Minor, their ancestors were certainly, as Bishop Marsh concludes, formerly established still more to the *eastward:* therefore, if we can discover an Asiatic people, whose language can be identified with the Greek, "their Asiatic origin will scarcely be disputed." The impossibility of decompounding many words, and of retracing all of them to roots, in itself evinces the Greek not to be an original language, all of which difficulties are obviated by either considering the Sanscrit as the parent tongue, or that which has best preserved the common parentage. If, then, Sanscrit was the original tongue of Babylonia, and Asia Minor was at an early period peopled from it, the affinity between the Greek, Latin, and Teutonic dialects is readily explained.

He reasons, likewise, that "if Hetruria and Latium were peopled by colonies from Asia Minor or by Pelasgi from Greece, it would necessarily follow that the Hetrurian and Latin languages were originally the same:" and as the Pelasgic, Lydian, and Trojan colonies, which migrated into Italy, far exceeded the Arcadians in numbers and power, the dialects of the Latins and Hetrurians could have had no affinity to the Greek, unless the tongues of Asia Minor and Greece had once been the same. It has been attempted to resolve this difficulty by supposing the Arcadian dialect the same as the Æolic of the Greek; but, for the preceding reason, the Arcadian colonies could not have communicated their tongue to Hetruria and Latium. The difference between the Greek and Latin demonstrates that the latter could not have been derived from the former, for they must have been originally the same, since the variation is more in words than in grammatical structure; and whilst there are 208 Sanscrit words in Greek not to be found in Latin, there are 188 in Latin not existing in Greek.

After copiously discussing the opinions on the Greek alphabet, he remarks that the Sanscrit is too artificial to have been original and unimproved,—that the Brahmans migrating to India probably adapted it to the sounds there in use, and that half of its letters consists of characters for modifications of the same sound: hence he conjectures the Pelasgic alphabet to have perhaps exhibited its first elements. Rejecting these nice distinctions of sound, the Greek and Latin agree with it in the essential vowels *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u;* and if we admit the *i* to have been sometimes pronounced *y*, and the spiritus asper as *h*, there will be only four sounds, *ch*, *j*, *w*, and *sh*, peculiar to the Sanscrit, though the *w* was at one time in use among the Greeks, and its sound was preserved by the Romans. The Pelasgic alphabet, also, contains no sounds unknown to the Sanscrit. The Latin *f*, however, is unknown to it, but on the other hand it has no *distinct* character for the *v*, "which the *w* sometimes assumes." They therefore display a stronger evidence of a common origin than any which ingenuity

can extort from a comparison of the Greek and Phœnician alphabets. The Pelasgic *v* or *vau* was the Greek digamma, which seems to have had a variable sound between *w*, *v*, and *u*: thus, Sanscrit "*widănti*, Gr. *ἰδϝασι*, Lat. *vident*; Sans. *wămăti*, Gr. *ἐμϝασι*, Lat. *vomit*; Sans. *diwăm*, Gr. *διϝ*, Lat. *divum*; Sans. *ăwim*, Gr. *ὄϊν*, Lat. *ovem*; Sans. *nāvam*, Gr. *ναϝ*, Lat. *navem*; Sans. *năwam*, Gr. *νϝ*, Lat. *novum*; Sans. *wăchăm*, Gr. *ἐϝϝαϝ*,* Lat. *vocem*.

In a chapter devoted to a refutation of the received opinions concerning the Zend and Pahlvi, and to a demonstration that the modern Persian in its *pure* state, divested of Arabic words, was the original language of the country, he affirms it not to be *entirely* primitive, because it contains at least 260 Sanscrit words, with which "exception no other foreign term can be discovered in it." The difference (he urges) between the grammars attests that the Persian could not have sprung from the Sanscrit:—he rather imputes the introduction of these terms to some people, speaking Sanscrit having at one time inhabited the country, whom he conjectures to have been "a numerous colony from Babylon, on its conquest by the Ninus of Herodotus." But its purity demonstrates "that neither Scythians, Celts, Pelasgi, or Goths ever inhabited" it.

The Sanscrit is distinguished from other languages by its structure:—it contains no exotic terms; and though "its roots are evidently the work of grammarians, and not a constituent part of it, "still its words show that they have been all formed solely by the people who spoke it, according to some well-known principle." They must have been formed long after the existence of the language, and the suffixes and affixes are but a grammatical classification of such letters and syllables of existing words as could not be comprised in these roots. Ere this wonderful perfection was matured, the Sanscrit must have "ceased to be a spoken tongue." Sanscrit compounds may be reduced to simple elements in itself, but the Greek and Latin cannot always be so analyzed, which is a convincing proof that the Sanscrit could not have been derived from another language, but must have been that primitive one from which originated the Greek, the Latin, and the parent of the Teutonic dialects.

The Hindus describe the primeval extent of their country "as having been bounded on the east and west by the sea, the land gradually contracting until it terminated in a point on the south, and on the north by the Himalayah mountains, which extended in a semi-lunar form from sea to sea." From this he supposes it thus to have included all present India, with Butan, Nepal, Cabul, Kandahar, and the greatest part of Balkh. It is therefore evident that, whether these limits be correct or erroneous, in so immense a country as India confessedly is, the Sanscrit once having been established could, neither by internal convulsions nor by the violence of war, have been easily affected; and it is yet more apparent, on the other hand, that a long and gradual period must have elapsed ere it could have become so established in it, for the number of other languages, which

* The Sanscrit *ch*, as in our word 'chuse,' could only be expressed in Greek by *σϝ*.

still prevail there, incontrovertibly shew that it was not the vernacular tongue. These tongues, with those also which he has discussed, after recapitulating many of his former positions and examining and refuting the statements of different writers, Colonel Kennedy exhibits in the following table.

"FILIATION OF LANGUAGES.

BABYLONIAN OR SANSKRIT.

Language of Asia Minor.

Latin. Greek.* Thracian, *extinct.*

French. Italian. Spanish, &c. Anglo-Saxon. German. Swedish, &c.

SYRIA AND ARABIA.

Parent *extinct.*

Hebrew. Arabic. Syriac, &c.

DISTINCT LANGUAGES WITHOUT AFFINITIES.

Persian in Asia. Celtic in Europe.

INDIA.

North of the River Krishna.

Parent *extinct.*†

Marat'tha. Guzjrate. Hindi. Bengali. Panjabi.

South of the River Krishna.

Parent *extinct* ‡

Tamil. Malayalam. Telinga. Canara. Tulava.

Having in this manner separately discussed the preceding languages, he considers the grammatical and etymological illustrations which they afford. The principles on which he conducts his inquiries are, "that if two words of distinct languages, similar or nearly similar in sound, bear precisely the same signification, the identity of such words cannot with any reason be disputed: 'that,' should also their meanings be not the same, but the difference consist merely in one of the significations being such as might arise from a natural connexion of ideas, and the sound of the words be at the same time similar, little doubt can exist with regard to their identity: for

* "I consider Greek to be the same as the language of Asia Minor,—but the above arrangement is necessary on account of the difference which exists between Greek and the Latin and Thracian."

† "If a name be required for this language, it may be called that of Kanyakubja or Kanoge."

‡ "This language might be called Andhra, as there seems no doubt that the Telinga or Telugu approaches the nearest to the parent-tongue; and the use of the Sanskrit word would leave the vernacular term as the distinctive appellation of the Telinga dialect."

instance, the Sanskrit *kumam*, 'a lake,' and κυμα, 'a wave;' *stōma*, 'the head,' and στομα, 'the mouth;' *bălăm*, 'an army,' and *bellum*, 'war;' or even *māra*, 'killing,' and *mār*, 'a snake,' are clearly identical terms." Where an agreement of vowels is obtained, the coincidence is more strikingly certain: yet, on the other hand, the *patois* of all countries evinces that the identity of words must not absolutely be rendered dependent on them; for who would controvert that of *mira* and *mare*, 'the sea,' *găla* and *gula*, 'the throat,' *okam* and οικον (*acc.*) 'a house?' The alphabetical and grammatical systems of no two nations, likewise, ever having been minutely the same, it is obvious that words, in passing from one to the other, must have undergone some change. The errors of etymologists consist not, therefore, so much in the permutations of letters, as in their arbitrary changes of them without having first ascertained them to be sanctioned by the genius and usage of the languages compared.

Colonel Kennedy observes, that the Sanscrit *akara* or short *ă* corresponds in Greek and Latin to *a*, *e*, and *o*; that the *visarga* becomes occasionally *s* as well as *h*; that the Persian ﮒ, its sound partaking of *g* and *r*, may answer to *gr* in other tongues, e.g. *gram*, 'grief' (German), ﻏﻢ (Persian); that the Sanscrit *r* and *b*, *d* and *l*, *j* and *y*, *b* and *w*, *sh* and *s* —a final visarga or its omission are always optional—that the ড partaking of the sound of *d* and *r*, and being interchangeable with *l*, may answer to *d*, *r*, and *l* in other tongues; but that at the beginning of words, and before *n*, it is always pronounced *d*, and that *m* and *n* are likewise obviously interchangeable. In Hindi and Guzjrate *sh* and *kh* are replaced by *k*, and *y* is changed to *j*; and most of the Indian dialects dissolve or omit one of the Sanscrit compound consonants, particularly *r*, and reject the final syllable of the nominative of nouns; they frequently, also, omit the *k* of Sanscrit words. Nevertheless, the author has not satisfied himself that the changes incidental to words of this language, in passing to others, have proceeded on fixed principles; yet it is probable, that in Greek *j* was changed to γ, *sh* to κ and occasionally to θ and ξ, and *ch* to γ, and the ϝ generally dropped or changed to β. "In Latin, *ch* is changed into *c* and sometimes into *qu*, *j* into *g*, *bh* into *f*, and *sh* into *s* or *c*; and in Persian 'may be observed' the occasional omission of the aspirated *d*, the change of *sh* into *kh*, and sometimes the rejection of the final syllable of the Sanskrit words."

In the verbs, the Persian, German, and English have only adopted the root, or rather the third person singular of the present tense of the indicative mood in the active voice, but the Latin and Greek have preserved most of the Sanscrit inflexions. To prove still further the analogy between the Sanscrit and the two latter, he has reduced the most corresponding grammatical forms to tables.

Dr. Prichard has also pursued the same system of comparison, selecting more judiciously the verbs in μι as his Greek specimens; yet, in this respect but little is added to Kennedy's remarks. Bopp and others had, in-

deed, long before noticed the leading points. It is to be regretted that in any instance Dr. Prichard should have followed Yates's Grammar, than which one more *jejune* and imperfect was never compiled of a language. In the Latin and Greek he has displayed deep and critical erudition; and even if his reference of the Celtic to the Sanscrit may admit of a doubt, he has certainly considerably increased our acquaintance with the relations between the Celtic and Teutonic families. These, however, come not immediately within our plan; and as Colonel Kennedy has amply shewn the correspondence between the Sanscrit and Teutonic branches, we shall content ourselves with subjoining his parallels.

Present Tense.

	1st Per.	2d Per.	3d Per.		1st Per.	2d Per.	3d Per.
Sing.	shokāmi,	shokăsi,	shokăti.	*Plur.*	shokāmăh,	shokăthă,	shokănti.
Mid. Voice.	shoke.						
Mœso Gothic.	soka,	sokais,	sokaith.		sokam,	sokith,	sokand.

Hickes has likewise given a future, which accords with the Sanskrit potential.

	1.	2.	3.		1.	2.	3.
Sing.	shokeyam,	shokeh,*	shoket.	*Plur.*	shokema,	shoketa,	shokeyu.
Mid. Voice.	shokeya.						
M. G.	sokau,	sokais,	sokai.		sokaima,	sokait,	sokaina.

The agreement between the substantive-verbs stands thus:

	1.	2.	3.		1.	2.	3.
Sing. pres. tense.	asmi,	asi,	asti.	*Plur.*			santi.
Potential.					syama,	syata.	
M. G.	im,	is,	ist.		siyum,	siyuth,	sind.
Potential Sing.	syam,	syah,	syat.		syama,	syata,	syuh.
M. G. ditto.	siyau,	siyais,	siyai.		siyaima,	siyaith,	siyaina.

So also,

	1.	2.	3.		1.	2.	3.
Potential Sing.	waseya,	waseh,	waset.	*Plur.*	wasema,	waseta,	waseyuh.
M. G. ditto.	wasau,	wasais,	wasei.		waseima,	wasaith,	waseina.

and

	1.	2.	3.		1.	2.	3.
Pres. tense Sing.	wartāmi,†	wartăsi,	wartăti.	*Plur.*	wartāmă,	wartăthă,	wartănti.
Mid. Voice.	warte.						
M. G.	wairtha,	wairthais,	wairthet.		wairtham,	wairthaith,	wairthaud.

The preterite of the Gothic is the Sanskrit past participle, "to which personal terminations have been added, as S. shokita, M.G. sokida, and the Mœso-Gothic present active participle is identical with the Sanskrit, as M.G. habendan, S. bhawantam."‡

The Persian grammatical system he argues, on the contrary, to have been perhaps never different from that which has prevailed for the last thousand years, and that no external influence ever, from time immemorial, effected a material alteration in it. Its characteristics and copiousness, surpassing most other tongues in fullness and regularity, are strong vouchers that it may lay claim to primitiveness; yet, in his opinion, there exists not

* "This final h or visarga, as I have before observed, is frequently changed into s."

† This same verb he compared with the Anglo-Saxon and German.

‡ He deems this verb the origin of *habeo*:

	1.	2.	3.		1.	2.	3.
"*Pot. Sing.*	bhaveya,	bhaveh,	bhavet.	*Plur.*	bhavema,	bhaveta,	bhaveyah.
Pres.							bhavanti.
Let.	habeo,	habes,	habet.		habemus,	habetis,	habent.
M.G.	haba,	habais,	habaith.		habam,	habeith,	haband.

"The Latin perfect *habui* may be derived from the Sanskrit *bobhuwa*, and the Latin supine *habitum* seems clearly to be the Sanskrit infinitive *bhavitum*."

the remotest similarity between its grammatical system and the Sanskrit, nor any identity between the tongues, except in the words which have been transmitted from one to the other, which, whilst they fully prove the Persian not to have been derived from the Sanscrit, evince that the Persians must, at some period, have had "a most intimate intercourse with people who spoke that tongue."

The collective arguments of these researches are demonstrated by his list of Sanscrit words which are found in the Greek, Latin, Persian, German, and English languages; but as they amount to 900 words, we can only produce some very few specimens.

Sanscrit.	Greek.	Latin.	Persian.	German.	English.
उपर *upar,*	*ὑπερ,*	*super,*	*ābăr,*	*ober,*	over.
जानु *jānu,*	*γονυ,*	*genu,*	*zānu,*	*knie,*	knee.
नवं *năwam,*	*νεον,*	*novum,*	*nau,*	*neu,*	new.
नाम *nāma,*	*ὀνομα,*	*nomen,*	*nām,*	*nahme,*	name.
नो *no,*	*νη,*	*non,*	*nah,*	*nein,*	no.
मूष *musha,*	*μυς,*	*mus,*	*mush,*	*maus,*	mouse.
तर्मन् *tarman,*		*terminus,*		*termin,*	term.
तृष्यति *trishiati,*				*durstet,*	thirsteth.

From a list so copious as this, although it contains instances in which words are occasionally forced into a correspondence, a fair estimate of the comparative influence of the Sanscrit may be formed. According to our ideas, the list might have been improved by the introduction of the Hindustáni, or some Indian dialect, which would have brought the native modifications of it also into the comparison. But we would neither be querulous nor captious in reviewing a work of such merit and research, in which strong reasons are exhibited for every opinion, and plausible data for even those which appear to be ill-founded, in which many points of the greatest importance to the philologer and antiquary are satisfactorily determined, and much light is thrown upon the darker parts of the history of the world.

The Colonel conceives Babylonia to have been the original seat of the Sanscrit, and it is certain that ancient historians intimate the Babylonians to have had a sacred tongue: but ere the Sanscrit could have attained its present artificial state of perfection, it must radically have existed in a ruder form, and centuries appear to have been requisite to have polished it to that finished condition in which we find it; consequently, if it was a native of Babylonia, it scarcely could have there been that model of dialectical ingenuity which it now is. He has certainly proved Thrace to have been occupied by the Pelasgi, and though it may be doubted that their language was actually Sanscrit, Colonel Kennedy has rendered the notion very probable that it was cognate with it.

With his remarks on the Arabic we are but little disposed to agree; not that we doubt his capability of passing an opinion on the subject, but because it is apparent that he measures the perfection of other tongues by the standard of the Sanscrit, which of course totally fails when it is applied to those of a different class. But the Arabic is decidedly the most perfect of its family, and has been brought to as great a degree of perfection as its genius can receive, nor is it as *jejune* in ideas and indeterminate in expression as he asserts it to be. Much less do we assent to his observations that the Persian is not allied to the Sanscrit, or to his awkward mode of accounting for the coincidences between them which he has himself produced, by conjecturing a body of men, *speaking Sanscrit*, to have resided some time in the country on their way to another:—for in many more words than he has cited does the analogy exist; and the Persian has even counterparts to the Teutonic family which are occasionally wanting in the Sanscrit. The Persian grammar also, in its leading points, is stronger in its agreement to the other than that of any one of the Germanic class. His conclusions, likewise, respecting the Zend and Pahlvi, are proved by their remains to be inadmissible; because their terms are mostly in the modern Persian, Sanscrit, or Chaldee,—a fact which we should have thought he would have adduced in favour of his theory respecting Babylonia. The *Zend-Avesta*, which is doubtless the forgery of a later age, can afford no argument, even in this case, against the language in which it is written, nor can the Arabic terms in both be deemed conclusive evidence in his favour, because the Chaldee and Arabic were cognate dialects, and in the present state of the Chaldee it is impossible to prove that these same Arabic terms did not belong to it: the history of the Persian empire plainly shows the mode of their introduction, and thus leads us to decide that the Zend and Pahlvi are authentic.

The Celtic terms, which exist in the Sanscrit, being mostly also common to the Latin, or Greek, or Teutonic tongues, probably owed their origin to the one or the other, rather than to the sacred language of India. The grammatical laws of permutation and the structure of some parts of the mythological fabric alone seem to retrace the Celts to an Asiatic source. These traces, however, are faint, and exactly such as we might imagine the Celts to have received from a nation whose habits enabled them to become acquainted with the legends and superstitions of the East:—when, therefore, we have historical notices that the Phœnicians, whose commerce carried them far and wide, visited the Celtic settlements in Europe, and also observe Taliesin and other bards affirming their "lore to have been detailed in Hebraic," and find an immense number of Celtic words belonging to the Semitic stock, we may account for many of the mythological coincidences.* The laws of permutation alone, the same being observable in some other languages, are insufficient to refer the Celtic language to the Sanscrit; they only shew that, in common with others, it possessed these euphonic modifications.

* The Celtic mythology, as exhibited by Mr. Davies, is manifestly compounded of mixed materials, partly druidical and partly borrowed from others.

NOTES ON MANILLA, ISLAND OF LUÇONIA.

By George Bennett, M.R.C.S., &c.

On the 10th of June 1830, Bernardin Island, at the entrance of the straits of the same name, was seen at noon bearing S.S.W. at a distance of eight or ten miles. Ships bound to Manilla, preferring to pass through the straits to taking the longer and more boisterous route among the Bashee islands, will find this island an excellent guide. The passage through these straits requires a little firmness on the part of the navigator, especially when taking a large ship through the narrows, as the tide runs with velocity, occasioning a a swell and noise like the breaking of the sea on reefs and sand-banks.

The scenery during the passage through the straits was very picturesque; the volcano of Bútusan, at one part, with distant mountains towering to a great elevation, the verdant woody islands and islets, at another, meeting the eye in every direction, had an enchanting effect; and at night the land-breeze came off with a delicious fragrance. On the 12th we were hailed by a government boat off the village of St. Jacinto (island of Ticao), who demanded the name of the ship, &c. We slowly coasted along this beautiful island, at a distance of four or five miles (in soundings of eighty fathoms fine sand), with light breezes, until the morning of the 13th, when we were off the village of Donçols, situated on the island of Luçonia (at the entrance of a small river between Marigodon and Putiso); the country around had a fine fertile appearance. We landed at this village, and were well received on the beach by several of the natives, who conducted us to the habitation of the commandant. As he was absent, we visited the Padre, a mulatto, short and thick-set, with a rotundiform countenance and diminutive eyes; several *neices* were about his habitation, as is usual with these gentlemen. The houses are constructed on posts elevated a little from the ground, with bamboo-steps; the frame wood is of bamboo, the sides covered with matting, and the roofs are thatched with the leaves of the *nipa fruticans* palm; they are cool, and this mode of construction is very suitable to the climate. The interior is kept neat and clean. The floors are also chiefly of bamboo, covered by coarse matting. The native dress of the males consists of light cotton trowsers, over which the shirt is worn, manufactured from the fine transparent native cloth, called *sinamaya*, with a light straw hat. In the houses were looms at which the women were employed manufacturing the *sinamaya* from the fibres of a species of *musa*, or plantain tree, said to be indigenous to the island;* the dress formed from this cloth is cool and well calculated for a tropical climate. They also weave a fine mat of brilliant colours from a kind of grass, previously dyed.

Vegetation was luxuriant, but cultivation appeared very limited near the coast; among the shrubs was a species of *ilex avicennia* and *ardesia*, which I added to my herbarium.

A long building, constructed of bamboo matting with a thatched roof of palm leaves, similar to the native habitations, constituted the chapel; its interior was neat, and decorated with the usual paraphernalia of Catholic worship, miserable pictures, &c. Near the chapel was an elevated block-house, intended as a look-out station; it was mounted with small cannon, as a defence against the piratical vessels which attack, plunder, and destroy the villages, and carry off the inhabitants into slavery. We purchased some

* The coarsest fibres from this species of plantain form the Avaca, or Manilla hemp of commerce, and they increase in fineness until they are so delicate as to be used in fabrics equal to our finest muslins.

fowls, eggs, and fruit at the village at rather an exorbitant price, as "the province was very poor." The padre returned with us on board. He had now rigged himself out in a jacket and trowsers, instead of the dirty frock in which he at first received us. Previous to his departure, he requested the commander to give him some wine for the sacrament, and several bottles were given for that purpose; he returned in one of the native boats that came off for him, and we resumed our voyage.

The canoes are neatly constructed, they are hollowed out from the trunk of a tree with the upper part of bamboo; they have outriggers on each side, which renders them awkward when coming alongside a ship; the sails are usually of matting.

On the 17th we were in the passage between Green Island and Luçonia. Here the scene was very picturesque, having on one side the high land of Luçonia, with its bold wooded declivities, and on the other Green Island, and towering above it the dark high-wooded land of the island of Mindoro, with a few native boats seen along the coast to fill up the scene; and after dark the frequent vivid flashes of lightning illumined the scene, as we then lay nearly becalmed near this place: a favouring breeze, however, by the next day bore us out of the straits.

On the 19th we were becalmed near the Corregidor Island, at the entrance of Manilla Bay, from which island a report boat came off; there is a signal station and small battery on this island. On the 20th, at 7 A.M., we anchored in Cavité Harbour. The small town of Cavité (which contains what is called a dock-yard and arsenal, but in a miserable condition) is built on a low peninsula, and contains numerous churches, on the summit of one of which is a telegraph station. It also contains an hospital and barracks for the soldiers, but few respectable houses. It is distant eight or nine miles from Manilla, and the harbour is resorted to by shipping during the rainy or S.W. monsoon, which then tends in some degree to enliven the little town. The country in the vicinity is very fertile and beautiful.

The city of Manilla disappointed my expectations, and had not that fine imposing appearance and commercial bustle which I had heard described. It is surrounded by strong fortifications. The streets are narrow and gloomy, abounding in monastic buildings; the churches had a very heavy appearance, which is to be attributed to their being built (as well as the private houses) of very thick walls, which are necessary on account of the frequent earthquakes. The churches are fitted up in a style of great magnificence; the large cathedral of St. Peter, with its dome, had externally a very heavy appearance, without beauty or symmetry in its architecture; its interior, however, is fitted up in a manner which combined elegance with chasteness of style, being of white and gold mouldings. The altar for the celebration of high mass is tastefully decorated, and surmounted by a canopy of crimson silk.

Near the cathedral (which formed one part of the square) is the residence of the governor, which had a mean appearance, and seemed to have been two private houses united; opposite to it was the Cavildo, or town-hall; and in the centre of the square is a statue of Charles IV. of Bourbon. The new custom-house, a very prominent object on passing up the river Pasig, is an elegant building.

The principal portion of the population of Manilla reside in the suburbs, where are the offices and residences of the merchants, &c. and numerous shops, displaying an infinite variety of articles, principally kept by the Chinese. The suburbs are connected with the city by a bridge constructed of stone

thrown across the Pasig; the centre arch of which, however, having been demolished by an earthquake, has since been replaced by one of wood. The streets of the suburbs are wide, but the houses have no symmetry either in their external or internal construction; the walls are built of immense thickness; the rooms are very spacious and well calculated for the climate; according to the Spanish custom the lower part of the houses is devoted to offices, coach-houses, &c., the upper part only being inhabited by the family. The windows of the houses have fitted into them, instead of glass, small transparent oyster-shells, called *capes*, which do not reflect an unpleasant glare during the heat of the day; the shells are naturally very thin, and peel off into laminæ like talc.

The roads in the vicinity of the city are very good, and on each side are either native habitations neatly constructed of bamboo and surrounded by gardens, in which the gay flowers of the *Santan* (ixora, Sp.) displayed their scarlet tinge, or the road is overshadowed by the towering and waving bamboo.

In the evening, the inhabitants resort in their vehicles to the calçada, where may be seen the fashionables of the city. This public drive is near the city walls, and is in some parts planted on each side with the Persian almond tree. The governor (Don Ricaforte) may also usually be seen enjoying the coolness of the evening on the calçada, in his chariot and four, attended by a body-guard of mestiza (mulatto) cavalry.

The "dark-complexioned" ladies did not exhibit beauty of features, but they have fine forms and a dignified walk; their dress consists of a tunic or *camisa*, made of fine *sinamaya*, or native grass-cloth, with coloured figures, and worked with much neatness; around the waist is the *saya*, or under-petticoat, which is usually a piece of cotton cloth of European or home manufacture; over this is the *tapis*, which is a piece of silk or fine cotton, wrapped round the waist and descending to the ancles, like the *pau* of the females at the Sandwich islands, or the *cambaya* of the Malay females; their hair is of a beautiful shining black, and is permitted sometimes to fall down over the back and shoulders; or is tied in a knot at the back of the head, and ornamented by gold or silver pins; on their feet they wear a small decorated slipper, which just covers the toes, and causes them to shuffle along as they walk. Although the beauty of this class may not be striking, it is impossible to escape the piercing eye of the Spanish-European ladies or their descendants, who still retain that fascination of look and manner peculiar to the fair sex in Spain.

The passage from Cavité to Manilla can be made either in the *gilalo*, or passage-boats, or in the native boats called *bancas*. The former are very large, with outriggers, and sail with rapidity; they contain a medley of the different grades of residents at this place, and afford an opportunity to the foreigner of remarking the native character. Besides passengers, these boats carry merchandize, dried fish, and fruit for sale at the city. The latter are small boats, like canoes, and the passengers sit under a thatched awning, which affords coolness during the heat of the day; they are usually pulled by four or five men, besides a man who is at the stern and steers with a paddle.

In the streets are stalls with fruit, &c. exposed for sale, but those for the favourite native masticatory, the betel, are most numerous; the betel is prepared with chunam, tobacco, &c. ready for use. The red lips and blackened teeth of the natives, both male and female, indicates the universal use of this mastic; they regard it as a good stomachic. In most of the shops either the cigar or the betel is offered to customers.

There is a restriction on foreigners visiting the interior without passports, and they are seldom or never granted for any distance:—such is Spanish policy.

On the 23d of July I accompanied Dr. Keirulf on his professional visit to a friar of rank, at the country-house of his order some distance above the city, near the river Pasig. The governor and suite arrived soon after us, on a visit to the invalid (Padre Carlos), and I had the honour of an introduction. The friar was a well-informed man, and said he could read both English and French works, but could not venture to converse in those languages. I generally found the European friars very polite, but the half-caste padres always a vicious and impudent race.

The banks of the Pasig, beyond the city, were neither enlivened by plantations nor decorated by villas or gardens. The bamboo most commonly adorned the banks, and occasionally native houses; abundance of the quispo plant, with its feathered roots, floated with the stream, being brought from the lakes in the interior.

During the time our ship underwent the necessary repairs* we resided on shore, in a house belonging to a good-humoured friar, named Padre Ecclesiastica, who was of the Dominican order. He was an obliging old man, and had his countenance partially disfigured by a severe cut down the right cheek, received in the revolt of 1822: he informed us that he was left as dead. He stated that he had been taken prisoner about the year 1807, near the straits of St. Bernardin, by the English frigate *Caroline*, when on his passage from San Blas to Manilla, and conveyed to Penang; he spoke highly of his treatment, and evinced a partiality for the English.

One of our midshipmen, when with a watering party at a river in the vicinity of Cavité, was accosted by a native woman, who asked if he was an Englishman; on his answering in the affirmative, she brought him fruit, bread, and other refreshment; the cause of this could not be ascertained, but the natives appeared partial to the English.

There is a strict injunction on several literary works, and all books are carefully examined previous to being landed; the clandestine introduction of the works of Rousseau and Voltaire is punishable with death.

At Cavité there is a monastery, where the priests arriving from Spain reside, to study the Indian dialects previous to their being sent into the interior.

Among several fragrant flowers, used by the native women in the decoration of their hair, was the *uvaria odorata*, called *hilong hilong;* they also tie them in a corner of their handkerchiefs, which diffuses over them a delightful fragrance.

The guitar is the instrument in most general use among the natives, in imitation of the Spaniards, and they accompany the instrument with their voice in a very agreeable manner; they play the Spanish as well as their native Tagalese airs: the latter were pleasing but mournful. The flute, violin, &c., is also used amongst them.

The *siesta* is usually taken in the afternoon, and is refreshing in a sultry climate; the lost time is regained during the cool nights, when the inhabitants enjoy themselves in the verandahs, or perambulate the streets during the moonlight.

The lower class is buried without any coffin, the body being borne on a bier, with the hands and face exposed. Observing one entering the church at the village of St. Roque, I also entered, being desirous of witnessing the ceremony. The corpse was that of a native female, apparently about fifty years of age;

* Owing to her driving on shore at the island of Rótama.

the head was decorated with flowers, a crucifix was in the right hand; the body was placed before the altar, with lighted candles burning about it, and the mourners, attired in dark coloured cotton cloth covering the head, knelt and prayed for the soul of the deceased. After some time, the body was borne to the grave, stripped of its finery, and wrapped in a mat. The attendant priest chaunted some prayers, sprinkling the body with holy water; all was done in a hurried unimpressive manner, and being speedily concluded, the grave was filled up.

The straw hats manufactured by the natives are very durable; they are usually dyed of a fine black colour, and are sold at from one to twenty-five dollars. Cigar-cases are also made from a fine kind of grass, which grows on the mountains, and which is dyed of various hues.

The vegetable productions, both indigenous and exotic, are very numerous in Manilla. The mango tree bears fruit of an excellent quality and large size, and is in season from March to September. When the natives are desirous of producing a premature bearing, the following method is adopted: heaps of straw or rubbish are placed around the tree and set on fire, having been previously so placed that the smoke could ascend among the branches and leaves, which seems to bring forward the blossoms prematurely; this process is repeated for several successive days, generally taking place in the evening. A premature bearing of this fruit yields a great profit to the owners, one tree producing from 3,000 to 4,000 dollars. The *mabolo* tree (*diospyrus mabolo*) was also abundant; it attains the height of thirty or forty feet, branchy, with ovate, thick, glabrous, entire leaves of a dark green colour; the flowers are small, white, and fragrant; the fruit is large, covered externally with a rough integument of a rose-pink colour, the flesh of which is white, containing from four to eight somewhat semilunar seeds; in taste it is sickly, and has a strong and peculiar odour. The fruit is much eaten among the natives, and is in season during July and the subsequent months. The *santol* tree is also abundant; it attains the height of thirty feet, branchy, with leaves somewhat ovate, thick, entire, distinctly veined, and of a dark green colour. The fruit is about the size of a peach, of a cream colour externally, and the interior contains a glary pulp, covering several semilunar seeds. There is a species of *ficus* found growing on old walls called *isis* by the natives; it bears a small fruit of a dark red colour, which is eaten. The *manungy*, or *malungy*, is a handsome tree, usually seen growing about the habitations; it attains the height of twenty-five to thirty feet, but is of small circumference; the flowers grow in large clusters, white and fragrant; the fruit is leguminous, attaining the length when mature of a foot to eighteen inches; when young, they are gathered, and boiled as a vegetable. A species of *acacia*, called *camachili* by the natives, is planted for its shade; it attains the height of thirty to forty feet, but is of small circumference; the branches are spreading and drooping, the leaves trifoliate, the flowers corymbose, with white anthers and a crimson pistil; the capsules are tortous, containing from three to six seeds of a reddish colour, which are eaten by the native children. The *atix*, or custard apple, is also abundant, as well as most of the tropical fruits.

The *cæsalpinia sappan*, the tree from which the sapan wood is produced, is abundant; it is called, in the Tagalo language, *sibaçao;* it sells from five to ten reals a picul (130 lbs.), but a mercantile gentleman informed me that the sapan wood produced on the island was not of good quality.

On the tolling of the vesper bell, all business is suspended; the pedestrians

and carriages are retarded in their progress, and the deep hollow tone of the bell, the muttering of prayers, and apparent devotion that prevails among the persons around, produce a solemn effect. The prayers being finished, passengers and equipages again move on, and the bustle is resumed.

Provisions are abundant and cheap at Manilla; beef is sold at 25 lbs. for a dollar.

In the front of some of the native houses, palm leaves were placed in various ornamental forms; they had been used in the processions on Palm Sunday, and were placed there as a protection against lightning. The cigar * is a constant companion among all classes at Manilla; among some of the lower orders they were so large as to fill the mouth: one I have in my possession measures six inches in circumference and twelve inches in length, and is neatly bound round with floss silk.

Cock-fighting is a favourite amusement among the natives, and Sundays and festivals are (after mass) devoted to that barbarous sport. The cock-pits are farmed out by government; they are thatched bamboo buildings, with a gallery around overlooking the pit; the admission is a medio, or half a real (about 3d.), for each person. When a match is agreed upon, the birds are brought into the arena, and a man appointed for the purpose is stationed in the pit to receive the bets (which vary in amount from a medio to ten dollars); the bets on each bird are placed in two rows on the ground, and when the sum collected is equal on both sides, the fight commences. At the conclusion, the person who received the bets pays the winners, retaining a small proportion as his fee, and there appears no confusion on the adjustment of the bets. The combat most usually terminates in the death of one of the birds, and is seldom of long duration. The birds are armed with a sharp scythe-shaped spur, about two inches and a-half in length; the cock that is killed is considered the property of the victor. On a cock being conquered, several feathers are pulled out just above the tail, and placed in a bag hung up in the pit for the purpose of receiving them: this is done to see of what colour the conquered birds usually were, to judge thence the best breed. The white wattled birds generally lost, and the speckled birds appeared to be the favourites amongst the betters, and generally won. Whilst the spurs were fitting on the heels of the cocks, previous to fighting,† the colour of the combs varied from pale to red, as if they were aware for what murderous purpose they were applied; a sheath is kept on the spur until the moment they are thrown off.

Strong fortifications are erecting (although the progress is but slow, a few convicts alone being employed) at Cavité, to replace those destroyed by the English at the capture of the place in 1765; the new fortifications have been carried more forward seaward than the site of the old ones.

During my visit, there was a prohibition against the inhabitants residing in the suburbs of Manilla repairing their houses, for which the following reason was given: an old law exists at this colony, in which it is provided that no houses are to be built within range of the guns of the fortifications; the walls of the houses (from the prevalence of earthquakes), being built of great thickness and strength, would, in the event of an enemy getting possession of them, serve as citadels against the fortifications. It has since

* Cigars of the best quality are sold at Manilla for eighteen dollars the aroba (25 lbs.), containing about 4,000 cigars.

† Which is only done when a fight is determined on, just before they enter the pit; and it is performed by persons accustomed to it, as some art is required in fixing them.

been decided, however, that the houses may be repaired, on condition that the proprietors consent to raze them to the ground on an order from the government.

There are different kinds of *sinamaya*, or grass cloth, fabricated on the island; the elegant flowered kind is manufactured in the district of Camarines; there is also a very fine but expensive fabric made from the fibres of the pine-apple leaves, and named *pinia*. The tamarind tree grows abundantly and of great magnitude about Cavité: towards sunset its pinnated foliage gradually closes, and remains so until the stimulating action of light revives them.

At Cavité, the telegraph communicating with Manilla is placed on the tower of a church, which is said to have been partially destroyed on the capture of Cavité by the English, in 1765, and is now ruinous in the interior; from this telegraph-station the view is extensive. It was on the evening of the 25th August that I enjoyed the prospect from this elevated situation; the evening was clear and serene, and the sun just on the verge of setting; the city of Manilla and the shipping in the roads were plainly discernible in the distance; the small town of Cavité lay beneath me, the houses intermingled with the luxuriant foliage of the plantain, papaya, and other trees; at a short distance was the village of St. Roque, its houses almost buried in the foliage of the trees, which where intermingled with them: the whole scene was beautiful. There are six telegraph-stations from the entrance of the bay to the city of Manilla, to report the arrival of ships, &c.

On the 28th of August, the arsenal at Cavité was a scene of bustle, occasioned merely by the fitting out of a few launches to land the troops daily expected from Cadiz. The arrival of European troops was not popular among the natives; I heard a Mestiza woman say, that "the Indians regretted their arrival; the country," she further observed, "was poor; but when these troops arrived it would be much poorer." The troops at present are Mestizas, and from 10,000 to 13,000; they are dressed in neat uniforms, and are commanded by European and Mestiza officers; they perform their evolutions well. The pay of a native soldier is three dollars a month, inclusive of clothes and rations.

On the 30th, some of the troops arrived from Cadiz, in several of the Philippine Company's ships and the *Relanpago* (Spanish brig-of-war). Since leaving Anjer (where they touched for provisions and water), they had lost several men from sickness, and dysentery and cholera still prevailed on board; the sick soldiers were landed and sent to the hospitals,* those in health were quartered in the monasteries; and the officers with their ladies on respectable families, whether Spaniards or foreigners, until they could provide themselves with establishments. The remainder arrived on the 5th of September. The number embarked at Cadiz was 1,225, of whom there arrived at Manilla only 1,100. To man the launches engaged in landing the troops, the government pressed every native about the streets at Cavité, and having sent them to the arsenal, they were locked up until their services were required.

With my friend Mr. Paterson, I took several rides in the vicinity of Manilla. The villages of Paco, Almita, Malati, &c. consisted of neat native habitations, to which small gardens or plantations were attached; but there was nothing attractive in the country, the soil, being low and at most parts marshy, was

* The Hospital San Juan de Dios has well ventilated and spacious wards for male and female patients; at the time I visited them they were filled with the sick Spanish soldiers. Images were abundant in the wards, as well as friars; but the medical attendance was below mediocrity. The king's hospital is also in the city, but was not in such excellent order as the preceding.

laid out in rice-fields, and the grain attained fine perfection in those situations.

On the 4th of September, Mr. W. Keirulf kindly accompanied me on a visit to the royal cigar manufactory. It is situated at Binondo (in the suburbs of Manilla), and near the church of the same name. We first entered by a stone passage, close to which were the storehouses for the leaf-tobacco; from this we passed into a narrow lane walled at one end, and having at the other a small lodge and gate, through which persons employed in the manufacture take their departure, having previously undergone a search in the lodge by persons appointed for the purpose to prevent smuggling. On entering this lane, the heavy stone building of the manufactory was before us, and over the entrance-door were the royal arms of Spain. On entering and ascending a staircase, we came to the "receiving hall for cigars," where, on bamboo platforms, were seen the bundles of cigars ready for sale. From this hall we passed into a long room, in which the powerful smell of tobacco and an incessant clattering of stones informed us we were in the midst of the manufacturers. In this room a great number of women were employed, and the whole number of that sex of all ages employed in the manufactory was stated to be 4,000. The women were seated at a low table, and employed in rolling the leaf-tobacco into cigars, which is effected in the following manner: the leaf is spread on the table, moistened with a little water, and then pasted over; after this it is beaten quite smooth with a small round stone; another leaf is then joined to it, and, after undergoing the same process, forms the wrapper of the cigar; the small pieces of tobacco (usually the cuttings of the ends of the cigars, when cut to the requisite lengths), are then placed inside, and being rolled up, the cigar is so far completed. They are then tied into bundles, each bundle containing a certain number, and passed into the hands of other women, who cut a small piece from each end to make them of the requisite length, when they are ready for sale. The quantity of cigars manufactured must be enormous, the principal portion of which is consumed in Manilla and the neighbouring provinces. The quantity exported, a mercantile gentleman informed me, did not amount to more than the value of 100,000 dollars annually. The revenue derived by the government from this monopoly is stated to amount to 500,000 dollars per annum. Underneath the rooms in which the women are employed, 1,000 male natives are engaged in the manufacture of small paper cigars, named *cigarillos;* they sit at tables, having enclosed before them a quantity of chopped tobacco; the paper (ready cut in the requisite sizes) is at hand for the envelopes; the necessary quantity of tobacco is then taken in one of the pieces of paper,* and rolled up, in which action the two thumbs are principally employed, and they are made with great rapidity. The cigarillos are tied up in bundles of thirty each, which are placed in an envelope on which the royal arms are stamped. The consumption of this kind is local; when this is considered, and that each bundle contains thirty, and that 1,000 men are constantly employed in making them, and 4,000 women engaged in the manufacture of the cigars, some idea may be formed of the prodigious consumption of tobacco in the Philippine Islands alone.

Attached to the tobacco establishment is a guard, dressed in a blue uniform with red facings, a Chinese-formed hat covered with black horse-hair, and armed with a sword and pistols. These guards are attached to certain districts

* By practice the persons employed will take up in the envelope only the quantity of chopped tobacco requisite for the cigar. It has been stated that from 400 to 500 are made by each person in one hour.

where the tobacco is grown, and purchased by government from the growers at a fixed price; and likewise—as that article is a government monopoly—to prevent smuggling or illegal sales of it. The principal tobacco districts are those of Cagayan and Gapan. The natives are only permitted to plant tobacco in certain districts appointed by government, and no plantations are permitted except under their direction; and by law every planter is obliged to deliver to the government-agents a list, in which the number of tobacco-plants under cultivation is specified, which number is at the proper season to be delivered, properly cured, to the persons appointed by the government to receive them, under a penalty of imprisonment for every plant missing from the original number stated in the list as having been planted. If, however, by accident, any of the plants should be damaged by insects or any other cause, it is the duty of the planters immediately to report it to the agents, who, on proofs being produced to them, erase them from the number previously reported in the list. If the number of plants annually produced should be more than are required by the government, they are destroyed, without any remuneration being made to the cultivator.

Near the city is the Campo Santo, or cemetario of Manilla; it is enclosed by a high wall in a circular form, and of no great extent. At the upper part of the enclosure, opposite the entrance, is a small chapel surmounted by a dome; a paved pathway leads to it as well as round the wall, which, being of great thickness, has niches constructed in it, all numbered, in which the bodies are deposited, and where they remain until decayed, when the remains are thrown into the charnel-house. The centre of this place is neatly planted with flowering shrubs. The interior of the chapel is fitted up in a chaste and simple style, being painted white with gilt mouldings; on each side is a sarcophagus, in which the remains of the bishops or governors would be deposited, should they die on the island; one indicated by the mitre and crozier, the other by the cocked-hat and sword. Near the chapel is a small circular building for the burial of infants. On the 5th of September I visited, in company with Dr. Keirulf, the Hospital of St. Lazaro, or Lepers' Hospital, containing patients afflicted by that loathsome cutaneous disease termed elephantiasis (considered by some as a kind of *lepra*). This hospital, situated a short distance from Manilla, is a large stone building of very solid construction, and of some extent; the posterior portion had been originally erected by the Jesuits as an *haciendа*, or manor-house: the front part, with the outermost halls and chapel, were built by the Franciscan friars in 1786. We were received by two good-humoured old friars of the Franciscan order, whose united ages they informed us amounted to 153 years. This hospital is supported by charity, and by the rental of some houses belonging to it; an annual contribution of 1,000 dollars is also given by the government towards its support. Twenty years ago, our conductors stated, they had 230 persons in the hospital; but now they can admit only 129, from their funds having been much reduced. There are at present in the hospital 27 females and 102 males, who are locked up in spacious well-ventilated wards, kept in a very clean state; from the windows are extensive views of the surrounding country, which, as the entrance of the patients is not always voluntary (from an order of government for the prevention of the spreading of this loathsome disease), often occasion the patients to sigh for their liberty, and an escape is often attempted. When once admitted, they are not permitted to leave the hospital unless cured; and as a cure for this disease has not been discovered, their confinement must be considered for life. It was

distressing to see lads of fifteen or sixteen years suffering under this disease debarred from all the enjoyments of their age, and doomed to linger out their days in imprisonment.* All the patients were natives excepting one, who was an European-Spaniard. The chapel attached to the building is neat, with galleries having a laticed front for the female lepers, the males occupying the body of the church. There is some extent of ground about the building in which are some noble mango-trees; it is not laid out as a garden on account of the soil being low, and overflown during the heavy rains.

The arrangements of the ship having been completed, we took our departure from this valuable but neglected colony on the 20th of September 1830, for Singapore.

* I consider it not improbable, from the casual observation afforded me when passing through the wards, that cases of syphilitic eruptions have been mistaken for the elephantiasis, and that persons have been brought to and confined in this hospital without being affected by the *lepra*.

FRAGMENT OF A ROMANCE.

Cette jeune et tendre bergère,
Prête a mourir,
Me dit: ferme moi la paupière;
Prends ce soupir;
Garde de ma flamme sincère
Le souvenir.

The shadow of Death
Came o'er her eye,
I knew by her thick, slow-drawn breath,
That she must die:
She said: farewell! but keep
My memory!

Yea, every lonely hour
I think of thee,
Where'er my footsteps go,
Thy face I see:
It is my only gem—
My treasury!

O, Love, where thou art not,
A painful guest,
Gladness and peace for ever dwell
Within the breast—
But, oh, to live unsooth'd by thee—
Can that be rest?

W.

ON CHINESE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITY.

BY M. KLAPROTH.

CHINA presents the very remarkable spectacle of a vast and ancient empire, with a civilization entirely political, whose principal aim has constantly been to draw closer the bonds which unite the society it formed, and to merge, by its laws, the interest of the individual in that of the public. All other ancient civilizations have, on the contrary, been based upon religious doctrines, which are the best adapted to give stability to human society, by softening the ferocity naturally incident to man. The *taboo* of the islanders of the great ocean affords an idea of what the very imperfect religious doctrines of the ancient Chinese originally were. As far as we can trace the organization of society in China, in the remotest antiquity, we find it established on the politico-patriarchal principle. The emperor is considered as the father of the people; his subjects constitute his family. The prime virtue, the prime duty, is filial piety: children are to practice it towards their parents, and subjects towards their monarch and those who represent him. The ancient Chinese never acknowledged a system of religion as a preservative of social morality, and to be denoted by any kind of worship. Indeed their *shang-te*, or 'exalted emperor,' also called *theën* or 'heaven,' to whom the emperor occasionally offered sacrifice, was not considered as a divinity that weighed human actions and punished or rewarded them; he was rather a private god of the emperor's or the empire, who had no concern whatever with the rest of mankind; therefore they, on their part, cared little for him, and contented themselves with sacrificing to the good and bad genii, who, agreeably to their notions, superintend the affairs of the world. These genii are the souls of the departed, who, according to the nature of their actions in this world, become either beneficent spirits (*shin*), or demons (*kwei*). These were the only superior beings to whom, in ancient times, the people of China rendered any kind of worship. Buddhism, which originated in India, and which is in reality a dogmatic religion, is at the present day very prevalent in China; but it was not introduced there prior to the first century of our era.

China, bounded on the south and east by a stormy sea, on the north by immense deserts, and on the west by high chains of mountains covered with perpetual snow, must have been inhabited at a very remote age: its historical traditions extend to more than three thousand years before our era. Nevertheless, the Chinese were not the first inhabitants of the country; they found there tribes of a different race. Their empire began undoubtedly in the north of China, a short time after the great catastrophe which we call the deluge of Noah. These new inhabitants came from the north-east, if we may judge from the place where the Chinese fix the first theatre of their mythology, namely, in the high snowy range, called Kwen lun, or Koolkoon. These mountains run along the western side of northern China, beginning at the north of the Blue Lake, and joining, on the west, the Tsung ling ridge. Like the Chinese in this particular, the Hindoos,

having descended from the Himalaya to invade Hindoostan, place the residence of their gods on the mountains whence they came, and thus preserve the tradition of their first country in the dogmas of their creed. Thus, the north is sacred with the Hindoos for the same reason that the west is with the Chinese, because they came from that quarter; for it was from the snowy ridge which borders Tibet in the north that the Chinese descended towards the east, whilst the Hindoos deserted that which limited their country in the south, for the purpose of effecting their settlement in the Cis-Gangetic peninsula.

This is nearly all that can be inferred from the slight hints contained in the ancient records of China respecting the first origin of that nation. It is impossible to throw any historical light on that of its first founders. Sir W. Jones, on the authority of the following passage in the *Institutes of Menu*, thought himself justified in giving to the Chinese an Indian origin: "many families of the military class, having gradually abandoned the ordinances of the *Véda*, and the company of the brahmens, lived in a state of degradation; as the people of *Pundraca* and *Odra*, those of *Dravira* and *Cambója*, the *Yavanas* and *Sacas*, the *Pāradas* and *Pahlavas*, the *Chinas* and some other nations." The mention of the *Yavanas*, or Greeks, in a Sanscrit text, which Sir William believes to have been composed about the year B.C. 1000 or 1500, gives no great idea of its antiquity; for it is very probable that the Hindoos knew nothing of the Greeks before the expedition of Alexander. So, again, the name of *Chinas*, which is quoted in this passage, may lead us to doubt that the text is as it came from the pen of its first author: for the term *China*, by which the Hindoos call the celestial empire, is not more remote than the dynasty of Thsin, which, in the third century before our era, united the whole empire under its sway. If Menu had written 1,000 or 1,500 years before Christ, he could not have known the Chinese under the name of *Chinas*. So in the *Ramáyana*, where the names, which accompany that of the *Chinas*, are the *Paramachinas* (Chinas by excellence), those of *Ghândhâras* (Kandahar), the *Yavanas* (Greeks), the *Bahlikas* (Balkhs), the *Kekagas* and the *Kambojas*. It was from this text of Menu that Sir W. Jones was led to think that the Chinese was descended from families of the military caste of Hindoos, who left India and mixed with barbarians. This text, however, by no means leads us to think that the Chinas ever inhabited Hindoostan. There are, therefore, strong grounds for believing that those passages in the laws of Menu and in the *Ramáyana* were written but a short time previous to the Christian era. In that case, it would be easy to explain how the Chinese happened to be classed with people of the north-west, such as the inhabitants of Balkh and Kandahar. It is by that way the Chinese, on their part, made the discovery of India. It was by means of the inhabitants of the plains beyond the Oxus, that the first approximation was made between the two great nations of eastern Asia. It was, therefore, easy for Indian authors, who were no geographers, as well as for legislators and poets, to mention the Chinese among the *Mlechâs*, or 'barbarians,' to whom they were indebted for the knowledge they had of them.

The epoch we must assign to these communications would also well explain the circumstances relative to the names of *Sakas* and *Yavanas*, which we should find refer to the Greeks of Bactria. The *Chinas* of the Indian works we have quoted would then be the subjects of the Thsin dynasty, who arrived about 200 years before our era on the banks of the Indus.

These passages thus explained bear no longer any reference to the origin of the Chinese nation; and Sir W. Jones should have considered them more carefully before he drew any inferences from them. Indeed, there is no authority, either from historical evidence, or from the results given by the comparative study of languages, for deriving the descent of the Chinese from the Hindoos; and if we take the trouble to consider the physical and intellectual difference between these two people, we must of necessity reject the hypothesis of the translator of the Laws of Menu. Let any one observe the pig-eyes, the protuberant cheek-bones, the pug-nose, and the square flat face of the Chinese, and then look at the physiognomy of the Hindoos, with whom, excepting in respect to colour, we find the features of the European race, and compare the countenance of the two nations. Let any one examine the vast religious system of the brahmins, and place it by the side of the simple creed of the ancient Chinese, founded on fear, and which scarcely deserves the name of religion. The division of the Hindoos into castes is unknown in China; the inhabitants of this empire have not even in their language a term proper to express this distinction. Can the dry and prosaic genius of the Chinese be brought into comparison with the poetic and speculative mind of the inhabitants of the banks of the Ganges and Jumna? After the harsh and grating sounds of the Chinese language, let any one listen to the harmonious accents of the Sanscrit, brought to its greatest perfection under the care of Saravati; let him lastly cast a glance on the literature of the Chinese,—a literature full of interesting facts and notices,—and contrast it with the philosophico-ascetic writings of the Hindoos, who, by the most fulsome repetitions, have succeeded in rendering a sublime poetry exceedingly tiresome. Will any one, after these comparisons, be still inclined to ascribe a common origin to the Indians and Chinese?

The Chinese colonists, descending from the heights of the Kwen lun towards the borders of the Hwang ho, subdued and exterminated in succession the barbarous tribes they found in the country. A few of these indigenous tribes have preserved themselves in the mountains of eastern China, and are called by the general name of *Miao*, that is "first offspring." We know something of the manners and habits of these people, but unfortunately we have not yet vocabularies of their language, by which we might be enabled to ascertain the race to which they belong. Until, however, we obtain these important documents, we are induced to believe, from some passages of Chinese authors, that the Miao, at least those of the more northern countries, are of the same stock as the K'hiang or Tibetans.

The first founders of the Chinese empire did not amount to more than about one hundred families; a very ancient treatise called *Pih kea sing*, has preserved their names, which are still those of the families now existing in China. It is very probable that the first Chinese, who came down from

the Kwen lun, were no longer in a barbarous state, and had already made considerable progress in the arts necessary to social life. In fact, we find them, shortly after their arrival in their new country, inventing writing, observing the course of the stars, and making a number of discoveries of considerable importance to a new society. The Chinese are the only people whose annals offer very ancient observations available in astronomy. The first eclipses which they mention are of use only in chronology, owing to the vague manner in which they are reported; but they prove that in the time of Yaou, more than 2,000 years before our era, astronomy was cultivated in China as the basis of their public ceremonies. The almanack and the announcement of eclipses were important objects, for which a mathematical tribunal was expressly formed. They then observed the meridional shadows of the gnomon at the solstices, and the passages of the stars on the meridian; they measured time by clypsedras, and determined the position of the moon with respect to the stars in eclipses, which gave them sideral positions of the sun and solstices. They even invented instruments for measuring the angular distances of the stars. By the union of these means, the Chinese had found that the duration of the solar year exceeded 365 days by about the fourth part of a day. They begun the year with the winter solstice. Their civil year was lunar, and in order to bring it up with the solar year, they made use of the period of nineteen solar years, corresponding with 235 lunar months, a period exactly the same as Calipus, thirteen centuries later, introduced into the Greek almanack. As their months were alternately of twenty-nine and thirty days, their lunar year consisted of 354 days, and was consequently shorter by eleven days and a quarter than the solar year; but when the amount of these differences would have exceeded one moon in the year, they introduced an additional month. They had divided the equator into twelve immoveable signs, and twenty-eight constellations, in which they carefully determined the position of the solstices.

Instead of a century, the Chinese have a cycle of sixty years; and a cycle of sixty days instead of a week: but the small cycle of seven days, in use throughout the east, was known to them in the remotest times. The division of circumference was always regulated in China by the length of the year, so that the sun described exactly one degree every day; but the division of the degree, of the day, of weights, and all linear measures, was decimal: and this example, given for 4,000 years at least, by the most numerous nation on earth, proves that these divisions, which besides offer so many advantages, may become by practice exceedingly popular.

The origin of Chinese writing is lost in the abyss of mythology. The first characters which composed it were the images of the things represented. The primitive form of representative signs became gradually obliterated, in proportion as the art of writing became extended. The strokes indicating the outlines were altered; in order, therefore, to render writing more regular, the strokes were made stiffer and more uniform. Thus the characters ceased to be images, and became conventional signs. The number of these signs seems to have been very limited at first, as it must have been found very troublesome to have a multitude of different objects; but when the

barrier of images was once overcome, and the elements of the characters were rendered more regular and easier to trace, the groupes were rapidly increased. This must have taken place during the first ages of the Chinese monarchy, for the most ancient inscriptions we know,—such as the monument of Yu, and those on mount Thaë shan, in the province of Shan tung,—offer but few genuine images, although one may without difficulty trace in the characters they contain the altered outlines of the images. In the first state of society in China, a few hundred of such signs were sufficient; but new wants soon arose, and the art of writing being called into use for things not previously thought of, they were compelled to increase the number of signs, and to do this on new principles. For there could be no question about tracing new figures, which, by being too numerous, would have ultimately led to confusion, and moreover the objects they had to trace were not of a nature to be depicted, since they wanted to express ideas and embody thoughts. How was it possible to distinguish, by rude sketches, a dog from a wolf or a fox, or an oak from an apple or a mulberry tree? How, moreover, could they have expressed the human passions, anger, love, pity, abstract ideas, or the operations of the mind? The manner in which both these obstacles where overcome, whilst it proves the progress made in civilization was but small, does great credit to the genius of the inventors. They have done all that their position permitted them to do: a circumstance which is in general too little noticed, to pass it here over in silence. They combined all the primitive figures by twos or threes, and formed by this means a multitude of compound signs, offering ingenious symbols, striking and picturesque definitions, riddles which are the more interesting as the solution still exists, and we are not compelled to guess at them under the guidance of vague conjecture. They first of all classed all natural objects and other things that could be brought within this description into families, under the head of the respective animal, tree, or plant, which was considered as their type. Thus the wolf, the fox, the weazel, and other carnivorous animals, were referred to the dog; the different species of goats and antelopes, to the sheep; the roe, the deer, the musk animal, to the stag; the other ruminating quadrupeds, to the ox; the gnawing animals, to the rat; the pachydermes, to the pig; the hoofed animals, to the horse. In this manner, the name of every creature was formed of two parts; the one referring to the kind, and the other determining the species, by a sign indicating either the peculiarity of it or its habits, or the use to which it would be applied. By this truly ingenious system, natural families were formed, which, with the exception of a few anomalies, might even be admitted by modern naturalists. The difficulty as to the abstract notions and acts of the mind, although greater, was no less ingeniously eluded. To paint 'anger' they drew *a heart surmounted by the sign of a slave.* For 'attraction' or 'seduction,' the image of *a woman* with the images of *sword* and *net.* A *hand holding the symbol of centre,* designates 'the historian,' whose first duty it is to incline to neither side. The images of *two men* implied 'mutual salutation,' if they looked *towards one another;* 'separation,' if they *turned their backs;* 'following,'

when they were placed *one after the other*. To give the idea of a 'friend,' they drew the *two shells of a bivalve*.

The Chinese were but slightly civilized when they invented this complex system of writing; a proof of this is found in the wretched idea of referring to the image of *woman* the words implying moral defects, vices, and imperfections. Such a practice, which subsists even now, shows one of the prejudices most common to barbarous nations. Thus this image, *twice repeated*, implies 'dispute,' and *thrice*, 'discord' or 'immorality.' We find, however, under this class, the terms expressing 'beauty, external charms, maternal affection, and repose.'*

A very numerous class of characters, but of much more recent invention, is the phonetic. They owe their origin to the confusion arising from too great a number of images, and the difficulty of rendering them sufficiently alike, in order to distinguish by strokes the different species of birds, fish, plants, vessels, clothes, &c., so that the mere sight of them should be sufficient to exhibit or recall to the mind the things they were to represent. They placed by the side of the image a character, only intended to give the sound of the word designing the thing which the whole groupe is to indicate. In those kinds of compound characters, the letter joined to the general image is only employed in it as a phonetic sign, and has nothing to do with the particular meaning. Thus the general image of a *bird*, with a character at the side of it, which is read *ngo*, signifies 'a goose;' with that of *ki*, 'a fowl;' with that of *ya*, 'a raven.' The image of a *fish*, with the sound *li*, implies 'a carp;' that of a *tree* with *pĭh*, 'a cypress.' This phonetic class has now become so numerous that it forms more than one-third of the Chinese characters.

In a country where writing and astronomy were known at so remote a period, history, which is founded on these two arts, must also be very ancient. In fact, the annals of China, as I have already observed, go back to more than 3,000 years anterior to our era. Their early portion is filled with fables; we there see sovereigns who invented, like those of Persia, the arts necessary to the wants of human life. However, by means of these narratives we are led to the epoch of a great inundation, which was produced by the overflowing of the river, and which devastated chiefly the northern provinces of China. It is remarkable that this inundation was almost contemporary with the *typhon*, or deluge of Xisuthrus; for these two events took place, one in the year 2293 and the other 2297 before Christ. It is also at this epoch that Chinese history begins to be stripped of the marvellous, and to deserve more confidence with respect to facts, without, however, yet becoming exact with respect to chronology. From the most remote periods, the emperors of China kept notes of the most remarkable occurrences of their reign, as well as of the speeches delivered by them to their grandees, or those which their counsellors uttered before them. There were also collections made of the laws, of the religious and court ceremonies, of ancient poems, &c. These collections had become so voluminous in the time of Confucius, in the sixth century B.C., that this philoso-

* See M. Abel-Rémusat, in the second vol. of the *Journal Asiatique*, p. 130.

pher thought it necessary to make extracts from them, and give them at the same time more connexion. In this manner he composed a history of China from the time of Yaou, who lived 2557 years before our era, down to his own time, and called it *Shoo king*. He also made a selection of the ancient songs, arranged in a chronological order, and united them in a collection called *She king*. He farther composed a work on ceremonies and rites, called *Li king*, and another on music, entitled *Yo king*. His commentary on the mysterious lines of Fŭh he, as well as on their ancient explanations equally obscure and absurd, is the *Yĭh king*, or Book of Changes. Confucius was a native of the kingdom Loo, which is a part of the present province of Shan tung; and we are also indebted to him for a chronicle of the events which had taken place in his own country. This book is known by the name of *Chhun t'hsew*, 'Springs and Autumns or Years,' and comprises the period from 723 to 479 B.C.

During the first half of the third century before the same epoch, She hwang te, of the T'hsin dynasty, one of the greatest and ablest emperors that ever reigned in China, although his countrymen do not yet appreciate him as he deserves, had united the whole empire under his sceptre. Previous to his time, a very pernicious feudal system had parcelled the country into a great number of small kingdoms and principalities. The books of Confucius had consecrated this system; the new emperor of T'hsin had constantly to contend against the selfishness of the grandees, who would have liked to see the empire again subdivided as it had been, possess themselves of the estates, and rule there as sovereigns. They fortified their pretensions by the ancient books and the history of the empire, and excited the men of letters to call for the restoration of the form of government now abolished. Wearied out, at last, by these importunate and repeated representations, which contained passages and principles extracted from those books, She hwang te ordered all the ancient histories, and especially the *Shoo king* and *She king* of Confucius to be burned, and his orders were executed with unsparing rigour. Nevertheless, in a country where writing is so extensively practised as China, it is almost impossible to destroy all the copies of works held in such general estimation, or that there should not have escaped some, especially at a period when the material of books was so very durable,—it being then the practice to engrave the letters with an iron style on tablets of bamboo, or else to print them on this substance with a dark varnish. A few years' after the death of She hwang te, about 200 years before Christ, the dynasty of the T'hsin terminated. It was soon replaced by that of the Han, which was equally powerful, and the princes of which, after having subdued all the petty princes who had endeavoured to render themselves independent, introduced another form of government. It was based upon the ancient usages of the three first dynasties *Hea*, *Shang*, and *Chow;* but following the example of the T'hsin, they still maintained the undivided sovereignty of the emperor. In the mean time, several generations having passed away, the ancient feudal system of the Chew sank into oblivion; so that the emperors of the Han dynasty could, without any risk, order a search for those very books which had appeared so dangerous to the

preceding family. The most careful inquiries were therefore made throughout the whole empire, and they were fortunate enough to recover considerable portions of those works of Confucius we have mentioned, besides a number of other works of less importance. It is from these precious materials that the celebrated Szee ma t'hsëen was enabled to restore the ancient history of China, which he published towards the close of the first century of our era.

The loss of a great part of the historical records, occasioned by the burning of the books ordered by She hwang te, and the incoherence and even contradiction observed in the narrative of Szee ma t'hsëen and other Chinese authors who have written from the ancient annals of China, have induced several European scholars to doubt the authenticity of these annals. For my part, I am induced to draw from them conclusions rather favorable to their authenticity, than to discover in them any testimony to their prejudice. If by some fortunate chance we were to discover the histories of the Egyptians, Assyrians, and Medes, would they offer no obscurities and apparent contradictions? Is the chronology of the Greeks, of the Romans, of the modern states of Europe, even that of our Sacred Books, free from difficulty? Why then should we be surprised to meet with some in the ancient history of China? No doubt it would have been much easier for Szee ma t'hseën, and the other authors of the Chinese annals, to have fabricated an imaginary history, than to labour as they have done in collecting and comparing the small number of authentic records and a greater one of fragments, which escaped the civil wars of the Chow and the flames of the T'hsin. If the Chinese had been so foolish as to make themselves more ancient than they are, what difficulty would there have been in their manufacturing a genealogy for Fŭh he, and forging a connected romance, uniting with their authentic ancient history all the fabled dynasties invented by subsequent ages? They might have done it; but they abstained from doing it, because they would not deceive themselves. Does the ancient history of their empire, such as we actually possess it, give an exaggerated idea of the power and splendour of the founders of the monarchy? Does it tell us of the conquering provinces, of kings surrounded by a brilliant court, building great expense sumptuous edifices, and displaying magnificence in their repasts? No! its narratives describe the manners of the first ages of society, those of a simple undegenerated people under a regular government. They show us the chiefs of this people constantly employed in the care of governing them well, devoting themselves and sacrificing every thing to the public good. We see there an emperor labouring for nearly nine years in draining off the water of the inundation, which desolated several of the provinces of the empire, and sharing with his subjects their common calamity. From what reason, and by what right, would any one suffer himself to regard their history as an invention of modern times, and what marks of fiction, what character of falsehood, does it show, which could authorize us to reject it? I repeat, the history of China, anterior to the ninth century before our era, well-connected and without chronological difficulties, would appear to me to deserve less confidence than that same history, such as it

is offered to us by the ancient records of China, and such as it exists at this time.

I think it necessary to give here a short view of the principal works which have been rescued from the conflagration of books, and which have served to restore the ancient history of the Chinese empire. In the first class appear the five *king*, or sacred books, collected by Confucius, of which I have already spoken. Next in order is the class *Szee shoo*, or the Four Books, being composed of moral works of Confucius and his disciples, also of the book of Măng tsze. Under the reign of Wăn-te of the Han dynasty, in the year 176 B.C., and thirty-seven years after the burning of the books, a *Shoo king*, or ancient annals of the three first dynasties, had been written down from the mouth of a scholar named Foo săng, who knew it completely by heart. Several works were afterwards discovered under the reign of Woo te towards the year 104 B.C. In an old building was found an ancient copy of the *Shoo king*, which was compared with that of Foo săng, and as it was found that the two copies differed but very little from each other, the authenticity of this book was established. The same prince, in imitation of the example of the emperors who preceded the T'hsin, restored the office of great historian, and gave Szee ma tan, who received this appointment, the title of *T'hae szee kung*. Szee ma tan, in consequence, collected all that he could find of the ancient historical records, but died before he had completed his work. His son, Szee ma t'hsëen, who succeeded him in the same office, continued his labours, and published under the reign of Woo te, towards the year 97 before the Christian era, the work which bears the modest title of *Szee ke*, or 'Historical Memoirs.' It contains nearly all the accounts extant at the time of the author concerning Chinese antiquity, and although he begins with the ancient emperor Hwang te, he does not carry his chronology higher than about the year 841 B.C. Szee ma t'hsëen relates all that he had been able to collect respecting the three first dynasties, which is not a great deal, the history of the T'hsin, and that of the beginning of the Han. The work is divided into 130 books. Several supplements have been added subsequently. The epoch of Szee ma t'hsëen, which begins with Hwang te, is the third among the three different epochs of the antiquity of the nation that have been brought forward since; as several have thought they were able to carry it higher. But these epochs are entirely hypothetical, since Szee ma t'hsëen did not think himself able to ascend higher, with any chronological certainty, than about the year 841 B.C., or the 57th year of the xxx cycle of 60 years: an epoch which the Chinese call *Kung ho*, or 'general concord,' for it is from that period that all the records begin to present an uniform and indisputable chronology.

Historians subsequent to Szee ma t'hsëen have written the authentic history of the succeeding dynasties. There are, however, several who have undertaken to treat of the same antiquities, but without possessing additional materials; I mean they had nothing to consult besides the *Shoo king*, the *She pun*, or Book of Genealogies, which goes very far back, but is very succinct; the *Chhun chhew*, or Annals of the Kingdom of Loo, with the

three ancient commentaries on the same work; the *Chăn kwŏ t'hse,* or History of the Civil Wars, the *Kwŏ yu,* which contains the speeches of several petty sovereigns of different kingdoms, besides some other materials less authentic.

After the Han, several other works were discovered, such as the history of the *Chow,* or third dynasty, a chronicle called *Chŭh shoo;* but these works, although ancient, are not of great repute for authenticity, as they disagree with the received ideas in chronology, as well as in several of their details. This seems, however, not to be a reason for rejecting them entirely, and relinquishing them without examination. There is also a history, called *San fen,* about which the Chinese literati are much divided; some believe it very ancient, in which case it would indeed be the most ancient monument of China, as it is thought older than the *Shoo king;* others think that the existing text is a forgery. Tso k'hew ming, a disciple of Confucius, speaks of the *San feu,* and several other books, as having been read by some scholars, and afterwards lost: the present text was not discovered till the reign of the Han, after Pan koo, *i. e.* about the year 85 of our era, so that this writer did not know it. The title *San feu,* which literally means the 'three sepulchres,' is explained by the commentators as signifying the Great Law, or Great Rule, because the work contained the law of the three first emperors of China. There are only three chapters of this book extant, containing a cosmogony, the history of Fŭh he, called *T'heën hwang,* or 'the Exalted of Heaven,' that of Shin nung, who bears the appellation of *Jin hwang,* 'the Exalted of Man,' and that of Hwang te, surnamed *Te hwang,* or 'the Exalted of the Earth.' So that, according to the *San feu,* the three *hwang,* whom other writers have made princes preceding Fŭh he, would be no other than Fŭh he, Shin nung, and Hwang te. The history of these three emperors is preceded by maxims on the conduct of kings towards their subjects, and of subjects towards their rulers. This system of ethics, expressed in few words, is arranged in such a manner as to bear at the same time a relation to the eight *kwa,* and to the numbers of the *Y-king,* and to harmonize with the obscure dogmas of this book: it is merely a tissue of riddles and symbols. Almost all the maxims of the *San feu* are expressed by three characters only; for instance, that of *prince,* that of *things,* and that of *dragon,* signify 'the Prince and the Dragon,' or 'the Serpent of Things.' I ought to observe that the veneration shown by the Chinese for the dragon, so often mentioned in their ancient books, and which still forms the arms of the empire, is very curious; it might lead us to believe that some worship like that of the *Naga,* or serpent, in India, subsisted in China in the remotest antiquity.' "We have frequent occasion to notice," says the learned secretary of the Asiatic Society of Calcutta, Mr. H. H. Wilson, "the important figure which snakes and snake-deities make in the worship and traditionary history of Cashmir. The extent and permanence of the superstition we may learn from Abulfazl, who observes that in 700 places there are carved figures of snakes, which they worship. There is likewise reason to suppose that this worship was diffused throughout the whole of India, as besides the numerous fables and traditions relating to the *Nagas,*

or snake-gods, scattered through the *Purânas*, vestiges of it still remain in the actual observances of the Hindus. It seems not improbable that the destruction of the whole serpent race by Janamédjaya, the son of Paricshit, recorded in the *Purânas* as an historical fact, may in reality imply the subversion of the local and original superstition, and the erection of the system of the *Védas* upon its ruins."

The mythological history of China, collected in a body in rather recent times, may nevertheless have preserved some vague traditions of antiquity; it speaks continually about princes with the form of a dragon, and it admits even whole dynasties of dragons who governed the universe. In short, one may follow the ancient worship of dragons, from India, through Upper Asia, to China, and from thence across the ocean to Mexico, where they offered human sacrifices to the large serpents, and where the fear of and veneration for these terrible animals were so general, that even now fragments of idols representing snake-deities are found in almost every Indian village. In China, the worship of the serpent has only been preserved in that of the god of the sea, called Lung wang, or King of Dragons.

The number of books, which had escaped from the general burning under the T'hsin, was still more increased. In A.D. 285, some thieves, in the town of Ke, opened a grave, which was that of the king of Weï, named Ngan te, who died 243 years before Christ, consequently during the reign of She hwang te, who ascended the throne in the year 246, and therefore previous to the burning of the books, which was ordered in the year 213. These thieves found some books which had probably been concealed in the tomb of a king who had died about forty years before, where they were thought to be secure from all suspicion. They were written on bamboo tablets, in a very ancient character, some of which had become illegible or were effaced. They contained a history of the emperor Mu wang, a history of the dynasty of Chow, and the *Chŭh shoo*, or Chronicle of Bamboo. The latter work begins with Hwang te and terminates with In wang, also called Nang wang, the last prince but one of the Chow dynasty, which ceased its reign in the year 297 B.C. It places usually between each emperor an interregnum of from two to three years, which other historians have not mentioned, and it also differs in its chronology from other writers; in consequence of which, a schism has been produced among Chinese chronologists, who take part either for or against the *Chŭh shoo*. But although the tribunal of history has not adopted this work, it deserves to be made known to the European scholar by a faithful version, which I hope will not delay its appearance under the noble support of the Oriental Translation Committee.

The short history of the Chow, found in the same tomb with the *Chŭh shoo*, underwent the same fate as this book, because it did not agree with the *Shoo king*. The superstitious respect which the Chinese entertain for all the works of Confucius, is the reason why they reject all that this philosopher has not approved of; but this motive ought not to determine an European critic, and this history, notwithstanding the fables with which it may be mixed, must always be regarded as a precious monument of Chinese antiquity.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

THE ARTILLERY.

To the Editor.

Sir: Various accounts from the East seem to imply that a rupture with Runjeet Singh and other chieftains may ere long take place,* and it therefore may not be considered altogether out of place to take a glance at the artillery in the East-India Company's service. The regular infantry and cavalry are excellent, being armed, appointed, and disciplined after the same manner that prevails in the royal army; the regiments merely require an addition of a few more European officers each to render them perfect; but the artillery at the several presidencies appears to have been, and is now, most unaccountably in the back-ground.

Should a war take place, it will be rather of a protracted nature, owing to the very efficient and numerous forces that will be opposed to us, as well as from the many strong fortified places that will require reduction. Runjeet's regular infantry and artillery will be the greatest obstacle, particularly the latter, as it is drawn by horses, and consequently will possess prodigious advantages over an artillery which has bullocks as draught. It is true, there is a small proportion of horse-artillery at each presidency, but that would be wholly employed with the cavalry divisions of the army, leaving the infantry entirely dependent on the field-batteries with bullocks; and it must be admitted that if guns are intended to co-operate with troops of the line, they should have the means of being able to move with a proper degree of *celerity* and *certainty*, so that their services may be calculated upon at any point the officer commanding the troops may deem requisite. This, however, cannot be attained so long as bullocks are supplied as the draught-cattle for the guns; and therefore it may safely be asserted, that the whole of the foot-artillery in India, as light field-artillery, is totally useless. Nothing further can be expected from guns so wretchedly equipped than the common day's march, yet surely more is required of field-pieces than this; they should be able to move rapidly from one flank of a brigade to another—assist to seize, by quick movements, advantageous positions on the line of march—in fact, to cover and assist the troops, not to clog or delay them. The artillery cannot do this; nay, even in action, should a change of it be necessary to some other part of the field, should the attempt be made, which few officers would venture, fearing the confusion the bullocks always occasion, the change would be so *slowly* performed as to defeat the object intended, or the happy moment would be lost. How frequently has it happened that an action has been fought after many days of continued and severe marching! the bullock-artillery, in this case, has never been up, but probably left on the route, no longer able to proceed; perhaps in the rear, with a part of the troops for its protection! The Honourable Court cannot desire this state of things, or they would not go to the expense of education for the officers recruiting in England; nor would they forward to the several presidencies the improvements in guns, carriages, appointments, &c. that are made in the royal artillery, if they did not wish that their artillery should benefit, and be second only in the world—to that in the royal service.

It is true, that ordnance bullocks *in cantonments* may be so well drilled with *regular drivers*, as to make it appear to the inspecting officer, at a review, that the battery is capable of performing in the field all that is expected from it;—

* We believe this rumour to be entirely groundless and imaginary.—Ed.

but this is a mere trick, a little laudable zeal on the part of the artillery officers to show the horned cattle to the best advantage. Let these same bullocks march fifteen or twenty miles with the battery, and then endeavour to put them through a few manœuvres with a brigade of infantry, it will then be discovered that the bullocks will not move; no, not even a fire will rouse them; the guns are unserviceable, and what is worse, are in the way. A horse, on the contrary, even if it had been marching for months, would to the last moment carry the guns wherever you pleased. This is the manner in which the superiority of one animal is ascertained over the other; with the horse you are sure of being up with the troops, who consequently act with full confidence, certain of support from the artillery at any part of the field. Any one, who can appreciate artillery, well knows that a *couple of guns, well horsed, manned and appointed,* are far more useful than *twenty with bullocks,* no matter how efficient the latter may be in every other respect. And it should be kept in mind, than an artillery, like a navy, is not merely strong because it has a number of guns, men, and ships, but its strength consists in the superior manner in which those ships, guns, &c. are retained for active service; and a battery of horse or foot-artillery may be compared to a ship of war; it requires full as much attention in the one as in the other, in order that good service may be done to the state. A field-battery should be placed in the same warlike order as a ship of war; there is ample scope for the attention of the officers and men attached, and it would be so, provided the Government would only grant the means necessary to render it creditable whenever called out for service. The substitution of the *horse* for the *bullock* would make this change. The officers and men should have charge of the guns, carriages, horses, and all equipments, as at present, and be as seldom changed as possible; this would induce officers commanding batteries to vie with each other in having their guns, &c. in the best condition, and the frequent inspections by the artillery field-officers would insure a constant attention on the part of all concerned. The artillery has every thing requisite, as light artillery, but the main spring, the power of movement, which indeed may be termed its very soul, without which it is worse than useless.

It might be thought proper to introduce heavy and light field-batteries, the latter to be drawn by horses, the former by bullocks attached to the artillery with regular drivers; to consist of one iron 8-inch Gomer (new pattern) howitzer, and three iron 12-pounders; the light batteries of four brass 9-pounders and two 24-pounder (Gomer) brass howitzers;—the batteries manned by Golundauze should only have 6-pounders. If the artillery was thus divided and organized, the service would gain considerably; zeal and attention would replace apathy and neglect, and the officers commanding divisions of the army would feel themselves sure of having that important arm in proper order, and as equally efficient as the infantry and cavalry. Nothing can be finer draught than bullocks for heavy or siege ordnance; more is not required or expected of them than the stated day's march; their work is then finished, whereas with field-pieces it very commonly commences; for this reason the horse should be used as best adapted to quick movements, and which all nations, having any pretensions to a good artillery, allot for that service.

Field-artillery is capable of performing great service; but then it must be so constituted, that the officers and men are allowed the means to yield it with energy; they then become acquainted with its mighty power, and success must then attend their efforts. How truly was this seen in the battle of Waterloo! those gallant warriors of a hundred battles, led on by Napoleon in person, were crushed, nay, were *pulverized,* by the fire of the British artillery. Buonaparte,

in many of his greatest victories in Germany and Italy, was mainly indebted for success to his artillery; not that it out-numbered that in the enemy's armies, but it acted in a bolder manner, was better horsed and appointed, was accustomed to move independently, and, above all, was more versed in the duties of field-batteries than that of his opponents.

In order to give the above instruction, several field-batteries, on a reduced scale, are retained at Woolwich, as well as to answer any sudden call for artillery; the officers and men attached thus make themselves fully acquainted with the care and management of the horses, riding, and in fact every thing necessary to enable them to undertake the important trust of commanding field-batteries on service. Without these means, how is it possible for officers and men to learn those responsible duties? It is too late when before an enemy;—it must be quietly practised in peace. There are some persons, and I regret to own, some in the garb of soldiers, who imagine that a number of men in blue coats, horses, guns, carriages, &c., thrown together, form an artillery. Such may be called a mob, but *time* is required, and much labour must be given, before any thing like an artillery can be formed from such materials; and I will venture to assert that officers and soldiers in the artillery may be considered very proficient in the *theory* of *field artillery*, and excellent at *a siege*, without knowing any thing as to the duties and management of light field-batteries; and if placed with such, they must, for want of practice, be almost useless. It can then surely be no economy to deprive them utterly of the use of light field-batteries; yet this has been done in India, and in the event of war will be severely felt. I am no croaker, Mr. Editor, and do not doubt the result of the war; but it does seem strange that the artillery alone is left to struggle against difficulties, which, in either of the other branches of the army, would not be tolerated for an hour. It has been said, that our artillery is opposed with bullock artillery in the enemy's armies; the same might be said of the infantry; why arm them with firelocks when they are only opposed with matchlocks? Again, why mount our cavalry on horses superior to those of the enemy; why not use tattoos or mares? great bodies of the enemy have only tattoos and mares; or why indeed have any regular cavalry or dragoons? irregulars only are opposed to them; or why have any European artillerymen or King's troops? Much more might be said on this head; but I will only add, that if the artillery had been horsed years ago, the service would have been indebted to it for much treasure and many valuable lives that have at various times been thrown away during peace and war.

With the most painful feelings I have observed, from time to time, the many reductions that have occurred in the artillery in India, more particularly in that excellent establishment, the horse-artillery depôt and riding-department at Dum Dum. The officer who had charge was peculiarly well qualified for the trust, and it was considered as the foundation of the whole regiment. These establishments should be formed at the head-quarters of the artillery at the several presidencies (when the riding-staff, with brigades and troops, might be curtailed); their utility is so obvious, that it would only be losing time to point it out. I was much pleased to see a riding-establishment formed for the use of the Madras army at Bangalore, almost at the same time that the artillery one at Dum Dum was abolished.

In 1810 an improvement took place in the Bengal artillery; a regular corps of drivers with bullocks was formed, and attached to field-batteries and battering guns; but in the campaign of 1817-18, the Marquis of Hastings was so impressed with the unfitness of bullocks for the light artillery, that he ordered,

in camp, a battery of eight pieces to be horsed, and every body bore testimony to their vast superiority; to this others were soon added, and a few years ago the Honourable Court sent out orders for horsing the whole of the field-batteries in Bengal. This was partially effected, when, by some fatal or ill-advised measure, the whole of the horses were sold and bullocks once more introduced. Here I must state a fact which, if fairly reported, is in the records of the East-India House. In March 1825 an expected revolt or disturbance was to take place at Jaypoor, and as the nearest military post was Nusserabad, a force was immediately detached, consisting of infantry, artillery, and cavalry; fortunately for the service, a *field-battery* with *horses* was available, and it marched the whole distance, and arrived at Jaypoor, with the cavalry, the *next day;* making a march of ninety miles in twenty-four hours, without a halt; and *on its arrival was ready to act in any direction:*—a bullock-battery could not have done this; but allowing it could, the bullocks would have been so jaded, that the guns would have been useless.

I was informed, in 1824, that the foot artillery at Madras had not even bullock field-batteries, and that they never exercised with the troops of the line; the foot artillery at Bombay was, I have reason to think, in the same miserable plight. Now let me ask, in case of actual war, what can be expected from such artillery? Most assuredly no good; probably much mischief. The rapid movements, lately and most properly introduced in the tactics for the infantry, call for a corresponding activity in the movements of the artillery; but every effort is vain if the horse is withheld. Will any one believe, that to render the whole of the Indian light artillery tolerably effective, only 240 horses are necessary at Bombay, 480 at Madras, and in Bengal only 720, and these horses, too, of an inferior description to those furnished for the horse artillery and cavalry? I am positive, however, that a saving would be found if the field-batteries were supplied with the same kind of horses as those in the horse artillery, less of such, in each gun and waggon, answering better than a larger number of an inferior sort. The above calculation allows only four guns with their waggons to each battery; in war time two more guns with waggons and horses would be added. The horses above-mentioned do not mount two regiments of cavalry, yet for these few the artillery is powerless. I would suggest, that as the artillery is only raised at vast expense and labour, it might be prudent if the Hon. Court prohibited any reduction without its previous sanction. The climate of India does not admit of that constant application necessary for the quick formation of field-batteries as that of Europe; besides this, many changes and alterations in the harness sent out from England is requisite before it will fit the horses and suit the carriages in India. All this, with drill of the men, riding, &c., occupies more time than any one not acquainted with the service can conceive; and it may safely be noted, that no field battery in India would be fit to take the field against an enemy under little less than two years. Infantry and cavalry can be much sooner trained and prepared for service than artillery, and something may be made of indifferent infantry and cavalry; but indifferent artillery is worse than none at all. Instead of reducing field-batteries, which are without doubt the props of an army, the whole of the out-post guns (fifty-four alone in Bengal) might have been called in; for they can be of no use, as the greater part are without cattle to move them, and most are short in their details of men, and of course are anything but artillery. Had this been done, then two companies of Golundauze from each of the native battalions of artillery might with advantage

have been reduced, which reductions would probably have proved sufficient without diminishing the field-batteries. The artillery asks no favours, it desires no privileges, it only requires to have the arm for which it is destined given to it in an effective state, without which it can be of no avail to the service, and which has and must deprive those officers and soldiers attached to it of obtaining any honourable distinction. The young officers, on joining the several presidencies, endeavour to be posted to the horse-artillery, but as that is so small a portion of each regiment, the majority of course must remain (until vacancies occur) in the foot-artillery, and being disappointed in the state of that, they become regardless of themselves, and perform their duty merely because they are compelled. This was not the case when the field-batteries with horses existed; the road was then open to all for honourable exertion, —zeal, activity, and attention pervaded the officers and men; all were exerting themselves alike for the welfare of the service, and whenever called upon for duty in the field success must have followed. Besides batteries for the field duties, there should be with the head-quarters of each regiment of artillery a reserve-battery more particularly retained for the instruction of young officers and men in the management of them, this, with the riding-school department, would form an excellent foundation for augmenting the artillery on any sudden emergency.

No time should be lost, in the event of anticipated hostilities, in putting the siege trains on a proper footing for marching, the same as they were in 1817. The ordnance drivers should be immediately increased; they are a most valuable set of brave fellows, and perform their work to admiration.

In conclusion, I may mention that I heard a Commander-in-chief express his perfect astonishment, on his arrival in India, to find the artillery without horses; he could not have believed it had he not witnessed it, the more so as Calcutta abounds in horses of every kind: there is no want of horses in any part of India, and a couple of batteries could be furnished with them at Dum Dum in a month or less, and at any other station of the army, and the facilities are even greater at Bombay. The royal artillery have lately abolished their drivers, and enlist their men now as "gunners and drivers:" thus the artillerymen both ride the gun-horses and also work the gun. This system has been long established in the horse-artillery of the presidencies in India, and the same economical mode should prevail in the field-batteries of the Indian foot-artillery. On the score of reductions, I must observe, that whenever requisite, let them be called equally from all parts of the military establishments, and do not permit that branch which requires the most time, the most labour, and the most expense to be perfected, to be the greatest sufferer; it might be said the only one that does suffer; for although the infantry and cavalry are reduced in numbers they are still efficient, but with bullocks the field batteries are not so and never can be. Two guns with their horses might have been taken away from each battery, when the regiments were lately reduced two troops and companies each; this would have been only fair, and the whole army would still have been formidable; at present it exists only in name: as most military men know, that if all branches of an army are not equally effective, it cannot be of service to the state, and therefore the reduction of the horses in the field-batteries can only be set down as an act of extreme folly, arising out of the want of knowledge as to the constitution of armies in general; an error, I sincerely hope, the Hon. Court will speedily remedy.

It is much to be lamented that more uniformity in the gun and ammunition

carriages, mortar-beds, and their several equipments, does not exist in India; all differ at the respective presidencies; the new ordnance issued from the cannon foundery in Fort William has made that part the same through all India, and the uniformity in the carriages, equipment, &c., also in the dress of the artillery, might with little difficulty be effected. As this fault may lead to much embarrassment when armies join for active service, it should not be overlooked.

The natives of India cannot forget that they are a conquered people, and it is therefore absurd not to have every part of the Indian army at all times in the most prepared condition. It is impossible to say how soon an "untoward event" may call into action the forces in that distant quarter; internal commotions may likewise arise; and the Hon. Court cannot be too vigilant in having the European troops, the main stay in the hour of danger, readily supplied with every equipment they require. With respect to the field-artillery throughout India, this is more absolutely necessary; an inquiry should be forthwith instituted to examine into and report its state, for the period may not be far distant when more attention will be required to create a field-artillery than time and circumstances will admit; which, I guess, will in the end prove any thing but judicious or economical.—I am, Sir, &c.

December 1831. A Bengal Officer.*

* Who has served upwards of twenty years in India.

THREE PASSAGES IN THE LIFE OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT.

No. I.—March of the Grecian Army through the Gedrosian Desert.

The king was joined by Hephæstion; and the united force ventured into the desert of Gedrosia, the modern Makran. During sixty days spent in traversing this waste from the edge of Voeitia to Pura, they had to struggle against difficulties greater than have ever before or after been surmounted by a regular army. The commencement of this desert march was over a region covered with myrrh-bearing shrubs and the plant whence spikenard was extracted. The trampling of the long columns crushed the fragrant stems and diffused a grateful perfume through the still atmosphere.

Williams' Life of Alexander, p. 330.

Lift up the pæan! thro' the sands
Lead thy plum'd legions on,—
Alas! for the Spartan bands!
Victor of Babylon!

Lift up the pæan! cloud nor gloom
Hath yonder purple sky;
But a pleasant breath of summer bloom
Upon the breeze comes by.

Unfurl the banners! on the flowers
The crested columns tread:
Are they marching on to enchanted bowers?
The walk upon the dead.*

Thousands and thousands—on they past,
Darkening the desert far and wide,
And like a rushing mighty blast
Rustled the banners of their pride!

* Of the countless army led by Semiramis into India only twenty survived the return through this desert; and Cyrus arrived in Persis with only seven followers: while the bones of the rest of his soldiers were left to bleach the sands of Gedrosia.

On thro' the desert—wherefore now
Halteth the chieftain in the van?
Why creeps that paleness o'er his brow?
On thro' the desert of Makran!

The camel feels thy fiery breath,
And longs in vain to flee.
How many sleep the sleep of death,
Ghast sepulchre in thee!

Night on the desert, and they slept
Upon the sandy bed:
Was it the midnight wind that swept
Along the mountain's head?

It comes! it comes! a living sea,
Foaming the horse and rider o'er;
Then rose the shriek of agony
From lips that never shouted more.*

And mid the rush of flood and storm,
The quivering earth—the burning cloud—
Was seen the panic-stricken form
Of woman in the crowd.

And groups of children, pale with fears,
Were wandering from place to place;
Oh! gaze not on the heaps of spears—
That shield is on thy father's face!

Oh! look not on that heaving spot
Where the sand is rent asunder,—
Let him sleep! he heareth not
The cry of death, the roar of thunder!

No more along the pleasant glen
Of Arcady his feet shall roam;
He needeth not the love of men,
His heart hath found a sweeter home!

But Sparta's dark-eyed girls shall weep,
And Athens, o'er each myrtle hill.
The summer voice of joy shall sleep,
The dancer's feet be still.

W.

* They had encamped one evening in the bed of a torrent, from the cavities in which they had scantily supplied themselves with water, when late at night, in consequence of a fall of rain among the mountains, the waters suddenly descended with the force and depth of an impetuous river, and swept every thing before them. Many helpless women and children perished in the flood.

THE REV. MR. MORTON AND THE ORIENTAL TRANSLATIONS OF THE SCRIPTURES.

We find, in our last files of Calcutta papers, the following letter from the Rev. Mr. Morton, addressed

To the Editor of the 'John Bull.'

Sir,—In your number of Saturday, having referred to Col. Vans Kennedy's acknowledgment, in the *Asiatic Journal* of March last, of his being the writer of a critique on the Serampore Mahratta Version of the New Testament, which had first appeared in the *Calcutta Oriental Quarterly* some years back,—you expressed a judgment, that some explanation was required from *me* of the non-correction of a mistake into which the journalist had fallen in his September number of 1829, wherein the critique was attributed to "a clergyman in Bengal," who, the Calcutta *John Bull* (of, I think, about the 19th of February 1830) stated "could be no other than the Rev. W. Morton, of Bishop's College,"—and that evidently from the mingling of Col. K.'s critique with extracts from a very different work of *mine* in the same number of the *Asiatic*.

I should instantly have answered your call, but for the sake of accuracy as to the date above given, from recollection only, have vainly lost two days in the endeavour to procure a file of last year's *John Bull*. Your predecessor of that period would have had no occasion for "surprise" at the non-appearance of a disclaimer of authorship of the critique on *my* part, had he been aware, as he might easily have been, or adverted to the fact, that I was then *actually at sea*, having left Bengal on the 1st February in that year. I continued of course in entire ignorance of the whole matter until my return to it in August following; when, however, on being made acquainted with the article in the *Asiatic* and the editorial notice of it in the *John Bull*, I without delay penned *two* disclaimers; one addressed to the party in London, from whom only the journalist could have obtained the extracts of my composition to which he had given insertion, though blending them with what, I suppose, must have been the then anonymous communication of Col. Kennedy or his friends, and which, therefore, received at the same time, and treating in the *same spirit* on the *same subjects*, might readily have confused themselves in the editor's mind. This I despatched immediately. The other I suppressed in deference to the judgment of my friends; who represented to me that as it was very well ascertained in *India* who was the real author of the Mahratta critique (which I remember to have read during my *first* year in Bengal), an explanation of the mistake that had been made in the pages of the *Asiatic* would meet the whole necessity of the case as to *that* point—while, on the other hand, after so long an interval, to revive the matter of *my* consentaneous animadversions on the Serampore Versions *generally*, and after the subject had been forgotten by general readers, could be attended with no advantageous result whatever, while it would tend to renew and unnecessarily augment dissatisfaction, possibly occasioned by them in the quarter concerned. In this I acquiesced; but, being now publicly called upon for some statement, will take the occasion of adding to the foregoing, that at several periods I have, in my private communications to persons at home interested in Biblical translations, and in possession of facilities for directing the attention of active individuals connected with the British and Foreign Bible Society to the subject of the Oriental Versions, stated and supported as well my *own* judgment as the continually advancing

conviction of those *here* best qualified to form one. The use I intended to be made of these notices was in the way of personal communication and discussion, *not* of publication, which had I contemplated in them, I should assuredly have employed a style and language more measured than can or need be that of private letters to a near relative. I will add, that "the extensive critique" (on the Bengali version), stated to be in preparation, has, from ill health and much occupation, never been completed; the "paper" referred to was an extract from another quarter; and the extracts, actually given from *me* in the Journal, are portions of an attempt to fix the Bengali expression of certain scriptural terms, printed but not published at Bishop's College under the imprimatur of the syndicate. *How* it came to pass that those, as well as portions of my private letters, shewn, it appears, to the editor of the *Asiatic*, should have been mixed up with Col. K.'s Mahratta critique, can be known at present only to the journalist himself; and the distinguished scholar, whose the latter is, has now saved me all necessity for a disclaimer which no one in *this* country ever deemed to be requisite. All that *was* necessary was done by my prompt despatch for the purpose of eliciting an explanation in the *Asiatic*, and if the editor of it had not, at the date of his last number, received my communication forwarded to the address of my original correspondent, I can only account for the delay from the circumstance of that correspondent having been absent from England for many months previous. I am sorry, Sir, to have been thus tedious; but, unavoidably so, must beg the indulgence of yourself and your readers in consideration of the call made upon me.—I am, Sir, your most obedient servant, W. MORTON.

P.S. I trust, though long, you will kindly give insertion to the whole of the preceding, that the entire matter may be set in its proper light.

Chinsurah, 2d August 1831.

Upon this extraordinary "explanation" we must make a few remarks.

The circumstances of the case, as far as we are concerned, are these: In August 1829, a near relative of the Rev. Mr. Morton placed in our hands a number of letters from that gentleman, on the subject of the Bible Society's oriental translations of the Scriptures, and a printed paper of strictures on the Serampore version of the New Testament into the Mahratta dialect, which purported to have been published in the *Oriental Quarterly Magazine* of Calcutta, with manuscript corrections apparently in the same hand-writing as the letters; also a paper in MS. on the rendering of Scripture terms into Bengalee. All these documents were given to us *expressly* to be used in publication, and were distinctly stated to be written by Mr. Morton. They were accordingly used in our Journal for September 1829;* the two papers were printed entire, with extracts from the letters of Mr. Morton, illustrative of the subject, his name being suppressed. A copy of the Journal accompanied the return of the papers to the party from whom we received them, and no remark was made as to our use of the letters, or our appropriation of the paper on the Mahratta N. T.

In the following month, we were applied to for the name of the writer of that paper, and, on the authority of one of the letters, which stated, "of my name, in this matter, you may make what use you please," we readily mentioned that it was the Rev. Mr. Morton.

* Vol. xxviii. p. 297.

In the early part of 1830, a pamphlet was published by the late Mr. Greenfield, impugning the criticisms on the Mahratta N. T., in our notice of which pamphlet * we deemed ourselves called upon to declare that the critique, to which we were accused of giving additional currency, was written by the Rev. Mr. Morton, of Bishop's College, Calcutta.

No intimation, either from India or from Mr. Morton's correspondent in England, warned us of our mistake, or rather that we had been *unintentionally* deceived; and we were, therefore, astonished at receiving, in February 1831, a letter from Colonel Vans Kennedy,† avowing himself to be the author of the strictures we had ascribed to Mr. Morton. Not a syllable of explanation was communicated to us on the part of Mr. Morton, till, about two months ago, we had an interview with his relative, from whom we had received the papers, who avowed that he had given them for publication, that he considered himself authorized to do so, and that he had believed they were the production of the Rev. Mr. Morton!

Our readers, on referring, after these details, to the aforegoing letter, will be struck with the extraordinary statements it contains. Mr. Morton says: "I, without delay (in August 1830), penned *two* disclaimers,—one addressed to the party in London from whom only the journalist could have obtained the extracts of my composition to which he had given insertion, though *blending them with what, I suppose, must have been the then anonymous communication of Col. Kennedy or his friends*, and which, therefore, received at the same time, and treating in the same spirit and on the same subjects, might readily have confused themselves in the editor's mind. This [which?] I despatched immediately. The other I suppressed in deference to the judgment of friends, who represented to me, that it was very well ascertained in *India* who was the real author of the Mahratta critique, &c." To this we reply, first, that no communication, direct or indirect, was made to us till the recent interview we have spoken of; and, secondly, that the Mahratta critique, which Mr. Morton professes to suppose was sent anonymously by Col. Vans Kennedy or his friends, was *delivered to us by his own relative contemporaneously with the other papers*, bore MS. corrections, *apparently* in his own hand, and, what is more to the point, was *referred to in one of his own letters*, in the following terms: "I send you a paper on the subject, which, I assure you, says little, nay nothing, to what can be said, and *here* is daily said, on other versions *got up* in the same firm of ——— and Co."!!

Mr. Morton goes on to say, that he had been in the habit, in his private correspondence with persons at home, of adverting to the oriental versions of the Scriptures; but, "the use I intended to be made of these notices was in the way of personal communication and discussion, *not* of publication, which had I contemplated in them, I should assuredly have employed a style and language more measured than can or need be that of private letters to a near relative." To this insinuation of a disgraceful charge of unauthorized publication of private letters, it would be sufficient to reply, that they were brought to us, unasked, by the person to whom they were

* Vol. i. N.S. p. 287. † Vol. iv. N.S. p. 169.

addressed, a near relative of the writer, expressly for the purpose of their being used in publication. But the letters themselves are testimony against Mr. Morton. In one of them he says: "of my name in this matter you may make what use you please. I believe I am not among the worst Sanscrit and Bengali scholars. I am ready to stake my reputation on what I say of the Serampore versions." We cite a passage we published, being unable to refer to the letters, and unwilling to rely upon our recollection of a liberty of publication being expressed, in another letter, in still more explicit terms.

"How it came to pass that those (the Bengali criticisms), as well as portions of my private letters, shewn, it appears, to the editor of the *Asiatic*, should have been mixed up with Col. K.'s Mahratta critique, can be known only to the journalist himself." This is already answered; but we cannot help noticing the disingenuous manner in which Mr. Morton labours, insidiously, throughout his letter, to fix a sort of charge upon the "journalist," who has himself most reason to complain.

"All that was necessary was done, by my prompt despatch for the purpose of eliciting an explanation in the *Asiatic;* and if the editor of it had not, at the date of his last number, received my communication forwarded to the address of my original correspondent, I can only account for the delay from the circumstance of that correspondent having been absent from England for some months previous." In reply to this, we have only to repeat, that we have received no communication from Mr. Morton, direct or indirect, though we had a personal interview with Mr. Morton's correspondent only a few weeks back. That correspondent, though absent from *England*, was not further than *Ireland*.

Upon the whole, we must say, that so far from Mr. Morton's explanation "setting the entire matter in its proper light," it involves it in greater darkness, and when these remarks come under his observation, Mr. Morton will, no doubt, deem it incumbent upon him to contribute a little further elucidation, which is due to us as well as to himself. If Mr. Morton has indiscreetly gone too far in his censure of the Serampore versions, he must not now throw the responsibility of its publication upon those to whom he gave every reason to believe he not merely intended, but wished it should be published.

ON CERTAIN PECULIARITIES IN THE MOHAMMEDANISM OF INDIA.*

By M. Garcin de Tassy.

Festivals.

The Moharram.—This festival, commemorating the martyrdom of Husseyn, is celebrated with more pomp and splendour than any other Musulman solemnity in India. It is not peculiar to the Shyites, or Imamians, though celebrated chiefly by them. It is commonly called *Moharram*, from the name of the month in which it is placed, but more particularly *Daha*, from the Persian ده 'ten,' whence the month of Moharram is called "the moon of Daha." The festival is also designated by the terms *Ashrah*, or *Aushurah*, from the Arabic عشر, signifying 'ten.' Both denominations refer to the festival lasting ten days, the first ten of the month. The tenth and last is the anniversary of the death of the blessed Imam, A.H. 61 (October 10, 680).

Husseyn, like his elder brother Hassan, was the son of Ali and Fatima, daughter of Mahomet. The narrative of his death is related at length in the *Gul-i-Magfirat*, and in all the works treating of the early history of Mohammedanism. The Imamians entertain so great a horror for the general who put Husseyn to death, executing atrociously the orders of the Caliph Yezid, that his name, *Shimar*, has become in their mouths a reproachful expression, synonymous with 'vile,' 'infamous,' &c.

"In commemoration of this fatal event," says Jawan,† "the mournful festival of the *Moharram* was instituted. Whosoever takes part in it will reap the reward of heaven. By tears and cries should be manifested our horror of the cowardly deed which deprived of life the grandson of the prophet; if we cannot do it in person, we should employ another in the office. The instant the new moon appears above the horizon, the devout Musulman gives vent to his sighs and groans, and prepares the *Festival of Mourning*, namely, on one side water to quench the thirst; on the other vases of sherbet, for the weepers. These are prepared daily, from the first to the tenth of the month. Farther: each person, being clothed in black, having arranged the banners and representations of the tomb of Husseyn, mourns by striking the head, expressive of grief. An apartment hung with black is prepared, with a pulpit in the upper part, from whence is read, every one of the ten nights, the sad narrative of the event which is the subject of the festival. The person, to whom this office is entrusted, accompanies the reading by groans, which exceed all bounds. Those who are present evince external indications of grief, by lamentations and cries of *salam!* 'peace!' (on Husseyn). An elegiac poem (مرثیہ) is then sung, in honour of the saint: a poem full of mournful details respecting his martyrdom, and which provokes fresh sobs throughout the assembly. There is another ceremony I ought to mention, and to assign the motive for it. It is related that Husseyn, at the moment of his death, conformably to the last wishes of his brother Hassan, wished to instal Casim, the latter's son, as his successor to the Imámát. He therefore invested him with the robe of the son-in-law of Mahomet (Ali), and pronounced the formula of the oath of fidelity. To preserve the memory of the fact, those who take part in the mourning of the Moharram, perform this ceremonial on the day of the anniversary of the death of Husseyn."

* Continued from last vol. p. 356.

† *Burah Mass*, p. 94.

We perceive from this description, that travellers, who in general speak of this festival as common to Hassan and Husseyn, are mistaken. It was instituted merely to celebrate the commemoration of the "martyrdom" of Husseyn; and if the devotees join the name of Hassan to that of Husseyn in their cries, it is incidentally only; the tragical end of Husseyn naturally recalls the fate of Hassan, which was scarcely less unfortunate. The festival of the latter, which is much less solemn, is celebrated on the 28th Safar, the anniversary of his death.

The representation of the tomb of Husseyn, or rather the chapel which encloses the tomb, is richly ornamented. They have the metaphorical name of *tauzeeah*, 'mourning,' or simply, *táboot*, 'bier.' They are carried in procession in the streets on the tenth day, and are then deposited in the earth, or cast into a river or tank. If these cenotaphs are very rich, the figure of the edifice is carried back and placed in the *imámbárá*. The "apartment hung with black" is doubtless the building properly called *imámbárá*, a term formed from the Arabic word امام, *imám* (taken here in the sense of *caliph*, spiritual and temporal chief of the Musulmans), and the Hindustani word بارا employed in composition in the sense of 'house.' It is known only in India, and specially appropriated to the celebration of this funereal festival.

Individuals are sometimes buried in the imámbárás. At Lucknow, Asof-ud-Dowla is buried in his imámbárá, which is constantly lighted up, and verses of the *Coran* are sung there day and night; and the Mogul Bakir Khan in that which he built in the quarter of the jewellers. In other instances, they are constructed with the intention of their being used as family burial-places.

During the festival, bands of devotees, excited by the reading of the tragical history of Husseyn, in the imámbárá (which is delivered in a tone and with gestures adapted to excite emotion), perambulate the streets, making silly demonstrations of grief; and as they are for the most part armed, it is sometimes dangerous to encounter them in that state of religious frenzy.*

The following is the description of this festival given by the Musulman writer Asfos.†

"On the 7th of Moharram, the Musulmans of Calcutta, who wish to take part in the festival of the *tauzeeah*, or 'mourning,' in commemoration of the martyrdom of the holy imam, Husseyn, assemble, and with banners and flags, proceed towards the place of general meeting, uttering piercing cries and mournful groans. The streets are so crowded, that a passenger is carried away by the throng. The multitude choaks up the city from morn to night, celebrating by shrill exclamations the deplorable end of the grandson of the prophet. On this solemn occasion, the faithful, male and female, bring to the imámbárá oblations of roast fowl, bread, or baked rice, on which the *fátihah* of Husseyn is recited. Such a vast quantity of poultry is sacrificed on this day, that a rivulet of blood trickles in every street of the city. The lower order of Musulmans play ridiculous pranks on this occasion. In the accomplishment of a vow, some will enter the imámbárá with a chafing dish in their hand, and boil their rice-milk; others, with the same object, appear in the apartment with a lock or fastening in their mouth, like a small spit, or a horse's bit, held by two pieces of iron, which are fixed in the cheeks, which they sometimes lacerate. This foolish creature, careless of the pain, goes round the cenotaph in the imámbárá, and if the lock drops off at the third or seventh round, he concludes that God consents to his wish, and the poor

* See *Asiatic Journal*, vol. xxvii. p. 102 and 355.

† *Araesh-i-Mahfil*, pp. 130, 131.

people about him shout "a miracle!" The man with the rice-milk makes believe, by his buffoonery, that he has a cold, and covers himself up, notwithstanding the oppressive heat. The best of the joke is, that these silly people fancy, if they perform these absurdities at an imámbárá other than that where they had promised to go, the rice would not boil nor the lock drop off."

It is worthy of observation, that these mummeries of the imámbárá are copied from the pagan Hindus, especially the fastening of the mouth, which are much in use amongst the Hindu fakeers.

Festival of the Cure of Mahomet.—"In the month of Safar," says Jawan,* "Mahomet, the friend of God, was ill. The paroxysm of his pain lasted till the thirteenth day, when he became calm, and by the goodness of the Creator, the prophet was convalescent. On this account, the Musulmans consider the first thirteen days of this moon as unfortunate. On the thirteenth, which they call تيزي, *teezee*, 'violence,' they are accustomed to make oblations, in the name of the prophet, of chick-pease and cheese, which they afterwards distribute in portions. The last Wednesday of Safar is considered by the Shyites as always unlucky, whilst the Sunnites rejoice this day. The former dare not move; the others walk about in gardens, where fairs and amusements are going forward."

In the *Hidayut-ul-Islam* are two prayers appropriated to this day. "The Persians," says Chardin, "call this Wednesday چار شنبهٔ صوری 'Wednesday of the Trumpet;' in other words, that of the end of the world, when the four great angels, Gabriel, Michael, Raphael, and Asrael, will sound the trumpet to awaken the dead. They believe this day to be unlucky, wherefore they transact no business then, nor even quit their house, if they can help it, apprehending that whatever they may do will have a bad result. They consider, moreover, from this day, that all Wednesdays are unfortunate: no caravan will start on a Wednesday, and some people will not open their shops."

Festival of the Death of the Prophet.—The twelfth of the first Rabi, the festival of the Death of Mahomet, is celebrated in India; and what is remarkable, the Turks celebrated on this very day the festival of the *Moolood*, or Birth of the Prophet.

"The moon of the first Rabi," Jawan tells us,† "is named *Baharia*, and by the vulgar, the Twelve Dead. According to the Sunnites, the friend of God (Mahomet) quitted this transitory world on the twelfth of that month (A.H. 10, June 8th, A.D. 632). This terrific intelligence, circulating throughout the world, produced universal consternation, and all hastened to offer to God their vows and prayers for the repose of the great prophet's soul. These holy exercises lasted twelve days, and hence is doubtless derived the denomination of "Twelve Dead," given to the month. In imitation of the early Musulmans, those of India assemble at this period to fulfil the same duties. The Shyites, however, maintain that the death of the prophet took place the 28th of Safar (thirteen days earlier)."

The name of *Baharia* بہاریہ, 'belonging to the spring,' given to this month in India, is a translation of the Arabic name of the month ربیع *Rubeeah*, which signifies 'spring.'

Festival of Meeran-jee.—The term *Meeranjee* is a double title, composed of میران *meerán*, the Persian plural of میر *meer* (for امیر *ameer*), an

* *Bara Masa*, p. 104. † *Ibid.* p. 19.

Arabic term, which signifies 'prince,' and is given to the Seyuds, or descendants of Mahomet; and of جی *jee*, an Hindustani word corresponding to our 'Mr.' or 'Esq.' The saint particularly implied by this term is Mohi-ud-deen, 'Vivifier of Religion,' which is properly only a title of honour. The *fátihah* of this saint discovers that his father was Salih Zangwi and his mother Fatima II. The Hindustani poet, Wali, has dedicated a *cassedah* in honour of this saint replete with oriental figures and allegories.

Jawan* says, on the festival of this famous saint: "the month of the second Rabi is also called by the people 'the Moon of Meeranjee,' because, on the 11th, is celebrated the commemoration of the death of a great Musulman saint, who traced the rules of conduct of the *peers* and their disciples, and by whom the whole world is blessed with celestial favour. Upon this day, the Musulmans of the Sheikh class and certain Shyites, assemble near his tomb, and there address prayers to God for spiritual as well as temporal blessings." He states further, that they are joined by other devotees, musicians, singers, and dancers, and that a banquet is prepared of the oblations made to the saint. "Those who partake of the banquet, when these words are sung 'oh! oh! unhappy *peer*, persecuted by a king!' appear agitated. One person falls down, rolling like an animal about to be sacrificed; another, in the deepest affliction, weeps and groans; a third, with his head hung down, utters a cry of 'hoo!' a fourth appears struck with death, writhing about another person, and in the end falling at his feet."

The sanctity of this saint is somewhat equivocal; for Roebuck, in his *Oriental Proverbs*† (though he cites no authority) represents him as a licentious wretch; but the story, which has a great affinity to that of the "Wonderful Lamp," in the *Arabian Nights*, is probably a fiction.

Festival of Madar.—Madar is the most celebrated of the Musulman saints of India; the Hindus unite with the Mohammedans in paying him the worship which the Catholics call *Doolia*. The enthusiasm he inspires has given rise to the trite proverb: "what an injury it would be to Madar if Shujah should go to Ajmer!"

The Seyud Badr-ud-deen Kotbal Madar was descended from the imam Husseyn. He was born at Aleppo, A.D. 1050-51, performed the pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina at the age of 100, received from Mahomet permission to 'hold his breath,' حبس دم (by means of which life is protracted), expelled an evil spirit from Makanpoor, had 1,442 sons, and died at the respectable age of 395 years nine months and twenty-six days.‡ In consequence of his great piety and power of performing miracles, the anniversary of his death has been celebrated by a meeting at Makanpoor.

The number of sons attributed to this prophet is supposed to refer to spiritual children or disciples; and his longevity is explained by the supposed art of retaining his breath which he enjoyed; upon the principle that every man draws breath only a given number of times, it is concluded that the less frequently he respires, the longer he will live.§

Jawan gives the following account of the festival of Madar:‖ "the lower orders, and especially the women, call Madar the moon of the first Joomazi. Madar is the surname of the saint designated by the higher classes by the title of Badr-ud-deen. Pikes are used in this solemnity. Those who take part in

* *Bara Masa*, p. 24. † Part ii. p. 26.

‡ See an account of Sheikh Madar or Mudar in our Journal, vol. iv. N.S. p. 73.

§ Shakespear, Dictionary, p. 365. ‖ *Bara Masa*, p. 33.

it plant some in their respective towns, whilst musicians appear beating a kind of drum, and fakeers dance crying 'Oh, Madar!' and they pass through fires lighted for that purpose, singing the praises of this renowned saint. The tomb of Madar is at Makanpoor. On the 17th of the first Joomazi, devotees flock thither from the most remote parts. An immense crowd fills the village; pikes are stuck up on all sides, and, in the night, an immense number of lamps and lanthorns dissipate the dark." Here we see an instance of the adoption of Hindu ceremonies and usages in the Mohammedan worship. The passing through the fire is evidently borrowed from the Hindus, who have a festival in which the chief rite consists in traversing this element, which is deified under the name of *Agni*.

Madar is the patron of an order of fakeers who have the name of مداريا *Madarians*, who have many traits of resemblance with the Hindu Sanyasis. The learned Mr. H. H. Wilson* asserts that they are Sunnites; the black colour adopted by them for their flags is a proof of this, for black is the distinguishing colour of the Sunnites as green is of the Shyites. The descent of Madar from Husseyn, however, is an evidence of his being a Shyite, and Afsos informs us he is so considered. According to Mr. Wilson, though the Madarians admit the divine mission of Mahomet, they have no great veneration for his title of prophet, and evince little respect for his institutions. Their legends say, that Mahomet obtained access to paradise only by virtue of the words دم مدار, *Dam Madar* 'the breath of Madar,' which is the device of the sect, and to which tradition ascribes many miraculous effects. The words "Dam Madar" are also used as a kind of war-cry amongst the Mohammedan soldiers.

Festival of Moyeen-ud-deen Chishtee.—This saint is one of the most celebrated of Mohammedan India, and his tomb is still continually beset by a crowd of pilgrims, including Hindus. Some of them carry their fanaticism so far as to bring away a stone or brick of the building to place in their house, which becomes a place of pilgrimage by virtue of this precious relic. Madajee and Dowlut Rao Sindia, though Hindus and rigid observers of the brahmanical worship, made valuable presents to the tomb of this saint, as well as to the Musulman priests, or *peer-zadehs*, attached thereto.

"The month of the second Joomazi," says Jawan,† "is commonly called, by the unlearned, Khaja Moyeen-ud-deen, from the name of a very celebrated Musulman saint, Khaja Moyeen-ud-deen Chishtee, who died this month. The tomb of this distinguished personage is at Ajmer." Afsos ‡ adds, that he was the son of Gayath-ud-deen Chishtee, and of the race of Husseyn; that he was born in Segestan, A.D. 1142-43; that on the conquest of Hindustan by sultan Shehab-ud-deen Ghori, he retired to Ajmer, where he died 12th February A.D. 1239. "His tomb is still in that city, and attracts a vast number of pilgrims. All the sovereigns who have since reigned over India failed not to deposit oblations on his venerated shrine; particularly Akber, a most pious monarch, who went several times on foot from Agra to Ajmer to visit this saint."

The pilgrimage of Akber had an object of which Afsos makes no mention, but which the autobiography of Jehangir discovers to us, namely, to procure a son that might live to manhood.§ Jehangir, who was born after this pilgrimage, was named by Akber, after the saint, Selim. In imitation of Akber, the

* See *Asiat. Journ.* vol. iv. p. 76. † *Bara Maza*, p. 38. ‡ *Araiesh-i-Mahfil*, p. 150.
§ See Memoirs of Jehangueir, translated by Major Price, p. 3.

celebrated Hyder Ali named his second son, Tippoo Sultan, after a venerated *peer* in the Carnatic.

Supererogatory Fast.—The fast of three months commences at the appearance of the new moon of Rajab, during which most Musulmans distribute, every Wednesday, rice dressed in various ways, in the name of the Seyud Jabal Bokharee.

The ancient Arabs likewise considered this month as holy, and devoted it to a fast. It was forbidden to carry on war in it, as well as in Moharram, Zee-cada and Zee-hijja. The three months of the supererogatory fast were Rajab, Shaban, and Ramazan. The Mohammedans of India also fast on the 10th of Moharram, and even on the 10th of Zee-hijja, the day of the festival *Id-daha.*

[*To be concluded next month.*]

DR. MORRISON'S REPLY TO M. KLAPROTH.

To the Editor.

Sir: Last evening I received your Journal for November 1830. In it I find a defence of Morrison against the reiterated accusations of M. Klaproth. That individual has of late printed so much vituperation against me, of such an extravagant character, I did not think it worth while to notice his attacks. All he has said is reducible to two parts: matters of fact, and subjects of opinion. He has so egregiously misstated the matters of fact, that I have no confidence in the accuracy of any of his opinions. He first started the paradox, and afterwards expended a great deal of verbal criticism to prove it, that Morrison was not the author of the English and Chinese Dictionary which went by his name. Next, he denied that Morrison had ever translated the Evening and Morning Prayers of the English Church; and added, that he could not distinguish between a volume containing the Psalms of David and the English Church Prayers.

Now, as I am as sure as personal consciousness can make me, that I wrote the Dictionary imputed to me, that I translated (I believe for the first time in the world) the Psalms of King David into Chinese, and also the Prayers of the English Church, of what use is it for me to address reasonings to a man who chooses to believe his own malicious surmises rather than simple matters of fact, which are capable of the fullest proof; and to spend a great deal of time in strenuous efforts to persuade Europe to believe them?

You have, in page 229, quoted M. Klaproth's tirade against the manner in which the Dictionary was compiled. I know of no better way of writing a dictionary of any language than that which I pursued, namely, to make use of all the native dictionaries I could collect, with the original books referred to in them; to employ native scholars to assist me in consulting those several works, and in ascertaining their exact meaning. That these "Chinese bachelors had a daily stipend" is very true, and I think was very equitable. That Morrison spoke to them, as Klaproth asserts, in the Canton dialect, or the Portuguese *lingua franca*, used at Macao, is utterly false. Dr. Morrison always spoke to his native assistants in the Mandarin tongue, in which dialect he has conversed with Chinese of every rank and of every province in the

empire. The Chinese scholars, who assisted him (three of whom are already dead), knew not a word either of English or Portuguese. To these means Dr. Morrison added such help as he could derive from several MS. dictionaries of the old missionaries, in Latin and French; and latterly, the printed copy of Father Basil's Dictionary. Further, the native scholars collected colloquial phrases and terms; and Dr. M. himself continually selected words and phrases from the Chinese books which he daily read. The third part of the Dictionary was almost entirely composed of these selections. This is what M. K. calls the "manufacturing system of England." In what better way a German sceptic could manufacture a dictionary it may be left for M. K. to point out. In the whole, there was no mere copying from one book into another; no mere translation from one language into another; but there was an exercise of judgment and choice throughout: and if any man may be called the author of a dictionary, Morrison may be justly called the author of the dictionary attributed to him.

The story about the Psalter and the Prayers, in which "M. K. proceeds to vindicate the accuracy of his remarks," is too absurd to deserve notice. Klaproth got hold of the wrong book.

The fact is, that Morrison (as has been said above) translated King David's Psalms. He also translated a part of the English Liturgy into Chinese. The Psalms are printed in one volume, as a part of the Holy Bible; and they are printed as a Psalter, united with the prayers, in one volume. M. Klaproth got hold of the Book of Psalms instead of the Psalter and Prayers, and he forthwith declared that the Prayers never existed—that Morrison was a cheat—that he was so ignorant of Chinese as to mistake the Book of Psalms for a prayer-book; and the Parisians were invited to go and see the book; for any body, whether they knew Chinese or not, could soon see that there was nothing in the volume but a hundred and fifty psalms. Oh, what a triumph over self-conceit was this! But how absurd and how malicious was the whole proceeding! How silly the self-delusion! Did it never enter the man's head that he must have made some mistake, that there must be some other volume? No; he believed and published to Europe, in the Journal of a distinguished society, Morrison's ignorance and imposture. And then, to bear him out, he supposed the pre-existence of some MS., which had fallen into Morrison's hands, but of which nobody else had ever heard or read!

Since you, Mr. Editor, seem yet in the dark on the subject, and have said that the so-called translation of the "Morning and Evening Prayers, *really contains the Psalter only*," and adds, "it would appear, indeed, that there exists some mistake in the title of the translation, *which Dr. Morrison* can *alone* explain," I have thought it right at last to explain, although there are people in London who could, and who therefore should, have explained it before.

I saw M. Klaproth in Paris and conversed with him in London, when he professed to have derived advantages from my Dictionary. He saw my Chinese library, and desired to take to Paris some of the scarcest works in it; but his request was denied. This "*faute*" of mine he seems never to have forgiven.

The title of the prayers in Chinese is represented by M. K. as "full of barbarisms." He says, the "Mornings and Evenings of the *whole Year*" ought to have been expressed so and so. And you, Mr. Editor, add, his version is "*doubtless preferable*." That is matter of opinion. But the phrase "Mornings and Evenings of the *whole Year*" is not that used in the English Prayer Book. There it reads, "The Order for Morning (and Evening) Prayer daily throughout the Year." This Morrison has rendered in very intelligible Chinese,

"Forms in order for Morning and Evening Prayer daily throughout the Year."

The word *shih*, a pattern or form, K. has mistaken for *yih*: and to this mistaken character he has given a wrong sense. He has called it the cipher for "*two*," whereas it is the ancient form of the character for *one*. So much for M. K.'s "exactitude," and for his skill in converting "Forms in order" into "Second Preface," and then kindly telling Morrison how "First and Second Preface" ought to be rendered in Chinese.

With respect to the verbal criticisms generally of M. K., I do not judge it worth while to enter into dispute; and in this department, Mr. Editor, you are not versed enough in Chinese to advocate my cause so well as you have done in matters of general philology, good sense, and sound reasoning. You admit me wrong when I could prove myself right. But to whom are such appeals to be made? The public do not pretend to be sinalogues. Why disgust them with grammarians' "brawls?" Language is only a *means* to gain, with the virtuous, some good *end*. The grammarians may be acute and diligent—they may possess memory and assiduity—but unless their labours terminate in something physically or morally useful, they may as well sit still, sleep, and do nothing.

As to examples of my "*fautes*," omissions, &c. I have said above, to address myself on the subject to a man who has no regard for accuracy, is a complete loss of time. An anecdote will illustrate it. I happened once to speak publicly about the Bhudists of China, but said nothing on that occasion of the Taou sect. M. Klaproth forthwith published an assertion that Morrison was ignorant of the existence of the sect, although years before he had printed some account of it in a work which Klaproth himself had abused (for one cannot call it criticised), and therefore he must have known that Morrison was not ignorant of the sect.

A man who, like M. Klaproth, can conjure up great nations of which nobody ever heard, and unknown MSS. which no one ever saw, to suit his philological or malicious purposes, is quite secure in his own theory. "The Imperial Chinese Lexicon says so and so, but Father Basil has *adopted* a different definition, and M. Klaproth *pronounces* in favour of the latter." Whoever, then, does not bow to his dictum, will be sure of a torrent of abuse in some forthcoming *Journal Asiatique*.

To conclude: It is only to be wished that the *ṣavan* Klaproth would write or translate a Chinese Book (which had never been translated before); the world would then be able to judge of his knowledge. He has, indeed, given us *three* words, quoted in your Journal: "Tsze Hëën Ching," which I this day laid before a well-educated Chinese, to ascertain the sense he gathered from them. After reading them over, and thinking for a minute or two, trying hard to find out a meaning, he said, "*ching* is taken in different senses; one is that of *ching*, 'to correct;' I suppose the writer meant to say, '*make thyself worthy and correct.*'" You, Mr. Editor, have rendered the words, or "presume" they should be rendered, "overthrow of self-conceit." If our friend Klaproth will apply to himself the Chinese bachelor's interpretation, and join it to your supposition, he will, I doubt not, reap great benefit from this amicable discussion.

I am, yours obediently,

China, July 5th, 1831. ROBERT MORRISON.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM OF BRITISH INDIA.

Of the many difficult and embarrassing questions which are involved in the inquiry now prosecuting into the affairs of British India, there is one which, whilst it yields to no other in importance, is very urgent in its nature, and in a great degree independent of the general question as to the renewal of the East-India Company's exclusive privileges:—we mean the judicial system, which, in the opinion of all parties, demands immediate revision. Under the term "judicial system," we comprehend not merely the machinery by which the laws are administered to the natives of our eastern empire, but the laws themselves.

The natives of British India are not only subject to different sets of courts (the respective jurisdiction of which is not exactly defined) guided by different principles, and the rules applicable to which are by no means clearly laid down, but to different codes of law, if a mass of regulations may be so called, which have never been properly digested or methodically arranged.

How to cure the acknowledged evils of this system, which have been the result of unavoidable necessity, is a problem difficult of solution. Yet as some remedy is indispensable, the suggestions of practical persons are valuable, when they are the fruit of deliberation and distorted by no partial or limited views.

The subject, we understand, has been submitted to the consideration of the judges of the Supreme Court of Calcutta, who are able, moderate, and tolerably experienced personages, and, if we are rightly informed, the scheme which those learned individuals have suggested for the amelioration of the judicial system of India is the following.

Sir Charles Grey proposes a legislative council in India, for the making of laws; that it should consist of the Governor General of India and his council, the judges of the Supreme Court, or some English lawyers to be selected by the Crown; the bishop or archdeacon; one or more civil servants of the Company versed in the Mohamedan and Hindu law, in the existing regulations of the government, and in the native habits and institutions; lastly, a British merchant or planter of respectability, who has been resident five years in India: the Governor General to have a *veto* on the part of the Company, and the judges or Crown lawyers on the part of the Crown. This council, he proposes, should have authority to pass regulations applicable to all persons and all places. These regulations should, he suggests, be sent, within one month, to the home authorities, and laid before Parliament; the Court of Directors and Board of Controul having the power of repealing them within one year. The regulations thus made, Sir Charles Grey proposes should be formed, periodically, into a code or body of laws, for the sanction of Parliament.

This is the scheme proposed by the learned Chief Justice to provide for the future system of enacting laws. With respect to the cure of those evils which arise out of the confused and anomalous state of the machinery by which the India law is administered, he proposes as follows:

He observes that there is an utter want of connexion between the Supreme Court and the provincial courts, and between the legal process they respectively employ; that there is a jealousy between them; and that every court in India is liable to be perplexed by the obligation imposed upon all, more or less, of administering three or four sorts of law to as many classes of people. He proposes that the two departments of government, the legislative and the judicial, should be placed more distinctly under their respective heads; that whilst the power of legislation be much more firmly and substantially secured

to the Crown and Parliament than at present, the Company, provided it ceases in India to be a commercial body, and becomes entirely a political organ of government, should be vested with all the ordinary administration of justice, adequate securities being provided against any invasion of the right of making laws, by the exercise in other hands of a right of interpreting them. He suggests that every court in India, of primary and original jurisdiction, might be made a Company's court, the officers being appointed by the Company, if by means of a well-constituted court of appeal it could be made tolerably certain that the laws would be administered in the spirit in which they were made, and if, by the help of a subordinate legislative council, a real and effective revision of all Indian laws by the King in Parliament could be kept in operation. If this be objected so, he is of opinion that all the officers by whom the administration of justice is conducted should be appointed by the Crown, but that a considerable portion of them, perhaps the majority, should be taken from amongst the Company's servants: the jurisdiction to be chiefly upon appeal from the superior provincial courts, one of which should be established in Calcutta. All the provincial courts and courts of circuit should have the power of administering law to British as well to Indian persons, together with a general superintendence over the zillah and inferior courts within given districts. If British persons were to be generally amenable to the Company's courts, those courts must be made capable of administering justice according to the rules or principles of British law; and therefore he proposes that the Company should take into their service English lawyers to assist a judge of at least one of the superior provincial courts. At first it would be still necessary that actions against Mahomedans, Hindus, or British, should be determined by their respective laws; but Sir Charles is of opinion that, in less than twenty years, a well-constituted legislative council might make one code of municipal law applicable, with a few peculiar exceptions, to all persons in India.

Sir John Franks, the senior puisne judge of the Supreme Court of Calcutta, concurs in thinking that, in the present state of society in India, a legislative council, consisting of the Governor General and members of council, with the judges of the Supreme Court, vested with equal power for the purposes only of making laws for the government of all classes, in matters civil and criminal not repugnant to any law of Great Britain now in force in India, would be beneficial: the exercise of its powers being subject to certain obvious or necessary limitations, which he points out.

In respect to the administrative part of the judicial system, Sir John recommends that the Supreme Court should be constituted a court of appeal from the decrees of the higher local courts; such a constitution of the Supreme Court would preserve to the King's British subjects in India the right and administration of English law, and attain a greater uniformity of decision.

Sir Edward Ryan, the junior puisne judge, with express reference to a free admission of Europeans in India, to their settlement in the interior, and their acquisition of landed property there, sets out with the proposition that unless such persons were made subject to the authority of the local courts serious inconveniences must be experienced, and that the Mofussil courts might be consequently clothed with less limited powers: the introduction of colonization, he is of opinion, will render necessary a total change in the whole judicial system of India, both as regards the King's and the Company's courts and the laws which they administer. The learned judge refrains from making any suggestions of his own as to the construction of the machinery by which

the new code of laws should be administered; but he assents generally to the opinion, that if the provincial courts were to determine all civil and criminal suits between all persons, the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut might be abolished, and the Supreme Court, at each presidency, be made the highest court of civil and criminal jurisidiction for all the territories subject to such presidency.

Of the nature of the laws and forms of procedure to which the diversified population of British India is to be subject, and the propriety and practicability of consolidating those laws into one code, Sir Edward gives no opinion, further than that, on every consideration, it seems desirable that *all classes* in British India should be placed, as far as possible, under the same laws, be amenable to the same tribunals and subjected to the same forms of trial.

A far more important consideration than the means of correcting past omissions and defects, Sir Edward Ryan considers the providing for the exigencies of the future, and he thinks, considering the utter impossibility of the British Parliament legislating for the immediate exigencies of India, that it is expedient to have in that country an authority legally competent to legislate for all classes and all places. Aware of the objection to the union of the judicial with the executive and legislative functions in a state, Sir Edward acknowledges that, if there existed in India other elements for a legislature than the union of the judges of the King's court with the government, he should object to their forming a part of a legislative council. Although it is probable, he admits, that the judges would be of some assistance to the government in pointing out the legal effect and bearing of proposed laws, it is doubtful if either their knowledge or previous habits of life would render them equally competent to express an opinion of their expediency. Yet in the peculiar circumstances in which British India is placed, he does not know how it is possible to form a legislative council, with adequate powers, without making the judges a constitnent part; though he by no means thinks such a measure free from many and weighty objections.

The restrictions on this local legislature, he thinks, may be no greater than those imposed upon the local government at present. No laws should be valid which are repugnant to those made or to be made by Parliament, and the Crown should retain its right of disallowing or amending, within a certain time, laws framed by the local legislature. If the Governor General be allowed a *veto* against the adoption of laws approved by a majority of the council, the judges should also have a *veto*, or at least a power of protesting, the effect of which protest should be to suspend the operation of the law till the King in Council decided upon its legality.

None of the judges recommend, and Sir Charles Grey expressly dissuades, the admission of "any Indian persons" into the legislative council.

The following, therefore, are the expedients suggested and approved by these learned and able personages for remedying the defects of the judicial system of British India:—

1st. The constitution of a local legislative body, invested with power, under necessary limitations, of originating and amending laws.

2dly. The entire devolution of the executive administration of justice, throughout the interior, to the Company's courts and officers, subject to an appellate jurisdiction lodged in the King's court at the several presidencies.

3dly. The consolidation of the existing laws of British India into one code, and the assimilation of the now various process of the several courts, so as to effect clearness, precision, and uniformity.

Miscellanies, Original and Select.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Royal Asiatic Society.—The Society met on the 3d December, at two o'clock, being the first general meeting of the present session; Sir Alexander Johnston, Kt., V.P., took the chair. The following amongst many other donations, received during the recess, were laid on the table, *viz.*

From Syeed Khan, agent to H.R.H. Abbas Mirza, a Persian sherbet spoon, made of pear-tree wood, the handle beautifully carved in open work; also a spoon made of a single piece of Damascus steel.

From Lieut. Colonel W. R. Gilbert, a Hindu drawing, in varnished water colours, on canvas, representing the interior of the celebrated temple of Jaggernat'h, with the various idols and other figures. Specimens of cake and stick lac, plain and coloured, with a lackered box, together with a fine specimen of talc, from a quarry in Ramghur, and a pair of Cashmir stockings.

From Mr. Van Overmeer Fisscher, a set of thirty-two Japanese and Chinese coins, and some lithographic plates of Japanese customs, deities, &c.

From Major Gen. Sir Robert Scot, K.C.B., a Burmese water-pail, made of a single-joint of bamboo-cane. The capacity of this vessel is rather more than six quarts, it is twelve inches and a quarter deep inside, six inches and seven-eighths across the top (inside), and five-eighths of an inch in thickness.

From Maharajah Calí Crishna Bahadur, of Sobha bazar, in Calcutta, his translation, from the original Sanscrit into English, of the *Pooroos Purikhya*, or 'Touchstone of Men,' being a series of tales, each illustrative of a particular character in human life. Also a collection of moral maxims from various authors, alphabetically arranged, in English, by the Maharajah.

From the Rev. Mr. Clough, his Singhalese and English Dictionary.

From Professor Gerald, his *Grammatica Critica Linguæ Arabicæ.*

From the Baron de Sacy, his *Notices et Extraits d'un MS. Syriaque, écrit à la Chine; et de deux MSS. Persans contenant les Vies des Sofis.*

From Professor Lassen, his *Commentarius Criticus in Hitopadesam.*

In the remainder of the list of donors were included the trustees of the British Museum, the Royal Society of Edinburgh, the Royal Humane Society, Lieut. Gen. Forbes, MM. de Blaramberg, Jacquet, Pauthier and Burnouf, Sir A. Johnston, Mr. Elliott, the Rev. S. Kidd, &c. &c.

The thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned to the respective donors.

A letter from Dr. Turnbull Christie, of the Madras medical establishment, to Sir Alexander Johnston, vice-president R.A.S., was read. After some allusion to his geological observations in Sicily and Malta, Dr. C. gives an account of the ceremony of the reception, by his highness the Pasha of Egypt, of the diploma of honorary member of this Society, of which Dr. Christie was the bearer to his highness. The Pasha received the deputation standing, which was considered a peculiar mark of respect. He expressed himself highly pleased with the diploma, when its import was explained to him, and conversed with the deputation for a quarter of an hour. Dr. Christie mentions, that at the date of his letter (the 15th of August), an expedition by land and sea, under the orders of Ibrahim Pasha, was preparing to set out against Acre. The Pasha's army already amounts to upwards of 80,000 men, organized in the European method. Some of the Arab regiments are composed of fine-looking men, and it is amusing, Dr. C. remarks, to see them obeying the word

of command given in French, and marching to the sound of drums and fifes playing popular French and English tunes. The Arabs also make excellent sailors, and only require European officers to train them, to effect which object the Pasha has deputed an English officer to engage some of his countrymen in the naval profession for his service. There were five line-of-battle ships building in the harbour of Alexandria, one of which, when finished, will be the largest in the world. Dr. Christie announces his intention of proceeding up the Nile, as far as the first and perhaps the second cataract, in the prosecution of his scientific researches, and, in case of not meeting with the *Hugh Lindsay* steamer at Keneh, of proceeding early in the spring to Bombay by one of the first Arab ships.

A description of the Hindu temple of Jaggernat'h, communicated by Colonel Gilbert, was read. It is contained in a letter, dated "Pooree, 27th October 1827," addressed to Colonel G. by Mr. F. Mansbach, collector of the government-tax at that place. Besides an account of the buildings of the temple itself, the establishment of priests, &c. the letter details the ceremony of the *Rat'h Jatra*, or car-festival, one of the greatest feasts observed at Jaggernat'h. The temple was erected by Rajah Anund Bhim Deo, and completed A.D. 1198. All the land within twenty miles of the temple is considered holy; but the most sacred part is enclosed with a wall, about twenty-four feet in height, forming nearly a square of 676 by 660 feet. About fifty temples are included within this area; the most conspicuous is a lofty tower 200 feet high and twenty-eight feet square inside, with two stone buildings, having pyramidal roofs, adjoining. At least 3,000 families of priests and others compose the establishment for the service of the idol, besides 400 families of cooks to prepare the holy food called *Máháprasád*. There are also 120 dancing-girls attached to the temple. The principal festivals are the Powder Feast, Swinging Feast, Bathing Feast, and Car Feast. Mr. Mansbach states, that either the practice of voluntary immolation under the wheels of the car has never existed, or it has long ceased to actuate the present worshippers of the idol, as during four car-festivals, which he has witnessed, only three such cases occurred; one of these, however, he is inclined to consider was an accident, and in the other two cases the individuals were suffering from that dreadful complaint the leprosy. The remainder of the paper is occupied with some reflexions on the subject of the unsuccessful attempts of the missionaries at converting the pilgrims of Jaggernat'h, an account of the procession of the car, and it assigns some reasons in behalf of the tax levied by the Indian government upon the pilgrims at this celebrated shrine.

December 17.—A general meeting was held this day; Colonel Tod, librarian, in the chair.

Donations were presented from Thos. H. Baber, Esq.; Sir Gilbert Blane, Thos. J. Pettigrew, Esq., and Mr. Walker.

The first paper read at this meeting was "a description of a new and distinct genus of quadrupeds, the 'stag sheep,' or *kalecatoo* of the Tamoolians," by Dr. M. Christie, of the Madras Medical Establishment.

This extremely rare species of quadrupeds inhabits that branch of the great range of mountains which divides the valley of Dindigul from Malabar. The description is drawn up from an examination of three specimens, *viz.* one male and two females. The female is less than the male, and wants horns. The size of the male is three feet nine inches in length, one foot seven inches high before, and one foot nine inches high behind. The colour of the head and whole upper part of the body is of a reddish deep brown, the belly inside of the

legs and thighs, and the feet, are white; the hair is short but strong and wiry; between the horns is a tuft of long strong hair. After a scientific description of the animal's character and form, the writer subjoins some remarks on the probability of species of animals long considered to be extinct being discovered in the unexplored wilds of Africa, and in the ghauts of western India; and his conjectures that some of the remains supposed by M. Cuvier to be relics of a former world, especially such as are imbedded in calcareous strata, may have been collected there during the life of the animals previous to the formation of the stratum in which they are found, and without the aid of a partial or general deluge. A drawing of the stag sheep is appended, of which, however, the face has been destroyed by insects; there is also the drawing of a species of *capra*, called by the natives *worryadoo*, or 'mountain sheep,' to which a short description is annexed.

A second paper was read, giving an account of the island and bridges of Sevasamoodram, on the Cavery river, by Ramaswamy Moodeliar, the intelligent and wealthy jaghiredar of the island.

From a memorandum by Mr. Lushington, the secretary to the Asiatic department of the Madras Auxiliary Royal Asiatic Society, which is prefixed to the memoir, it appears that the latter, as well as the plans, elevations, and views of the erections which accompany it, were drawn up and communicated to him by the public-spirited individual who is the proprietor of the island, and at whose sole expense the works have been carried on.

The first portion of the memoir comprises the traditionary account of the residence of those celestial personages, in the island of Sevasumoodram, from which it derives its superior sanctity, and the causes which led to its abandonment. Ramaswamy Moodeliar states that he first visited it in 1805; it was then covered with jungle, and the abode of tigers and other wild beasts. The restoration of it to its former sacred and charitable purposes having long occupied his thoughts, he made proposals to government in 1818, stipulating that, in consideration of having the island and a tract of jungle-land on the bank of the river made over to him and his heirs in perpetuity, he would undertake to clear the island of the jungle, to erect a wooden bridge on the eastern branch of the Cauvery from the Coimbatoor side to the island, to erect a bungalow for travellers, and to restore some of the ancient religious edifices. His proposals were accepted, and in 1819 the works were commenced; but he soon found it expedient to change his plan of erecting a wooden bridge, and to substitute one of stone, which he did, however, without making any further stipulation in his own favour. The first bridge, called the *Ram Shatoovah*, was completed in the year 1821; its length is 1,000 feet, it has a thirteen-feet roadway, and the height, including the foundation, is twenty-three feet. It is supported by 400 pillars of stone; the stones forming the roadway are not let into sockets, but are fastened to the pillars with iron pins and mortar. Ramaswamy states his inability to name with precision the sum which this bridge cost him; it was valued, in 1823, by an officer of engineers, at Rs. 60,000; but this estimate, the proprietor contends, is much lower than it ought to be, when compared with the sum expended (*viz.* Rs. 2,10,000) in raising the Wellesley bridge at Seringapatam, which is not more than two-thirds of the length of the Ram Shatoovah. Another bridge, now erecting over the western branch of the Cavery, which it is expected will be finished early in 1832, by the same munificent individual, he intends shall be named, in compliment to the present governor of Madras, "the Lushington Bridge."

The meeting was adjourned to the 7th of January.

Asiatic Society of Calcutta.—At the meeting of the 6th July, the president, Sir Charles E. Grey, in the chair, it was resolved, that residents in the Madras and Bombay presidencies be eligible as honorary members, but that it is inexpedient to admit permanent residents in any part of the Bengal presidency to the same privilege. The following papers were then read: an account of Kali Ghat, &c., by Rajah Kalee Krishen; a communication by Mr. Walters, on the population, &c. of Dacca; observations on the catalogues of *Kah-gyur* and *Stan-gyur*, and other communications on Thibetan literature, presented by M. De Körös.

By Mr. Walters' statistical account, it appears that the total native population of Dacca, exclusive of military, is 66,667 souls, of which 31,429 are Hindoos, and 35,238 Mohammedan; to which 322 Armenians, Greeks, and others being added, gives a total population of 66,989, residing in 16,279 houses, or chauks; an amount which falls far short of the estimates heretofore made of the population of this city: Hamilton, in his *Gazetteer*, estimating the population of Dacca as exceeding 150,000, and Bishop Heber as at 300,000. That the population has fallen off very rapidly since the opening of the free-trade Mr. Walters deems apparent, from the fact that, in 1814, the number of houses assessed was 21,631, whereas in 1830 the number of houses actually assessed amounted only to 10,708: hence, in sixteen years, a diminution in the population of about one-half may be assumed. The number of native inhabitants found actually existing in each house, or chauk, varies from one to ninety, and the average to each dwelling-house is $4\frac{1}{8}$; a less proportion than at Burdwan, which is stated at 5, or than at Benares, where 6 has been assumed as a fair average for all sorts of houses. The number of native males, as shewn by the different tables and statements referred to by Mr. W., exceeds that of the females; the former being about $103\frac{1}{2}$ males to 100 females. As this is the converse of what is found to occur in other countries, and it is difficult to obtain a faithful account of the "dwellers behind the curtain," if the proportion of males and females be assumed to be nearly equal, as they have been found at Benares and Burdwan, and the military be also included, the total population of Dacca may be fairly assumed to amount to, at the least, 75,000 souls.

"It would be curious to compare the gradual decrease of the population with the falling-off of the manufacture of those beautiful cotton fabrics, for which this city was once without a rival in the world. The first falling-off in the Dacca trade took place so far back as 1801, previous to which the yearly advances made by the Company and private-traders, for Dacca muslins, were estimated at upwards of twenty-five lacs of rupees. In 1807, the Company's investment had fallen to 5,95,900, and the private-trade to about 5,60,200; in 1813, the private-trade did not exceed 2,05,950, and that of the Company was scarcely more considerable; and in 1817, the English commercial residency was altogether discontinued: the French and Dutch factories had been abandoned many years before. The division of labour was carried to a great extent in the manufacture of fine muslins. In spinning the very fine thread, more especially, a great degree of skill was attained. It was spun with the fingers on a *tukwah*, or fine steel spindle, by young women, who could only work during the early part of the morning, while the dew was on the ground; for such was the extreme tenuity of the fibre, that it would not bear manipulation after the sun had risen. One ruttee of cotton could thus be spun into a thread eighty cubits long; which was sold by the spinners at 1 rupee 8 annas per sicca weight. The *ruffooghurs*, or darners, were also particularly skilful. They could remove

an entire thread from a piece of muslin, and replace it by one of a finer texture. The cotton used for the finest thread was grown in the immediate neighbourhood of Dacca; more especially about Sunergong. Its fibre is too short, however, to admit of its being worked up by any except that most wonderful of all machines—the human hand. The art of making the very fine muslin fabrics is now lost—and pity it is that it should be so."

Mr. Wilson commences his observations on the literature of Thibet by remarking, that its general character has been some time accurately known; the missionaries who visited Lassa, in the beginning of the eighteenth century, having correctly enough stated it to be voluminous, and devoted chiefly to the doctrines and legends of the Buddha religion. Thibetan literature has subsequently engaged the attention of several eminent scholars in Europe, as Adelung, Pallas, Klaproth, and Rémusat. "During the last few years, the approximation of the frontiers of British India to those of Ladakh, and an improved intercourse with the Bhot countries and with Nepal, have given a new interest to the subject, and have naturally excited a wish to become acquainted with the languages and literature, the moral feelings and religious principles, of the people. The means of obtaining such information are yet defective, but they have been latterly very much augmented, and are likely to receive important accessions from the labours of M. Cosma de Körös." It appears that, in addition to sundry detached and miscellaneous volumes in the Library of the Society, there is one of the great Thibetan collection, called the *Kah-gyur*. M. de Körös has favoured the Society with catalogues of the contents of both it and the *Stan-gyur*, derived from original authorities, which offer a number of novel and curious particulars. The *Kah-gyur* is explained by M. de Körös to signify 'Translated Precepts.' Its principal contents being the moral and religious doctrines taught by Sakyasinha and his disciples, and translated from Sanscrit into Thibetan by the joint labours of Indian professors of the Bauddha tenets, and of their ablest converts amongst the natives of Thibet. The introduction of Buddhism into that country took place, according to original writers referred to by M. de Körös, and to the universal tradition of the lamas, in the reign of Srongtsan-gambo, in the seventh century of the Christian era. The *Stan-gyur* is a collection of a similar character as the *Kah-gyur*. The latter consists of 100 volumes, arranged in seven principal divisions or classes. Mr. Wilson then enters on the different details, which want of space precludes our more particularly noticing. The original author of the contents of the *Kah-gyur* is supposed to be Sakya. His instructions and preachings were oral, but they were collected and committed to writing by his disciples.

The *Stan-gyur* is even more voluminous than the other, and extends to 225 volumes. These are divided into two great classes, the *Gyut* and *Do*, or mystical doctrines and miscellaneous aphorisms. The former is contained in 87, the latter in 136 volumes. Besides these, one volume is filled with hymns to the Buddhas, and there is one volume of index. There is no doubt, Mr. Wilson thinks, of the identity of the subjects of these works with the Tantrika ones of India, as there are treatises on the formation of the *Mandala*, or mystical diagram; on the cure of diseases by charms; on the worship of evil spirits; on the practice of *Yoga*, or the attainment of supernatural faculties by the performance of magical rites, and the repetition of mystical phrases and words.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*

CRITICAL NOTICES.

Eminent British Military Commanders. Vol. I. Being vol. XXV. of Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopædia.* London, 1831. Longman and Co.; and Taylor.

THE object of this part of the biographical department of the *Cabinet Cyclopædia* is to present a series of sketches, which, whilst they acquaint the reader with the personal adventures of some of our most distinguished commanders, may convey some notion of the military history of this country. The lives are those of Sir Walter Manny, Sir Francis De Vere, Oliver Cromwell, and the great Duke of Marlborough. The first offers a specimen of the military commander during the chivalrous ages, when war was rather a trial of bodily prowess than a science: the second illustrates the gradual introduction of a new system in the Elizabethian age, consequent upon the invention of fire-arms. Cromwell was the founder of standing armies in England, and Marlborough brought the British army into repute as an organized machine on the European continent. An appropriate Introduction gives a general view of the military systems recognised in England from the earliest periods down to the present time. Both the plan and the execution of the work are entitled to unqualified praise.

Sketch of the Reformation in England. By the Rev. J. L. BLUNT, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. Being vol. XXVI. of the *Family Library.* London, 1831. Murray.

A WELL executed and impartial treatise upon a very delicate subject, the interest of which can never subside. So much of our existing social condition is derived from the operation of causes which can be traced throughout the whole progress of the reformation, and so many valuable reflections are suggested for the future, in tracing that progress, that Mr. Blunt, we think, has laid the public under obligations by the publication of what appears to us, not a servile compilation from others, but an original work, creditable alike to his judgment and his industry.

Tour in England, Ireland, and France, in the years 1828 *and* 1829, *with Remarks on the Manners and Customs of the Inhabitants, and Anecdotes of Distinguished Public Characters. In a series of Letters.* By a GERMAN PRINCE. Two vols. London, 1832. Wilson.

THIS is a translation from the German of a work which seems to have excited much interest on the continent, as well it might after the high encomium passed upon it and its author, by the celebrated Göthe, in the *Berliner Jahrbuch.* The work is attributed to the Prussian prince Pückler-Muskau. The letters have all the appearance of being genuine, and they certainly exhibit as lively and as true a picture of English manners as could be expected from a foreigner. The writer seems to have come in contact with some of our most remarkable characters, his sketches of whom, and his thoughts upon our manners and character, are extremely interesting. His letters justify the observation of Göethe, that "the writer appears a perfect and experienced man of the world, endowed with talents, and with a quick apprehension, formed by a varied social existence, by travel and extensive connections."

The Chameleon. London, 1832; Longman and Co. Edinburgh; Oliver and Boyd. Glasgow; Atkinson and Co.

A PLEASING collection of miscellaneous pieces, in prose and verse, grave and gay, narrative and didactic, comprehending matter sufficient for two "Annuals," at less than the price of one. Many of the poetic pieces are Scottish; under the title of the "Focus" are given short concentrated reflections upon a variety of topics. The author, or authors, we suspect to be young, but seem to be of good promise.

Nicotiana, or the Smoker's and Snuff-taker's Companion. By HENRY JAMES MELLOR, Esq., London, 1832. Wilson.

A HISTORY of tobacco, and a defence of smoking and snuff-taking. The former is less likely to need defence, since a cigar has been recommended as a prophylactic against the Cholera Morbus.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

A gentleman residing at Canton, desirous of promoting the diffusion of useful knowledge in the Chinese language, has announced to Chinese scholars generally, that a prize of fifty pounds sterling will be given, for the best essay, in the Chinese language (of about 200 pages, 8vo.) on *Political Economy*. The essay to explain the more easily intelligible and practically useful doctrines of the science, with reference to such of the writings of the Chinese sages as tend to elucidate the subject, and avoiding the more abstruse doctrines on doubtful questions, on which the philosophers of the West are not agreed. The principal of the Anglo-Chinese College at Malacca to be the umpire, to whom the candidates may send their performances on or before the 31st December 1832.

A periodical work has been started at Canton, entitled the *Canton Miscellany:* the profits to be devoted to the Anglo-Chinese College at Malacca.

Mr. J. B. B. Clarke, M. A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, has in the press, his second and concluding volume of a "Concise View of the Succession of Sacred Literature."

A new annual register, under the title of the "Cabinet Annual Register," is to appear on the first of February and to be continued regularly on the first of February of every succeeding year. It is to comprise an impartial Retrospect of Public Affairs, at Home and Abroad—A Summary of the Parliamentary Debates —A Chronicle of Events and Occurrences—Reports of Remarkable Trials and Law Cases—Biographical Sketches of all the Distinguished Personages who have died during the year—Public Documents of value—Tables—Lists, &c. &c.

Rajah Rammohun Roy has in the press, an "Essay on the Rights of Hindoos over Ancestral Property, according to the Law of Bengal." With an appendix, containing Letters on the Hindoo Law of Inheritance. Also, "Remarks on East-India Affairs." comprising the Evidence to the Committee of the House of Commons on the Judicial and Revenue Systems of India: with a Dissertation on its Ancient Boundaries, and its Civil and Religious Divisions; also, Suggestions for the future Government of the Country; with notes.

"Who Can They Be?" or, a Description of a Singular Race of Aborigines, inhabiting the Summits of the Neilgherry Hills, or Blue Mountains of Coimbatoor; by Captain H. Harkness, of the Madras Army, will shortly appear.

Mr. Rickards will publish early in January, part IV. of his "India." This Part will complete the second volume.

"Observations made during a Twelve Years' Residence in a Mussulmaun's Family in India; descriptive of the Manners, Customs, and Habits of the Mussulmaun People of Hindoostaun in Domestic Life, and embracing their Belief and Opinions," by Mrs. Meer Hasan Ali, is in the press.

Mr. Charles Coleman has nearly ready for publication, "The Mythology of the Hindus," with notices of various Mountain and Island Tribes who inhabit the two Peninsulas of India and the neighbouring Islands, in three parts;—the first part containing the Hindu Mythology; the second, Notices of Various Tribes; and the third, a Dictionary of the Mythological and Religious Terms of the Hindus. Compiled from the best Authorities, with Plates illustrative of the principal Hindu Deities.

East-India College, Hatleybury.

General Examination, December 1831.

On Monday, the 5th December, a deputation of the Court of Directors proceeded to the East-India College, for the purpose of receiving the report of the result of the examination of the students at the close of the term.

The deputation upon their arrival at the college proceeded to the principal's lodge, where they were received by him and the professors, and the oriental visitor.

Soon afterwards they proceeded to the hall, the students being previously assembled, when the following proceedings took place.

A list of the students who had gained prizes and other honourable distinctions was read.

Mr. Edward A. Samuells read an English essay. The subject was, "the Rise, Progress, and Decline, of the Commercial Prosperity and Power of the European Nations who have preceded the English in their Connexion with the East, as they respectively resulted from their Character, Institutions, and Circumstances."

The students read and translated in the several oriental languages.

Report of Students who have obtained Medals, Prizes, and other honourable Distinctions at the Public Examination, December 1831.

Medals, prizes, and other honourable distinctions obtained by students leaving college.

Fourth Term.

Thomas E. Colebrooke, medal in classics, mathematics, political economy, and law, second essay prize, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Edward Alexander Samuells, prize in Hindustani, first essay prize, prize in Arabic, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Samuel N. Ward, prize in Persian, and with great credit in other departments.

William M. Molle and John Farquharson, with great credit.

Third Term.

E. L. Hodgson, prize in Hindustani, Bengali, Arabic, and with great credit.

James Brewster, prize in political economy, and with great credit.

Joseph J. Cotton, prize in law, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Francis Henry Crozier, George P. Leycester, and John Hinde Pelly, highly distinguished.

Second Term.

Henry A. Brett, prize in classics, prize in law, and with great credit, and prize in Devanagari writing.

Edward Henry Baber, highly distinguished.

Prizes and other honourable Distinctions of Students remaining in College.

Third Term.

George P. Dumergue, prize in classics, in mathematics, in Sanscrit, and in Hindustani.

Edward Thomas, prize in Persian, highly distinguished, and prize in drawing.

Second Term.

Arthur Hall, prize in Persian, in Hindustani, and highly distinguished.

James J. Ward, prize in Bengali, and highly distinguished.

Robert B. Sewell, prize in mathematics and highly distinguished, and prize in drawing.

W. H. Mason, prize in Sanscrit and Arabic, and with great credit.

Patrick Irvine, prize in history.

Charles Chester, highly distinguished.

H. S. Ravenshaw and Arthur Purvis, with great credit.

First Term.

Henry Hebbert, prize in Persian, in Hindustani, in Persian writing, and in drawing.

Mark Moore, prize in mathematics and with great credit.

James Maberly, prize in classics and in law, and prize in English composition,

William E. Jellicoe, prize in Sanscrit.

John Innes Shank, prize in Bengali and highly distinguished, and prize in Bengali writing.

Henry Wood and H. R. Stracey, highly distinguished.

Rank of Students leaving College, as settled by the College Council.

BENGAL.

1st Class.

1. Colebrooke, 3. Samuells.

2d Class.

3. Leycester, 4. Farquharson.

3d Class.

5. Hodgson, 6. Becher.

MADRAS.

No 1st Class.

2d Class.

1. S. N. Ward, 5. Molle,
2. Crosier, 6. Copleston,
3. Brett, 7. Onslow,
4. Cotton, 8. Brewster.

3d Class.

9. Daniell, 10. Owen.

BOMBAY.

No 1st Class.

2d Class.

1. Pelly, 2. Baber.

3d Class.

3. Corfield.

It was then announced to the students, "That the certificates of the College were granted not only with reference to industry and proficiency, but also to *conduct*, and that this latter consideration had always a decided effect in determining the order of rank."

It was also announced, "That such rank would only take effect in the event of the student taking his departure within six months from the date of his receiving this appointment;" and that

"Should any student delay so to proceed, he should only take rank among the students classed at the last examination previous to his departure for India, whether that examination should have been held by the College Council or by the London Board of Examiners, and should be placed at the end of that class in which rank was originally assigned to him."

Notice was then given that the next term would commence on Thursday, the 19th of January next, and that the students would be expected to return to the College within the first four days of the term, unless a satisfactory reason could be assigned for the delay, otherwise the term would be forfeited.

The chairman (Sir Robert Campbell, Bart.) then addressed the students, and the business of the day concluded.

Wednesday the 11th, and Wednesday the 18th January, are the days appointed for receiving Petitions from Candidates for admission into the College for the Term which will commence on Thursday the 19th of January 1832.

RECORDER'S COURT OF PENANG.

The dissentions which, since the establishment of king's courts of justice in the different presidencies of British India, have occurred between the local governments and some of those courts, are justly characterized as "discreditable to our character in the estimation of the natives of India, and dangerous to our power." The perplexities attending the ill-defined jurisdiction of the supreme courts, arising partly from an inherent difficulty of defining it, but chiefly from the loose, confused, and contradictory language of statutes and letters patent, impose upon the king's judges, as well as upon the local government in India, very arduous and embarrassing duties. Where the execution of these duties, however, has been entrusted to discreet and judicious persons, who were sensible that the administrative and judicial branches of government in India were never intended to antagonize, and that the authorities, and especially a court of appeal, at home, could adjust any accidental difference which might grow out of the working of such a complicated piece of machinery as the judicial system of India, the harmony of the two branches of government has never been in the slightest degree disturbed. Where, on the contrary, as at Bombay, the king's judges choose to exert the utmost stretch of jurisdiction which the dexterity of legal astuteness could seem to extract from the literal interpretation of contradictory enactments, without considering their intention, collision was the inevitable consequence, because the executive government, whilst it incurred a fearful responsibility, could not submit without at once subverting the very foundation of our authority in India. The pretensions put forth by the Bombay Court, or rather by one of its judges, have been pronounced by the Privy Council wholly unfounded and illegal; but the effects produced by the manner in which these pretensions were attempted to be exerted, in open opposition to the local government, are not likely soon to cease.

Bombay, unhappily, is not the only place where the local government and the king's court have been at war. A complaint has been preferred by the Court of Directors, before the Privy Council, against Sir John Thomas Claridge, recorder of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, who has been summoned home to answer it, and the matter has recently been argued before their lordships, whose decision now waits his Majesty's approbation.

In our investigation of the matters in dispute, from the cases on both sides, now before us, we shall not travel out of the record, nor dwell upon the effects produced upon the government-revenue, by the proceedings of the recorder, in respect to the existing revenue system, at the incorporated settlements, as detailed by Governor Fullerton,* assuming that Sir J. T. Claridge was bound

* "The revenues of these settlements generally will be found much reduced this year, the causes of which are as follows: the grand jury at Singapore having made a presentment against the gambling farm, that item ceases of course, and reduces the revenue by 71,200 rupees. The same cause reduces the same item at Malacca, 9,598; for although the jury did not present, the judge in his speech declared it illegal. The other farms at Singapore were sold for the year; but for the principal one, the opium farm, the biddings have fallen considerably, under the idea entertained by the people, that gaming is not worse than smoking opium, and that the farm will be, like the other, presented by the jury in the course of the year. Another inducing cause of reduction is the difficulty of punishing breaches of the farm license. It has hitherto been and is done now by the magistrates, who are civil servants; but such is understood not to be strictly legal, and fears are entertained that that mode of proceeding will be discontinued. The principal farms at Prince of Wales' Island have also been sold far under their usual amount. The causes are very clear. The punishment for breaches of the farm regulations used to be enforced by simple application and proof before the magistrates. This has, at Penang, been declared illegal by the *present* recorder. A suit in court is necessary in every case; and such is the difficulty, delay, and expense of such a process, that the renter can hardly resort to it. Several suits were brought out last year, under the assistance of the government law agent, in order to establish, by a decision, the legality

ex officio to interfere, though the obligation had escaped the notice of his predecessors.

The charges alleged against Sir J. T. Claridge are in number six:—First, his refusal to execute the duties of his office of recorder, in the manner observed by his predecessors, until the Government guaranteed the payment of salaries to officers of his court, upon an increased scale, greatly exceeding, both in number and amount, what appeared to the Government sufficient. Second, his refusal to administer the oaths to Mr. Kenneth Murchison, one of the resident counsellors of the united settlement, when duly appointed, in order to qualify himself as judge of the court. Third, his refusal to proceed to Singapore and Malacca, for the purpose of holding sessions for the trial of criminals at those places, unless the Government would pay what he termed his circuit-expenses. Fourth, his undue and vexatious exertion of authority, in repealing, individually, a standing order of court, which had been passed by a majority of the judges. Fifth, his unbecoming conduct towards his colleague, the resident counsellor of Malacca. Sixth, his having made use of his judicial station to hold up the administration of government, with reference to the judicial establishment, to public odium.

It is necessary to premise, before entering into the matter of these charges, that the new charter for the court of judicature at the united settlement ordained, that the said court of judicature should consist and be holden before the governor, or president, and the resident counsellor for the time being of the station where the said court should be held, as two of the judges of the said court, and before one other judge, who should be called the Recorder of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, who should be a barrister of England or Ireland of not less than five years' standing; that the said governor or president, and the resident counsellor, should at all times be judges of the court; and that the governor or president, and the three counsellors, being judges of the court, were to take precedence of the recorder, except that, when the said judges should be respectively sitting and acting in and as a court, or otherwise executing the judicial functions vested in them, the recorder was to take precedence next after the governor or president, or next after the counsellor acting as governor or president, but before any other judge of the court. It further provided, in case the judges present should consist of only two, the recorder should have a double vote in the event of a division of opinion; and that no court should be holden nor act done by the court, without the presence of the recorder, unless the governor or president should expressly authorize the court to sit and act in the absence of the recorder.

With respect to the first charge, it is stated in the memorial of the Court of Directors, that, after the proclamation of the letters patent, in July 1827, it being considered that the amount of fees, according to the table, to be taken by the officers of the court, would not afford a fair remuneration for their

legality of the tax, under act 54 Geo. III. c. 105; but they all went off, before coming to the merits, on some technical informality in the process, &c. &c.

"In these eastern countries, the government has no power of framing legislative provisions. There does not, therefore, exist any distinct and clear definition of relative rights, or prescribed mode of enforcing and preserving them. There are no provincial courts acting under local law. Government possesses no power of enforcing its demands. The court, administering justice as a revenue court, is a king's court, formed on the English model, and taking the common law of England as its guide. Questions of revenue, therefore, whether arising from land or excise, fall to be tried under principles that have no relation or resemblance to the local situation of the country and its inhabitants. Before demands can be enforced, legal process in all the English forms must be resorted to; writs of ejectment must be sued for; suits entered for arrears; delays, expenses, doubts, and difficulties arise, that render it easy for the people to evade the payment of all demands, and induce the officers of government rather to abandon the demand than encounter all these difficulties, and go through forms which they cannot understand." Memorandum, by Mr. R. Fullerton, 18th May 1829.

duties, it was arranged that fixed salaries should be given, which, it was proposed, the governor should guarantee on the part of the Company. The salaries of the court-establishment under the former charter amounted to 1,978 rupees per month. Sir J. T. Claridge proposed an establishment amounting to 4,236 rupees per month. It is stated, in the memorial of the Court of Directors, that the former establishment had been fully competent to the performance of the duties required of it, and no complaint had ever been made, during a period of twenty years, by any of the recorders, as to its inefficiency or the inadequacy of the salaries, except in respect to the registrar.

The governor, Mr. Fullerton, as president of the court, recorded a minute, in which he dissented from this establishment, on the ground of its being excessive; he observed, that the servants of the court would not have one iota more work to perform than before; that the business had never been in arrear, and that the whole scale of European officers, in every department, was much lower than at the other presidencies. The recorder thereupon recorded, in a minute, his refusal to take upon himself the conduct of the court business, independent of his colleagues, which he was not, he states, bound to do. He concludes: "when the recorder sees a full, efficient, and respectable court-establishment of clerks, interpreters, &c. &c. formed, he is willing and prepared, if his colleagues desire it, to take on himself the whole and undivided responsibility and burden of conducting the public business of the court, in the full belief that it is for the public benefit that it should be so, upon his knowledge that his colleagues have other heavy duties to discharge besides their judicial functions." In the memorial of Sir John Claridge (p. 4) it is stated, that during the interval between the death of the late recorder and his arrival, "the governor held one or two sessions of oyer and terminer, and tried some few civil causes; but from the great and general dissatisfaction occasioned by his decisions, and the manner in which the court was conducted by the governor, the civil business of the court was almost wholly discontinued."

The minutes and correspondence which followed, and which form part of the appendix to the Directors' case, contain repetitions of the recorder's refusal to "incur any single responsibility, unless there is such an establishment as is recommended by him in his proposed letter to Government." The minutes of the learned gentleman, moreover, discover, at this early period, a want of courtesy, we might say decorum, towards the governor, which leave by no means a favourable impression of his temper or discretion.

The inference drawn by the Court of Directors from the minutes and correspondence is, that the recorder's refusal to sit in a court alone, for the despatch of business, was intended as an expedient to extort from the governor an assent to the establishment proposed by the recorder. They observe that "it had been the practice of three several recorders, for the space of twenty years, to sit alone for the transaction of judicial business, without requiring the attendance of their colleagues;" and the reader cannot fail to remark the inconsistency of Sir John Claridge's insisting upon having the aid of his colleagues, when he asserts that they would be worse than useless. In his minute, he says: "the recorder has perused and witnessed part of the proceedings of the court since the death of Sir Francis Bayley, and will cautiously avoid acting on the advice or opinion of the governor in any legal question." Moreover, although the character of justice contemplates the absence of the other judges from court, the recorder's presence, in court, if he be in the settlement, is indispensable.

The reply of Sir J. T. Claridge to this charge goes much into detail, but

amounts to this; that he had taken pains to inform himself respecting the nature and extent of the judicial business; that the governor was very imperfectly acquainted therewith, and took no steps to acquire that knowledge; that the interests of justice would be sacrificed if an adequate court-establishment were not formed, and that it was not possible to form such an establishment upon the scale of salaries proposed by the Court of Directors. He asserts, moreover, that his conduct and motives have been "intentionally misrepresented" to that body, and denies that his refusal to transact judicial business was intended to operate as a threat, or proceeded from any other motive than a deep and sincere sense of what was due to the interests of justice. He makes no remark upon the irritating remarks and undignified language which abound in his minutes.

A practical effect of this difference of opinion was, that during the greater part of the discussions respecting the court-establishment, Mr. Ibbetson, the resident counsellor of Penang, being absent on sick leave, and Mr. Murchison, appointed temporary resident counsellor, being unable to qualify as judge by the recorder's refusing to administer to him the oaths, the governor's vote was neutralized by the casting vote of the recorder.

The result of the affair, as stated by the Court of Directors, was, that in consequence of the recorder's determined adherence to his plan, and the alternative he offered if it was not acceded to, which involved a suspension of the administration of justice, Mr. Ibbetson, the resident counsellor, was induced, from motives of public expediency and necessity, to waive his objections to the plan, and vote in favour of it. Mr. Ibbetson's minute states: "When I contemplate the heavy arrears of business for this court, the daily accumulation of it, the overloaded state of our gaols, and then revert to the minute of the recorder, I hesitate not one moment in giving my assent to all the propositions therein made for an immediate court-establishment. Not that I change from the opinions I have already recorded on this subject, but because, finding a reference of the case to the decision of the authorities at home, I feel persuaded that any temporary sacrifice of a pecuniary nature as insignificant, when compared with the further suspension of public justice, which must be the consequence of the recorder's present determination."*

The second charge may be more summarily stated. Mr. Ibbetson's health obliging him to leave the settlement for a time, Mr. Murchison was appointed by the governor temporary resident counsellor of Penang. At this time there were no persons on the island qualified to act as justices of the peace, except the judges of the court; it therefore became necessary for the public welfare that Mr. Murchison should be sworn in as judge. Accordingly, on the 24th September 1827, a few days after the commencement of the correspondence respecting the court-establishment, the governor notified to the recorder that Mr. Murchison had taken the oaths and his seat in council, and proposed that he should be sworn in as judge, requesting the favour of the recorder's attendance in court at a time named. The governor attended at the court-house, at the hour appointed, but there was no recorder. The registrar was then directed to notify to the learned gentleman (who resided in chambers adjoining

* We observe, that in a return made to Parliament, in 1829, of the emoluments of the officers of the Recorder's Court (which amounted to 62,561 rupees for the year), Sir J. T. Claridge thought fit to subjoin a remark, that "from authentic documents in my possession, I am warranted in believing, that in the opinion of the Governor in Council, the officers of the court are over-paid, and that such opinion has been officially communicated to the Court of Directors, and that in consequence the guarantee (for payment of the deficiency of the fees) will not be continued. Such conduct, on the part of the Directors, must materially affect the independence of the judges, and it is a breach of the contract between his Majesty and the East-India Company."

the court) that the governor was waiting. The answer returned was, that "he did not mean to come into court, and had written the governor so:" which letter had not been received. The governor was consequently reduced to the mortifying step of retiring, as no court could be held without the recorder. A correspondence took place upon the question whether a temporary counsellor had a right to sit as judge of the court, although the point had already been decided in the time of a preceding recorder, Sir Ralph Rice—a correspondence which appears to us to evince an unaccountable degree of captiousness. For example: the Governor in Council having given an official notice of the appointment of Mr. Murchison (signed by Mr. Fullerton and Mr. Murchison) to the recorder, the latter took umbrage at a similar intimation not having been given to the "judges of the court," the only judges besides himself on the island being the writers of the notice! The letter in reply to this complaint, and the rejoinder of Sir J. T. Claridge, will afford a specimen, but a faint one, of the learned gentleman's style:

"To the Hon. Sir J. T. Claridge, Knt., Recorder, &c.

"Sir: We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th ult., in reply to ours of the same date, and stating that you cannot call a meeting of the judges of the court for the purpose of taking into consideration a letter addressed to you as recorder. In reply, we beg to acquaint you, that we have been unable to discover any instance, in the proceedings, of Government having addressed letters to the judges of the court collectively. If you are of opinion, however, that the practice of addressing the recorder individually, as heretofore, is irregular, or likely to impede the business of the court, we shall be happy to receive from you any suggestion that you may favour us with, for our consideration, in respect to future correspondence.

"We have, &c. "R. FULLERTON.

"*5th October*, 1827." "K. MURCHISON."

"To the Hon. Robert Fullerton, Governor in Council, &c.

"Sir: I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th inst., in which you state that 'you have been unable to discover any instance, in the proceedings, of Government having addressed letters to the judges of the court collectively.'

"I decline giving any opinion at present on the practice referred to in your letter, and have no suggestions to offer for your consideration in respect to future correspondence. I have, &c.

"*9th October* 1827." "JOHN THOMAS CLARIDGE, Recorder."

In short, the governor and Mr. Murchison were obliged to give up this point, like the other, and the latter was not sworn.

The Court of Directors, in their memorial, contend that Sir J. T. Claridge had no right to question the title of Mr. Murchison, after the formal notification he had received, and that the letters patent ordain that the resident counsellor, *for the time being*, shall be a judge of the court; and they allege that, the governor and the recorder being then at variance on the subject of the court-establishment, the latter was able to carry every question in court by his casting vote, so long as it consisted of two judges, which would have been obviated by the admission of Mr. Murchison; and that the following year, when there was no question pending, Mr. Anderson, then appointed a temporary resident counsellor, was admitted to the oaths by the recorder, without any other proof of his title than a notification by the Governor in Council.

Upon referring to Sir J. T. Claridge's memorial for his reply to this charge,

we find that he alleges that it was not originally a subject of complaint against him, and therefore he had quitted the settlement without obtaining the necessary evidence by which his conduct in this matter might be fully explained. What evidence could be necessary which Sir J. T. Claridge was unable to furnish here, as well as at Penang, upon such a question as this, it is impossible to conceive. He contents himself, therefore, with denying the motives imputed to him. With respect to the indignity put upon the Governor at the court-house, Sir J. T. Claridge does, indeed, vouchsafe an *explanation*. He says that when the registrar came to inform him that the governor was there, he (the recorder) asked whether the governor had desired him (the registrar) to communicate that fact, to which the latter replied in the negative; "and your memorialist and petitioner thereupon considered that his attendance at the said court-house was not desired!"

The refusal to proceed to Singapore and Malacca, for the purpose of holding courts of oyer and terminer, which is the subject of the third charge, we cannot examine in detail without entering into matters so frivolous, that our readers' patience would be exhausted. It appears that, upon a former occasion, the Governor in Council, being without instructions from the Court of Directors as to the recorder's travelling expenses, consented to admit the charge, on a guarantee that if the Court of Directors disapproved of it, the money should be refunded; which the recorder readily agreed to. This was in August 1827, prior to the difference of opinion respecting the court-establishment. No instructions having been received from the Directors when the recorder was about to proceed to Singapore and Malacca, to hold sessions of oyer and terminer, in January 1828, the governor intimated that the same guarantee must be given as on the former occasion; to which the recorder replied: "I am not aware of any understanding already established respecting my expenses, nor shall I guarantee the repayment of a single pice. It is entirely the fault of the East-India Company that no communication has reached you on this subject; and I request that you will bear in mind that I am not compellable, though authorized by the charter, to vary the places at which the court may sit; and it is solely a question for the determination of this government, whether they will defray my circuit-expenses, or bring the business of the settlement, both civil and criminal, to this place."

The Governor in Council, in temperate language, pointed out to the recorder the inconveniences attending his determination. They added as follows:

"However painful it may be for us to animadvert on the conduct of an officer of your rank, we cannot avoid remarking on the extraordinary course you have pursued towards us since you assumed the judicial functions of the court. You commenced by declining to perform your proper duties, unless you were allowed to dictate your own terms, and you thereby forced on us an establishment beyond what, in our opinion, was required. We gave way to your dictation rather than subject the community to the deprivation of judicial administration. You have now deprived two of the settlements of the essential benefit of the court's institution, and, in fact, defeated the object of your appointment, because we will not undertake the responsibility which you have no right to impose upon us. We have hitherto acceded to your wishes in all respects, and the charges of the court have risen from 80,000 to a sum little short of 1,30,000 rupees, without reckoning travelling expenses of clerks, sheriffs, deputies, criers, &c. now called for. We see no end to increasing demands; and if the present point in dispute were conceded, we have little doubt another would shortly spring up. We have, therefore, determined to

adhere to the course we think the correct one, and decline the admission of any further demand, until we are in possession of the sentiments of the Hon. Court of Directors on the subject."

The recorder persisted in his determination, and directed the prisoners to be brought from Singapore and Malacca to Penang, with the witnesses, depositions, recognizances, &c., the resident counsellor warning him of the effects which such a step must produce upon prosecutors and witnesses, who would violate their recognizances rather than take a sea-voyage to Penang, and upon the interests of civil suitors. Subsequently, Sir J. T. Claridge adopted other grounds for refusing to proceed on his circuit; one was, that he was insulted by the offer of a conveyance by a merchant ship, whilst the governor was conveyed in a Company's frigate; and another, that he could not take his circuit expenses on a guarantee without violating the charter. In the last of his minutes on this subject, the recorder says, that a studied system of insult had been commenced against him "for the purpose of securing the entire accommodation of the *Hastings* frigate for the governor. I say this deliberately, and will prove it," he adds, "if any one of the Directors, who is a member of the House of Commons, will move for an investigation into the administration of justice within the settlement since the death of Sir Francis Bayley."

In reply to this charge, Sir J. Claridge states that, in conversation with the President of the Board of Control (Mr. Wynn), previous to his acceptance of the recordership, that gentleman told him the Court of Directors agreed to pay his circuit-expenses; and that he (Sir J. Claridge) accepted the office upon that express understanding and agreement. He adds, that he is convinced, from what had passed on the subject, in conversation with the governor and council, that had he gone on the circuits without having his expenses paid, he would have incurred the imputation of having spoken without regard to truth, and have been degraded in the eyes of the suitors of the court!

The subject-matter of the fourth charge is, that the recorder having, without consulting the other judges, made an order of court, whereby the court-establishment was placed on a new footing, and which contained severe strictures on the conduct of the Governor in council, the governor and resident-counsellor attended the court to propose a repeal of the order, which was repealed accordingly. Being apprehensive that the recorder might take advantage of the absence of the other judges to repeat such a step, the governor and counsellor proposed and carried a standing order, "that no rule or order of a general nature should be ever published, except after a meeting and consultation with all the judges, and a decision of the majority thereof." The recorder, however, availing himself of the arrangement by which, for the transaction only of the current judicial business, he sat alone, repealed this standing order by his own individual authority. In a minute, he declares that "if the governor and resident counsellor propose and carry the same order again, I will again repeal it, and any others that I deem prejudicial or unnecessary, on the first opportunity."

To this charge Sir J. T. Claridge replies, merely, that the repeal of the order was not unwarranted by, nor inconsistent with, any established practice of the court.

The subject of the fifth charge is an alleged public affront offered to Mr. Garling, resident counsellor and judge, by the recorder, whilst sitting as his colleague upon the bench at Malacca. It appears that a person, unacquainted with the forms of the court, presented a petition, respecting some right of fishing, to Mr. Garling, who handed it over to the recorder, observing that the

error in the address must have been committed through ignorance, and proposed that it should be corrected. The recorder, addressing the interpreter of the court, said: "Symons, declare in open court, that if the people have any points in dispute, they have no business to go to Mr. Garling." This gentleman, very properly, immediately quitted the bench, and declined sitting there in future. He also addressed a letter, expressed in the mildest terms, to the recorder, complaining of the want of courtesy shewn towards him. The recorder's reply, instead of endeavouring to relieve Mr. Garling's wounded feelings, is couched in the following style: "as you have thought proper to go into detail, in which you have suppressed the very fact stated in open court, and not contradicted by you, on which the words which I really did utter were solely grounded, I shall only say, that I shall continue to point out to the people of Malacca the distinction between the resident counsellor, and the resident counsellor judge of the court of judicature, in order to prevent future mischief by your confounding the characters."

In reply to this charge, Sir J. Claridge enters into some details with respect to the party presenting the petition and the subject-matter of it; he avers that he directed the interpreter, with reference to the circumstances of that case, to explain to the parties the distinct powers possessed by Mr. Garling, and he denies that he addressed the interpreter in the terms imputed to him.

The last charge includes circumstances connected with the preceding charges, wherein, it is alleged, he had employed his judicial station to hold up the government to public odium. Amongst other grounds is a charge delivered by the recorder to the grand jury at Singapore, 16th February 1829, which consists of 164 lines in the appendix, of which exactly 28 are occupied with matter legitimately belonging to the charge, the rest being a sort of attack against the East-India Company and their government for not providing a steam-boat for the circuits (which is insisted upon by Sir J. Claridge *usque ad nauseam*), and on the subject of the court establishment: the want of discretion and judgment in indulging his spleen in this manner is obvious, to say nothing of the alleged attack.* It is unnecessary to enter into the other particulars of this charge further than to state, than an *order of court*, published by the recorder, without communication with the other judges, contained these words: "and as the several persons affected by the refusal of the Hon. Governor in Council to adhere to his engagements are unable to appeal to the laws of their country for redress, on account of the judges of the court of judicature being directly interested in the matters in dispute, and as the means of enforcing the covenant entered into by the United Company with his Majesty do not exist within this settlement, the recorder has declared his resolution to present a petition to the House of Commons touching the matter in question."

In reply to this charge, Sir J. Claridge solemnly denies that he intended to hold up the Government to public odium, and alleges that, at the time the charge to the grand jury was delivered, the Governor General was expected to visit Singapore, and that he (Sir J. Claridge) hoped and believed that if the expediency and practicability of providing the court with a steam-vessel were brought under the view of the Governor General, the object would have been effected: and Sir J. Claridge, of course, conceived that the best way of bringing this subject under the view of the Governor General, was by addressing a speech to the grand jury, vituperative of the Government!

We here close our review of this case, not without apologizing to our readers for the length into which we have been led. Collisions between the two

* An abstract of this charge may be seen in our Journal, vol. xxviii. p. 355.

branches of government in India are of too much importance to be passed *sub silentio*, and we might be accused of partiality if our notice had been slight.

As Sir J. T. Claridge, at the close of his memorial, refers his Majesty to Sir Ralph Rice, now in England, we cannot more properly conclude our remarks than by quoting the sentiments of that judge upon the subject of these collisions. Sir Ralph, it will be recollected, was the almost immediate predecessor of Sir J. T. Claridge in the recordership of Penang, which he held for seven years; he was removed to the bench of Bombay, where he was the colleague of Sir E. West and Sir C. Chambers for three years; so that he has had experience at both scenes of collison. In his evidence before the Lords' Committee on East-India Affairs, 11th March 1830, he deprecates any collision between the King's courts and the government; "the consequences," he says, "I consider as exceedingly injurious to the population, both European and native."

The decision of the Lords of the Council in this appeal, when approved by his Majesty, shall be given in the appropriate place.

THE LATE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

Dr. John Matthias Turner, the late Bishop of Calcutta, was not indebted to any adventitious circumstances of birth or property, but, under the blessing of God, to his own diligence, talent, and integrity, for all his prospects; for his father died while he was young, and left his family ill-provided for: but the ability, perseverance, and exemplary conduct of young Turner secured him friends, who took a warm interest in his success. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he received kind notice and encouragement from the venerable Dean Jackson; and he was distinguished in his academical examinations. Immediately after taking his degree of B.A., which he did at an earlier age than usual, he became private tutor in the Marquess of Donegal's family, and was afterwards at Eton for many years with Lord Belfast and Lord Chichester, and subsequently with the present Lord Castlereagh; and was very much in the confidence of all his lordship's numerous connexions, especially of his grandfather, the old Lord Londonderry, and his father, the present, with whom he spent some time at Vienna, and was deputed by the family to convey to him the melancholy intelligence of the last Lord Londonderry's death. We may just remark, though not in the order of date, that it was this connexion which made him known to Lord Ellenborough, who without hesitation, when the see of Calcutta became vacant, offered him the appointment, as the person best fitted for it whom he knew.

In 1823, he was presented to the vicarage of Abingdon, whence he removed in 1824 to the rectory of Wilmslow, in Cheshire, to which he was presented by the late Lord Liverpool. On settling there, he married Miss Robertson, a sister-in-law of the present Bishop of Chester, to whom he had been long attached. It pleased God to take her from him a few months before his appointment to Calcutta. They had no children.

How tenderly and affectionately he cherished her memory is well known to all who enjoyed the privilege of his intimate society or correspondence; and she is stated to have been a woman well worthy of his highest esteem and attachment, and to have greatly assisted and comforted him in his pastoral labours. This excellent woman, on her death-bed, in reply to an inquiry, whether he ought to accept the bishopric of India in case it were offered to him, as probably it might be, entreated him by no means to decline it. She urged him at whatever sacrifice of ease, or health, and favourable prospects at home, to go out in the spirit of a martyr to that distant land; not counting his life dear to himself, if by any means he might promote the glory of his Redeemer and the welfare of immortal souls for whom He died. She had before her eyes the names and early loss of Middleton, and Heber, and James; but she bid him let none of these things move him, but in the faith and strength of his Lord go wherever his sacred vows of fidelity as a servant and ambassador of Jesus Christ impelled him. It was this her dying injunction which determined him, when the appointment was offered, not to refuse it; though he still lingered from better motives than personal peril, and would much rather have preferred a less conspicuous and responsible station in his Saviour's vineyard.

Those religious friends who knew him at Eton, some fifteen or twenty years ago, considered him at that time as chiefly an acute and able scholar; for, though highly respectable in his whole conduct, religion did not seem to form at that period a prominent feature in his character. His intimacy with the present Bishop of Chester, whose published works shew the earnest assiduity and conscientiousness with which he was addicting his mind to the study of sacred truth, doubtless contributed to his subsequent advancement in the same blessed course with his surviving friend.

His friends remarked with much concern that his state of health did not promise a very extended career in the important station to which he had been appointed. There was observed in him before his departure a remarkable mixture of solemnity, yet cheerfulness, with a subdued tenderness, affection, and spiritual-mindedness, which were peculiarly engaging. He seemed like a man who felt the greatness of the work he had undertaken, and his own weakness of body and mind for its performance; and not unfrequently would his thoughtful yet tranquil eye, his meek address, and subdued spirit, speak rather the silent struggles of the martyr ready to be offered, and the time of whose departure appeared to him nigh at hand, than the far different feelings which to vulgar apprehension might seem to attach themselves to his newly-acquired worldly dignity and elevation. At a friend's house, just before his embarkation, while one of the family was playing Handel's tender air of,

> And if to fate my days must run,
> Oh, righteous heaven, thy will be done!

every person present was much affected in observing this affectionate man

with his hands and eyes uplifted, evidently as if anticipating the probable termination of his earthly course in India, and with an expression not to be forgotten of devotion and pious resignation to the will of God.

From Portsmouth, July 11, 1829, in sight of the vessel which was to bear him from his native land, his attached relatives and friends, and all that was dear to him on earth, never probably to return, we find him writing to a friend:

You will be satisfied to hear that I am quite well in health, and as to spirits much as my kindest friends could desire. I believe myself to be in the path of duty, and I do not allow a doubt that I shall be guided and supported in it. The pang of separation from all I love, and all who love me, is indeed most bitter; more so than I could have conceived possible when I recal that moment when every thing this world could offer seemed taken away at a stroke, as I sat by my beloved wife's dying bed, and witnessed her peaceful departure. The prayer which I then offered up seems to have obtained its answer: it was, that I might never forget that moment, or lose the earnest desire I then felt to follow her good example, that, whether my appointed course were long or short, it might be one of active usefulness. The prayer is thus far answered, that the opportunity of usefulness is given me: pray for me, my dear friend, that I may not fail to improve it.

We copy the following passages from a familiar account which he sent home to some of his relatives, of the commencement of his voyage. It will shew the character of the man and his communication more pleasingly than any thing we could write. There are a few names and personal allusions, but we scarcely know how to detach them; and, as they do neither the writer nor the parties any discredit, we insert them. He continued this sort of epistolary journal to the end of his voyage, and, we believe, during his episcopal tour.

Wearied with the noise and vexations of Portsmouth fair, I determined on Tuesday, July 14, to cross over to Ryde, having concerted with Captain Fitz-Clarence that a signal should be made, and full time allowed us to get on board, if the wind should come round so far as to admit of our sailing. The evening was spent quietly and satisfactorily.

On Wednesday word was brought that the *Pallas* had hoisted her signal. Not a moment was to be lost; a boat was in waiting: all our baggage had been sent on board the day before; cloaks and portmanteaus were quickly made ready, and in five minutes we were on our way to the ship. The admiral's barge, with Lord Dalhousie and his party on board, could be seen coming from Portsmouth; we slackened sail to give them time to arrive before us, so that we might escape the noise of the salute and the bustle of the reception. It was an interval well suited for reflexion: the sense of all I was leaving, and of all which I must be ready to encounter, was strong upon my heart; the feeling I can with much thankfulness declare, though solemn, was not intensely painful. Some natural tears were dropped; and before faith and hope could have their perfect work our boat was alongside, and my foot was on the frigate's deck. The bustle of weighing anchor, the leave-taking from some Portsmouth acquaintance who had come out to say farewell, the hurried recognitions of the members of the Dalhousie party, then formed a succession of distractions,

so that it was not till the ship had rounded St. Helen's, and was cutting her lonely track through the quiet waters, that my senses seemed to rouse to the realities of my moral position. At five o'clock we were summoned to dinner; and as we were thus about to commence an intercourse which we might expect to be carried on without intermission for more than three months, it became a matter of considerable interest to ascertain on what terms it was likely to be conducted. Our party consists of eight.

My cabin is a little apartment squared off from the main-deck by a wainscot, or bulk-head; it is rather more than ten feet long, and something less in breadth. The division towards the deck is filled with Venetian blinds, and as there is a port-hole and the gun has been taken away, I shall have the great advantage of a free circulation of air. Lengthways in this cabin the cot is slung high enough to be clear of the table and other furniture, the lines being shortened so as to prevent it from striking against the side when the ship rolls. To this cot I, with some difficulty, betook myself, and passed the night as snugly as the incessant noise of the ship would allow. We were what seamen call *beating to windward;* and it was necessary, therefore, for the ship to tack very often. Now the business of tacking a frigate is much too complicated an operation, and demands too many hands to admit of its being effected silently. Every half hour, therefore, I heard the tramp of a hundred men immediately over my head, sounding like thunder immediately along the deck, beneath which, at the distance of about two feet I was suspended. This was bad enough: but at day-light the whole of the deck was to be washed and scrubbed with what the sailors call the "holy stone;" a process which the combined exertions of all the knife-grinders and all the house-maids in London could not easily surpass. At seven o'clock I turned out of my cot, which was immediately taken away, and the sleeping-place became in an instant a neat and comfortable dressing-room or study. A very refreshing walk on deck brought us to the breakfast hour (nine o'clock), and would, but for other causes, have brought with it a good appetite for breakfast. These other causes were soon in full operation: ten minutes after breakfast I was obliged to retire to my cabin; and the whole day was spent not so much in positive suffering as under a sense of expected evil, and an utter incapacity to accomplish, or even to begin, any thing. The wind was contrary, blowing what the sailors called a *fresh gale,* and the ship laboured greatly; so there was good reason to be disquieted. From the sofa I soon transferred myself to my cot, in which I swung throughout the whole of the next day; occasionally very sick and sometimes very sleepy, but never in that state of violent exhaustion which I have sometimes experienced in short passages. The wind had increased considerably, and all matters looked so little encouraging that it was resolved by our captain to put into Plymouth. About noon we anchored within the breakwater: Lord Northesk sent off his barge, and the whole party very gladly set foot on firm ground about three o'clock. It was not easy, at first, to persuade ourselves that the ground was firm; the very granite pavement of Plymouth streets seemed dancing under our feet, and all around us was in a whirl. Within an hour after our arrival, our friend Mr. Bickersteth called with the vicar of St. Andrews, Mr. Hatchard: their immediate purpose was to invite me to preach the next evening at the great church, for the Church Missionary Society. This, however, was impossible, as, if my head had been steady enough, I had brought nothing on shore with me: notwithstanding great urgency on their part, I was obliged to decline their proposal. It was gratifying to have this

unexpected opportunity of seeing and hearing Mr. Bickersteth: he preached very admirably.

Our difficulties are, and I foresee will continue to be, in the blandishments of the station, and we have no right to complain that it is so: human aid, if given to our work, must be given in that shape; and I trust we shall be protected from the evil consequences which might follow, so long as we look on these things not as privileged indulgencies, but as one appointed mode of trial. I do not refuse to partake; and I trust I should not hesitate one moment, should the necessity arise, to forego them. In the meantime, the great anxiety is, that we may become useful to those with whom we are for a season joined in such closeness of intercourse. It is indeed a matter of vast anxiety, and I am full of care, lest on the one side I should be found wanting in faithfulness; or, on the other, should cause the good to be evil spoken of, through lack of discretion. From temper and habit I know myself to be too prone to the former; yet I may, and probably in some measure shall, fall into both. I feel daily more and more that this is the real trial of my new station, so to order the life and conversation that the light may shine before men, and lead them to glorify the Father. On what are called great occasions, as they may arise, I feel no very appalling apprehensions; the promise, "As thy day, so shall thy strength be," seems framed for especial application to *them*; but it is in the moments which make up the year, in the unrestrained communications of ordinary intercourse, that the evil danger lies, a danger which can be averted only by the grace of increasing watchfulness. May I indeed be thus enabled to set a watch on the door of my lips, "having that honest conversation" among the children of this world, that however they may be disposed to speak against us, "they may, by the good works which they shall behold, glorify God." Our Sunday service was in many respects very pleasing. The quarter-deck is converted into a very handsome and convenient church, capable of accommodating the whole of the ship's company, except the few who are necessarily engaged forward and aloft in tacking the sails. The bell tolled for a quarter of an hour to give notice of service. The morning was bright and calm; and as the shrill note of the bell sounded afar, amidst the measured roll of the waves as they beat against the vessel's sides, it was one of those combinations which find their way to the heart, and stir up the inmost feelings. I have since endeavoured to put these feelings into verse. You will begin to think that the waters of the Atlantic are a sort of Castalia or Helicon to me, as this is my second poetical effusion; but the truth is, poetry is a sort of wayward steed which sometimes runs off with me.

SUNDAY AT SEA.

Bounding along the obedient surges,
Cheerly on her onward way,
Her course the gallant vessel urges
Across thy stormy gulf, Biscay!
In the sun the bright waves glisten,
Rising slow with measured swell,
Hark! what sounds unwonted!—Listen,
Listen! 'tis the Sabbath bell.

Hushed the tempest's wild commotion,
Winds and waves have ceased their war,
O'er the wide and sullen ocean,
That shrill sound is heard afar.

And comes it as a note of gladness,
To thy tried spirit? wanderer, tell:
Or rather doth thy heart's deep sadness,
Wake at that simple Sabbath bell?

It speaks of ties which duties sever,
Of hearts so fondly knit to thee;
Kind hands, kind looks, which, wanderer, never
Thine hand shall grasp, thine eye shall see.
It speaks of home, and all its pleasures,
Of scenes where memory loves to dwell;
And bids thee count thy heart's best treasures;
Far, far away, that Sabbath bell.

Listen again; thy wounded spirit
Shall soar from earth, and seek above,
That kingdom which the blest inherit,
The mansions of eternal love.
Earth and its lowly cares forsaking,
(Pursued too keenly, loved too well,)
To faith and hope, thy soul awaking,
Thou hear'st with joy the Sabbath bell.

We pass over, for the present, the history of his brief, but important episcopate in India. He returned home to Calcutta last spring, in a state of great exhaustion, from an extensive visitation of his vast ecclesiastical charge. We have before us a variety of communications from various parts of his diocese, which abundantly prove his Christian zeal, unwearied activity, his extraordinary wisdom, meekness, and conciliating spirit, and the affection and esteem in which he was held by all with whom he had intercourse. The missionaries in particular speak of him with peculiar reverence and regard, and state that they derived great comfort and instruction from his presence, and his judicious and scriptural counsels and directions. The records also of the religious societies at home with which he corresponded, as well as his private letters, contain most valuable communications respecting the religious state of India; its necessities; its capabilities; the openings in Divine Providence for the extension of the Gospel; the duty and facilities for so doing; and not least the indispensable need of at least two new bishops for India to discharge a portion of that important work under which he felt himself rapidly sinking, without being able to discharge one-half of its demands.

But to return to the last hours of Bishop Turner: the following passages from a letter written from Calcutta, July 11, to one of his lordship's relatives in England, convey the chief facts which have hitherto reached us.

Ere this reaches you, you will, I trust, have received a letter I did myself the pleasure to write you on the 24th May last. In that I informed you that our venerated Bishop had not returned to us in such good health as when he left this to visit the other presidencies: it did not strike us, however, that his illness was at all serious; and we fondly hoped, that *rest and freedom from exposure* would entirely restore him; but it has pleased our Heavenly Father

to dispose otherwise, and it is now my sad and painful duty to let you know he is no more.

We sympathise most sincerely with you, for even *we* feel bereft: such a friend we can hardly hope to meet with again: his image is enshrined in our hearts, and his sayings imprinted on our memory so long as that shall last. May we have grace to abide by the benefit they were calculated to convey!

You will be anxious to know particulars; I shall therefore just observe, that the medical men advised his taking a voyage to Penang, which it was thought would restore him. This being part of his diocese, he the more readily assented to the measure, as duty was always his paramount object; and he had actually engaged for his voyage, when he became so suddenly and rapidly worse that even he himself relinquished all hope of recovery. He was not totally confined to his room until within three days of his death.

On Sunday the 3d July, Mr. (Archdeacon) Corrie administered the sacrament to him, and we partook with him; after which he spoke very comfortably to Mr. Corrie: but for your more accurate information, I will transcribe some memoranda Mr. Corrie wrote down as conversations transpired.

In the night of the 5th, being restless, the doctor asked him if he would like to see me (Mr. Corrie), and on his assenting I was called. On going to his bed-side he shook me kindly by the hand, and said he feared he interrupted me, expressed how happy he should be, could he speak to the natives in their own tongue, and referred to his sirdar. On my proposing to speak to him, he said, "no, not now, he is fearfully untutored." He spoke a good deal on subjects of religion connected with his own state; asked me to pray with him, and then said he would try to compose himself to rest. July 6th, about four p.m., on going into the bishop's room, I observed that I feared he had had a trying day; he with emphasis said, "*very*." On saying, that when he felt able to attend, if he would just express his wishes, I should be glad to wait upon him, he assented; and after some time observed, in broken sentences, his articulation being indistinct, "that we do not *arrange* matters in religion sufficiently for ourselves with"—more I could not understand. In order to keep up the train of thought, I remarked when he ceased, that our mercy consists in that the covenant is ordered in all things and *sure;* on which he said, "to those who live *orderly*, there might be more of joy and peace in believing." I replied, "in great bodily distress it seemed to me there could be little beside a child-like reliance upon a father's care and love." He said he had "*an assured hope*," and added, that "we wanted God to do some great thing for us that should prevent the necessity of hmmiliation and closing with Christ." After this I read a hymn, "Jesus the way, the truth, the life, &c.;" he said, "that one feeling is universal, pervades all [Christian] hearts." In confirmation of this I read the hymn, "This God is the God we adore." After which I read some of the prayers out of the Visitation of the Sick, ending with the Lord's Prayer, and "The grace of our Lord," &c., to which he added a fervent "Amen." After a short pause he broke out in prayer, rendered more affecting by his pausing at the close of each sentence from the difficulty of respiration, "O, thou God of all grace, establish, strengthen, settle us: have mercy upon all, that they may come to the knowledge of the truth: there is none other name given under heaven among men, by which they can be saved; other foundation can no man lay." On his ceasing I added, "and this is a tried foundation, a *sure* foundation;" at which his feelings were much moved. So far Mr. Corrie.

From this time our dear and much lamented bishop never spoke more. He

expired the following morning about ten o'clock, seated in an arm-chair, with Mr. Corrie's hand supporting his head. The commendatory prayer was read shortly before the spirit took its flight.

Throughout the whole of his illness, the exhibition of Christian graces was most exemplary—entire submission to the Divine Will—increasing patience under intense sufferings—freedom from all earthly anxieties—calmness in viewing the valley he was to pass through—and full assurance of those glories that were shortly to open upon him. What have we not lost in such a guide, such a director! What has not India lost! Where shall an Elisha be found to take up the fallen mantle? But our loss is his unspeakable gain; and this will, I doubt not, operate to soothe the wound, which he who has inflicted it can alone bind up! The very best medical advice that could be had was obtained, besides the constant assiduous attentions of a domestic physician who had been appointed by government to attend the bishop on his visitation: this young man remained night and day with him for the last few days. The medical opinion respecting him was, that he died of disorders contracted in England, but excited into activity by the heat and fatigue to which he had been exposed during his journeyings on the late visitation.

We have not space to add even a single paragraph descriptive of his lordship's character, or his peculiar qualifications for the Indian episcopate; or to notice his publications, which were chiefly, we believe, a work on the Sabbath and a few tracts, suggested by the circumstances of his parish of Wilmslow, in reference to infidelity, popular ignorance, and the discontents arising out of the extreme distress of the manufacturers, which he so well illustrated in his evidence before the House of Commons' Emigration Committee, in 1827, as noticed in the popular work on the results of machinery. The great question is, where will be found a suitable successor? May the hearts of our readers be directed in earnest prayer to the Lord of the harvest, that he would raise up and send out labourers into this his harvest.*

To the aforegoing particulars we add, that the late Bishop was a native of Oxford; that he distinguished himself highly at that University, and was placed in the first class at the examinations of 1804. He took the degree of M.A. December 3, 1807; and became D.D. by diploma, March 26 1829, just previous to his departure for India.

* Abridged from a memoir (written by the Rev. S. C. Wilks), in the *Christian Observer*, and published separately, under the title of "Brief Notice of the Right Rev. John M. Turner, D.D., late Lord Bishop of Calcutta." Hatchard, 1832.

TRAVELS IN TARTARY.

LETTER FROM M. VICTOR JACQUEMONT TO SIR ALEXANDER JOHNSTON.

"Camp, under the Fort of Dankár, in Ladak, 3d Sept. 1830.

"My dear Sir: I rely on your kindness to excuse my long silence, since the time that I left Benares, whence I had the pleasure to acquaint you with the successful beginning of my journey. After a long interval of eight months, I avail myself of an opportunity for India, to trace shortly (as impending business obliges me) my journey since quitting the Holy City.

"I went to Delhi by the circuitous route I pointed out to you, making a very long turn to the south-west, almost to the banks of the Nerbuddah, over the table-land and across the hills of Bundelkhund,—a province lately surveyed by Capt. James Francklin, and geologically described by him in the *Asiatic Researches;* and I was fortunate enough to meet in several places with phenomena of super-position that had escaped him in his explorations, and which will enable me to lay down another exposition of the geological structure of that country.

"From Delhi I went to the westward, through the protected Sikh country, to the banks of the Caggar, an inconsiderable stream, that vanishes in the sandy desert of Bickaneer, before it reaches the Sutledge. I was then engaged in a grand hunting party, which I expected would have been fruitful to my geological collections; but it proved interesting to me only as showing me, in a fortnight, more of Eastern display and Asiatic manners than I had yet seen in a twelvemonth. The hot winds were then threatening to invade the plains every day: I repaired to the hills, which I entered by the valley of Dheyra. During about two months I travelled from the sources of the Ganges and the Jumna to the north-western limits of the British dominions on the banks of the Sutledge. Tacking, if I may be allowed that expression, between the snowy barrier of the Himalaya and its lower branches, I arrived at Simlah in the middle of June.

"It would have been impossible to experience a greater degree of hospitality than I have been welcomed to from your countrymen, during my long march from Calcutta to the latter place. The numerous letters of introduction Lord Wm. Bentinck gave me, when my departure from Bengal left him no other way to evince his extreme kindness to me; those for which I was indebted to many of my acquaintance in the Indian metropolis; and above all to a gentleman with whom I had become a friend,—Colonel Fagan, the adjutant-general of the army,—all these I might have lost, and still, I am sure, have been equally entitled to eulogize British hospitality. Even the last European station I reached, Simlah, is like the beginning of my journey,—like Calcutta,—amongst the most hospitable, the one I shall ever remember most gratefully. Whilst I was rapidly forgetting, at Captain Kennedy's (the political agent in that district), the privations and fatigues of my first journey through the hills, he was busily employed in preparing, and I dare say ensuring, the success of my journey over the Himalaya, by all the means his situation afforded him.

"It is now upwards of two months since I commenced travelling to the northward of the southern or Indian range of the Himalaya. I am no longer within the vast limits of British influence. I am but two days' march distant from the Ladak village where I shall close my reconnoitrings to the north, as it would prove very difficult, if not dangerous, to go farther. Information that I got from the natives, gives me reason to hope that I shall find there

some *strata* swarming with organic remains, which will afford me the means of determining the geological age of that immensely developed limestone formation, that constitutes the mighty Tartar ranges of the Himalaya, superior in height to the granitic peaks of the southern chain.

"Lately, whilst engaged in similar researches on the frontiers of Chinese Tartary, I had the good luck to meet with the very object of my inquiry, and also to find Chinese vigilance at fault, insomuch that no obstacle was thrown in my way. I had then to cross twice two passes that were considerably more than 18,000 feet of absolute elevation, whilst the passes across the outer Himalaya scarcely average 16,000 feet.

"My observations on the skirts of the Himalaya, along the plains of Hindostan are quite confirmatory of my friend M. Elie de Beaumont's views respecting the late period at which that mighty range sprung from the earth. As to the geological age of its granitic base (a question wholly distinct from the consideration of its rising up), I think that my observations in different parts of the Himalaya, but particularly in the upper valley of the Sutledge, will prove also, to a certainty, contrary to the still prevailing opinion, that it belongs to one of the latest primitive formations.

"In ten days I hope to re-enter the Tartar Hangerang pergunnah, under British control, and before two months hence to return to Simlah. I shall then, without delay, proceed down to the plains, and resume the prosecution of my journey towards Bombay. I am in perfectly good health, and have suffered nothing from six months' exposure to the sun, during my circuitous journey from Calcutta to the hills.

* * * *

"Most sincerely yours,

"Victor Jacquemont.

"*P.S.* I will add a few lines on a subject acceptable, I presume, to your warm interest in the East. You have, no doubt, heard of M. Alexander Csoma de Kōrōs, a Hungarian, enthusiastic for Oriental philology, who has travelled through many parts of Asia the last ten years. I saw him at Kanum,* where he has resided for four years, supported by a small subsistence granted to him by the government of Bengal, to enable him to prosecute his investigation of the Tibetian language. M. Csoma has performed his task, and is just about to leave Tibet, and to proceed to Calcutta. His energetic exertions and his depressed fortunes inspired me with a great interest for him; and I fear that disappointment awaits him at Calcutta, the government, in the present circumstances, being probably unable to afford him any pecuniary remuneration.

"M. Csoma will carry to Calcutta the result of his long labours, consisting of two voluminous and beautifully neat manuscripts, quite ready for the press; one is a grammar, the other a vocabulary, of the Tibetian language, both written in English. The species of information obtainable through these new instruments of knowledge is not, probably, of a nature to make them useful to the Indian government; and I do not believe that the circumstances of the Asiatic Society of Calcutta will enable them to undertake the publication of M. Csoma's works. I have, therefore, spoken to him of the illustrious Society in which you take so eminent a concern, as being, in my opinion, the public body whose learned patronage is more likely to become the promoter of his labours.

* A village in the Bussahar district, on the right bank of the Sutlej.

"How M. Csoma de Körös has performed his task no one can decide, since he is the only person proficient in the Tibetian language. But a conjecture, and a most favourable one, may be made. M. Csoma has never been in England, and has never had any opportunity of speaking English; yet he is thoroughly acquainted with your language. Most European tongues seem to be equally familiar to him, although he has had no opportunity of a practical acquaintance with them. Moreover, for the last ten years, he has been entirely deprived of European intercourse, travelling throughout Asia in the character of a poor native, without any books, &c.; whilst he has spent four years in reading, with a learned lama of Ladak, hundreds and hundreds of Tibetian books preserved in the temple of Kanum. The medium of communication between him and his teacher was the vernacular jargon of the Zād, or Tartar tribes.

V. J."

In the Calcutta *John Bull*, of August 17, appears the following letter from the same writer, dated "Cachemyr, 6th July 1831:"—

"I have been very successful in my journey since I departed from your territory. Runjeet Sing has shown me every attention, and afforded to my peaceable and studious progress (I fear this is more American than English, but recollect that my scanty knowledge of your tongue originated in a travel in America) every facility. Notwithstanding his protection, I have found some obstacles in the way of my reaching Cachemyr, on account of the little settled state of any rule in some hill districts which I had to pass through. I have been there temporarily deprived of my liberty, and put to ransom to redeem it; but the severe justice of Runjeet against the offender, and the great concern he took in that affair, has made it quite a *bonne fortune* for me, inasmuch as it has convinced all the people that I am not to be trifled with without dreadful consequences. Nothing could throw more security, and more safety too, on the rest of my projected journey in his dominions, than the circumstance of its having been once compromised.

"I have seen much of Runjeet; and, being a private individual, I have seen him, and conversed with him with all the freedom of private relations. I have been, upon the whole, pleased with him. He is extremely intelligent, and, to use a familiar English expression, he is very much of a *good fellow*. I have not experienced that it was so difficult, and many say it is even impossible, to make these people *entendre raison*. Of course, the Maharajah did not at first understand very satisfactorily my character—it is too far from the whole system of eastern civilization; and he expressed some surprise at seeing me carried so far from my country, for the mere and self-interested love of گیہم.* I told him, 'you have made a desperate, dubious, and expensive war for the possession of a horse (alluding to his latter expedition against Paishaor); do you believe my گیہم is not worth a horse, and all the horses in your stables?" and I am satisfied that he does no more entertain the least suspicion about me. I feel perfectly free: indeed I have more than freedom; the well-known partiality of the rajah towards me gives me real power. I go wherever I please. I have but a desire to intimate, and every thing in the way of escorts, conveyance, supplies, &c. is in readiness. Men do their best to please me, that I may speak favourably of them to the rajah in my correspondence. Runjeet

* So this word appears in the *John Bull*: in other papers it is printed گیہم and حایع. It is probably intended for حج *hajj*, or *hajja*.

has an extremely inquisitive turn of mind; he is very quick. The dull, slow, big phrases of official intercourse are death to him. He asks me about the air, the water, the earth, of the countries I visit. Curiously prejudiced by some scanty notions of Arabic, *id est*, of Greek, natural philosophy, I indulge him in these theories, and so we go on, something like Seneca, in his *Quæstiones Naturales*, a book full of wit and nonsense.

"There are in Cachemyr evident traces of great revolutions of the earth, which are not to be observed in the other parts of the Himalaya that I have visited: its organic productions have a great analogy to those of the Lower Kanaor, but the whole by far more European. Its beauty has been much overpraised, I don't speak, of course, by poets—it was their business, they feed upon it; but even by Mr. Forster and my countryman Bernier. It is still the Himalaya where nature appears as aware of her greatest beauties, as she has been prodigal of them in the Alps and in the Cordilleras. The far-famed lake is rather a large swamp, and it would disgrace any part of the Alps. The appearance of the city is very wretched; it is perhaps worse than an Indian city. The country is sinking fast down to the utmost misery. Its fall is to be traced to the introduction of Islamism; but it has never been so rapid as since the overthrow of the Mogul dominion.

"I am the only European in this remote part of the world; but, thanks to Lord William Bentinck's kindness, I enjoy the greatest of European luxuries, I read the newspapers of my country, which he forwards regularly to me. You may easily fancy the interest I find in them: your Calcutta papers, that reach me also through the kindness of some friends, are scarcely intelligible to me in their French politics, whenever they try to go close to particulars."

TO ——.

IMITATED FROM M. L'ABBE DE LAITAIGNANT.

A Themise ne doit on pas
Sans hesiter donner la pomme?

WITHOUT a wish to please, thou pleasest,
And gentle as the balmy south,
Contentment shineth in thine eyes,
And Truth abideth on thy mouth!

Thy heart is tuned to gentle thoughts,
From sin and folly free,
Yet Love may teach thy heart to sigh,
If Wisdom tell thee it may be.

My praise is Truth's own offering,
And joyfully I make it:
But thou delightest at all times
Rather to *deserve*, than *take* it!

W.

ORIENTALISMS OF THE GREEK WRITERS.

No. V.—The Dramatists—*(concluded)*.

I have intentionally avoided, in the preceding papers, any extended disquisition upon the nature and character of the Greek tragedy, as foreign to the subject of this inquiry; and hesitated, therefore, to offer any observations upon the peculiar styles of the four great dramatic poets of Athens—those glorious servants of posterity—or upon the enchanting ministry of that spirit of beauty, whose influence was equally powerful in the dark and mysterious visionings of Æschylus, the sweet and pellucid fancy of Sophocles, the tender and poetic philosophy of Euripides, and the reckless, yet not unfrequently graceful and picturesque, license of Aristophanes. I had been frequently surprised, while reading their poems, by the striking coincidences subsisting between the manners they described and the sentiments they expressed, and the customs of oriental people and the phraseology of eastern poets; and I was not without a hope that the notice of a few of those resemblances in thought and diction might not altogether fail in leading the attention of classical scholars to a more attentive examination of the treasures of eastern literature, with a view of rendering them illustrative of the remains of Grecian genius. I found Schultens collating the διανταιος πτυπτιν οδυνα μι των δι τεω of Euripides with the *cum avari opes oculis patent ejus pulmo aficitur* of the Arabic writer; and I could not but acknowledge the similarity of the *cedant arma togæ* of Cicero, to the *qui scientias comparavit, nasos sanguinantes in pulverem prostravit* of the Arabians, and the *paupertas bonæ mentis soror* of Petronius, to the *adversa fortuna nominis excellentis soror* of the same people.* But the coincidences of habit and belief always seemed to me more deserving of study than the apparent relationship of proverbial expressions.

The diffusion of all the leading features of the Scriptural dispensation over the nations most remote and unconnected with each other has ever appeared to me one of the invincible evidences of its Divine origin. To whatever benighted region of the earth we turn our eyes, we behold in the midst of the thickest mental darkness some emanation from the multiform body of Holy Truth shining out, a pillar of fire, in the moral wilderness of nature. The Deity was worshipped in his works. The παντελης of the Lacedæmonian, under another name, was the delight of the pagan Arab and the theme of encomium in the poetry of Ferdusi.† A belief in the spiritual intercourse of man with a purer and more exalted race of beings has always been general. We find references in the history of all nations to this immortal agency. The ancient Persian had his Furuher, and the Grecian his Δαιμων, who may be considered, in the words of Hierocles, the μεσον γενος των λογικων ουσιων, οι μετα θεους τους αθανατους της ιφιξης πληρουντες χωραν προηγουνται της ανθρωπινης φυσεως, και συναπτουσι δι' εαυτων τα ισχατα τοις πρωτοις. Various opinions exist respecting the δαιμων of Socrates. Dr. Nares was the first, I believe, to point out the impropriety of translating δαιμονιον in a substantive sense, as Bishop Heber has done in the Bampton Lectures;‡ and he endeavoured to

* *Anthologia Sententiarum Arabicarum.* Ed. Schultens. It is constantly said of the words of God, spoken by his prophets throughout the Sacred Books, "They shall not fall to the ground!" Pindar employs the same phrase (Pyth. vi. 36): χαμαιπετες δ' ας επος ουκ απεριψαν αυτω.

† The tribe Arcat had a monthly festival devoted to rejoicing at the new moon.—Antar, vol. iii. p. 386. The great festival of the Singhalais takes place on the day of the new moon in July.

‡ Heber's Bampton's Lectures, lecture ii.

prove its common signification to be synonymous with the adjective *διος*, and consequently meaning only *heavenly*, or any thing proceeding from a divine maker.* I should not have alluded to the variance of opinion, if I had not seen the rendering given by Bishop Heber adopted subsequently by more than one distinguished scholar.†

This idea of the mediation of spiritual agents was only a fragment of the universally accredited omnipresence, which was shadowed forth in the ψυχη κοσμου of the pagan world, and never ceased to emit a mild and undying radiance among all the clouds of casuistic subtilty and metaphysical abstractions. The general and perpetual law of God, remarks the pious and learned Hooker, is as the sentence of God himself; for that which all men have at all times learned, nature herself must have taught, and God being the author of nature, her voice is but his instrument.‡ Thus, in the *Siva Purana*, we read that whatever is seen is the essence of Siva: and, in the Rhetoric of Aristotle, that Θεος δοκει το αιτιον παντων ειναι και αρχη τις. In each we see distinctly and boldly outlined the lineaments of one Great First Cause, the το αιτιον and the αρχη. The σημασιαι, the mystical revelations of the Almighty will, were made in a like manner to the Jew and the pagan. The Grecian devotee was enjoined to sleep before the altar in the temple of Amphiaraus, in Bœotia, and Samuel was commanded to pass the night before the ark when he learnt the coming ruin of the house of Eli. A similarity has been noticed between the Jewish superstitions respecting demoniacal possession and the Burmese ideas of the agency of the *Nats* or evil genii, and sentiments resembling these may be discovered in the mythology of Greece. The people of Makaon have their prophets subject to the inspiration of particular deities, and whom they consult as oracles. The idea of a mediator is blended with the most barbarous traditions.§ So is the legend of a former and purer state of existence. The Asamese believe that they were created about twenty-one generations ago, and established on the top of a mountain called *Mufai Singra Bhum*, and that during the period of their abiding there they were immortal, and held communion with the planets and all the spirits of heaven. They attribute their fall to the descent into the plains.

I have seen some ingenious, but, I think ineffectual, efforts made to parallel the uniformity of sentiment and singleness of idea in some parts of the Sacred Scriptures with the chorusses of the Greek tragic poets. The minds of Æschylus and Sophocles were unswept by that living breath of immortal inspiration, which spread a heavenliness over the imagination of Isaiah and Ezekiel, making the darkness light, and the troubled thoughts like the quiet melody of a summer night. The prophet wrote his prophecy under the fixed unsleeping eye of the Almighty, and as he was commanded so he wrote; but the dramatic poet composed with the revelry of the Διονυσια still ringing in his ears, and he moulded the traditions and superstitions of his country into forms most likely to attract the admiration of the beholders.

A far more interesting and striking analogy has been noticed between the

* *Classical Journal*, vol. xv. A particular account of the δαιμων may be seen in a *Treatise on the Demon or Distraction of Socrates*, republished with other essays in 1810.

† A belief in the temporary and occasional presence of the deity in the bodies of individuals is universally prevalent among the inhabitants of Kamaon.—Statistical Sketch of Kamaon, *Asiatic Res.* vol. xvi.

‡ Ecclesiastic. Polity, vi. l. 6.

§ Is there not something singular in that *mediation* which we read of as subsisting not only between the princes of the east and their subjects, but even in Africa? Bruce mentions the *Kal Hatzé*, or 'voice of the king,' who communicates the will of the unseen monarch to the people.—Travels, vols. iii. and iv.

Greeks and the inhabitants of the east, in the plenitude of epithets with which they delighted to honour their deities. Instances of this mode of praise are of frequent recurrence in the *Iliad*. Minerva addresses Mars,

Αρες, Αρες βροτολοιγε, μιαιφονε, τειχεσιπλητα.

Il. v. b. 31.

Juno is always the βοωπις ποτνια Ηρη. Among the Hindoos this form of invocation was a kind of *stava*, or formula of praise to the gods. The *Ramáyana* begins with a long catalogue of laudatory appellations. Many singular examples of the pompous style of praising the great may be adduced from the relations of oriental travellers. The criers in India appointed to proclaim the excellence of distinguished individuals are well known. The Mogul emperor, Shah Jehan, was called—"the sun of the heaven of prosperity and empire; the shadow of God; the asylum of the universe; the diffuser of light," &c. In the mystical loves of Crishna and Radhá, we discover many apposite specimens of the *stava*, of which I will only quote one:* "O, thou, who reclinest on the bosom of Camela, whose ears flame with gems, and whose locks are embellished with sylvan flowers; thou from whom the day-star derived its effulgence, who strewest the venom-breathing ca'lya, who beamest like the sun on the tribe Gadu that flourished like a lotus; thou that sittest on the plumage of Garura; thou whose eye sparkles like the water-lily," &c.† And, in the address of Ganesa to Radhá, in the *Brahma Vaivertta Purana*, and in the *Stotra*, or doxology of Bauddha prayer, we remark a similar spirit.‡ The Persian poets adopt the same style in their love-songs, when they wish to pourtray the manifold excellencies of their mistresses. Khaquanee, in one of his odes, breaks out into the following rhapsody:

Thou art his keblah, his presiding star,
His theme, his model, his jewel;
The ocean of his eloquence:
Thou art the refuge of the people,
The revelation of the Imaum,
The very image of the sultaun.

But, although it would be digressing from the object of these papers to enter at large into the history of the creation and decline of the Greek theatre, or to estimate its influence upon the mind of Greece as a splendid religious and political institution, it will not be uninteresting, nor I hope uninstructive, to clear away some of the darkness enveloping the origin of the chorus—that most beautiful and at the same time incomprehensible part of the ancient drama, and to point out its analogy to the solemnities and festivals of oriental nations.

Keeping before our eyes the fact that the Grecian drama was first incarnated, if I may so speak, upon the dissolute phrenzy of a Bacchic festival, it may be advantageous, for the more lucid explanation of the circumstances attending its birth, to throw a hasty glance over the modes in which the inhabitants of the old world demonstrated their thankfulness to the Object of their veneration for the blessings vouchsafed to them.

The offering of the first fruits was observed with equal devotion by the zea-

* *Gitagovinda*, or Songs of Jayedeva. *Asiatic Researches*, vol. iii.

† Religious sects of the Hindus. *Asiatic Researches*, vol. xvi.

‡ In a Sanscrit inscription found on a stone, in a *mat'h*, behind the temple of Achalaswara, and said to have been written in the thirteenth century, the same laudatory form is employed. "From him was born Bhoja, the king of men, the worshipper of Vishnu, whose intellect was lovely as the moon; whose ornament was the ambrosia of science, and by whom the pride of ocean in its depth and height was humbled."

lous Hebrew and the pagan Greek. The wheat and barley were borne with much solemnity at the festival of Isis; and we read, in the Scholiast on Aristophanes, that they were also carried by virgins at the feast of Bacchus. The garments, and vessels of gold and silver, and all the costly spoil set apart by the Jews for the great Jehovah, were paralleled by the heathen Ἀκροθίνια. A harvest-home would be almost coeval with the creation of man. Gebelin * has well remarked, that we may imagine the first two labourers who finished the harvest together to have taken each other by the hand, and danced round the fields with a song of gladness upon their lips. They were the first chorus. A festival of this description existed without doubt before the time of Moses, who nevertheless rendered his own ordinance perfectly individual and separate by the rites which he appointed. But however this may be, we cannot but note the prevalence of the custom in all countries. Traces of it have been discovered in some of the festivals of the Mughán, of which the reader will find an account in Wilkins' edition of Richardson's Persian and Arabic Dictionary. Mahomet upbraided the pagan Arabs with setting apart a larger portion of the first fruits to their idols than to God. The part devoted to God was principally expended in relieving the poor and desolate, and the share of the idols in the remuneration of the priests and the provision of sacrifices.†

The Greek tragedy derived its origin from these demonstrations of joy and gratitude. It will be unnecessary to do more than allude, in passing, to the custom so general among the ancient Greeks, in common with other nations, of assembling annually in their villages and offering up their thanks to their patron Bacchus with wild pleasure and enthusiastic festivity.‡ The licentious dythirambic was the vehicle of their laudatory thanksgivings. More splendid festivities were practised by the inhabitants of the east and Egypt, but in Greece alone did they generate a beautiful and everlasting spirit of poesy. The Egyptians, though uninclined to the pleasures of poetry by any pervading tunefulness of nature, have notwithstanding preserved until now some remains of their ancient solemnities, in their hymns to Isis and Diana. The reader of Herodotus will remember his picturesque narrative of the multitudes going up to worship Diana in the magnificent temple at Bubastis. M. Savary describes the illuminated tents and the αἰμὲν τινες των γυναικων χροταλα ἐχουσαι κροταλιζουσι, as pourtrayed by the Grecian historian.§ The Egyptian mysteries were indeed, in a limited sense, scenes in a dramatic representation. The narrative of Isis, conducted by a succession of incidents down to the triumph of Horus, was not destitute of the interest necessary to a public spectacle. The history of Ceres formed the subject of commemoration in the Eleusinian mysteries, and it has been ingeniously remarked that the account in the *Edda*, of Freya seeking for her husband, is a version of the fables of Venus and Isis. We have the authority of Herodotus for considering the Bacchus of Greece as synonymous with the Osiris of Egypt; and although at the first glance a wide difference would appear to exist between the unrestrained inebriety of the Bacchic festival, and the solemn and austere spirit of the Ceres-worship, a more careful investigation has enabled the laborious antiquary to trace them up to the same origin. But I should be wandering from the subject proposed if I were to attempt to recapitulate only the 'operose and painful' researches into Grecian mythology. The analogy of fable is astonishing. We know that

* *Monde primitif analysé et comparé avec le Monde moderne*, vol. i. p. 215.

† The *Koran*, p. 113, and the preliminary discourse (Sale's), sect. i. p. 16.

‡ Even the Khyen tribe, inhabiting the Yuma mountains, although enveloped in the deepest mental darkness, acknowledge the bounty of nature in their worship of the trees, which they call *Subri*.

§ Herodot. *Euterpe*, p. 132. Wesseling.

the legends of Cepheus and Cassiopeia were the same with those of Capéya and Câsyapi, and that Perseus and Andromeda may be discovered in Parasica and Antarmada.*

The inhabitants of the island of Bali have two great religious festivals; the first of which, *Galunan*, occupies five days, and the second, *Kuninan*, three days. They are solemnized in the months of December and June, the first being the season in which the great rice cultivation begins, and the second that in which the harvest is gathered in. They are dedicated to rejoicing and the worship of the gods; all labour is remitted, and even war is 'shorn of its ferocity.' Mr. Crawford considers these festivals analogous with that of the *Holi* and *Durga*, in India.† They have the self-abandonment without the religious mystery of the Διονυσια.

The wild dythirambic song was soon varied by some brief and grotesque representation, which they called δραμα or επισοδιον. The murder of Bacchus or Osiris, by Typhon, was most probably the ordinary subject of these δραματα.‡ The Greeks never advanced any claim to the invention of their own mythology, which was only, to borrow the words of the illustrious Bacon, a light air which had passed from more ancient people into the flutes of the Grecians, and became modulated into the many beautiful harmonies of their most plastic and poetic religion. But whatever they imported from foreign nations they improved and elaborated into excellence. The legends of other people were to them like clay in the hands of one of their own accomplished sculptors. The wild and monstrous superstitions of Egypt were modelled by their graceful skill into forms of surpassing richness and delicacy. While the Egyptian temples resounded with discordant clamour, the Grecian sanctuary was the scene of a series of picturesque solemnities.§ I have already remarked that the drama was a religious institution, and addressing itself as it did both to the superstition and the passions of the Athenians, it need not excite wonder if its progress towards perfection was rapid and uninterrupted. Æschylus may be said to have led the chorus from the midst of the tumultuous carnival, and to have placed it within the magic circle of his magnificent dramas. Sophocles and Euripides perfected the work which their noble predecessor had so gloriously commenced. But I have not now to do with the rise and progress of the chorus but with its character; and we cannot perhaps arrive at a more correct idea of its office in the drama than by placing ourselves in one of our own cathedrals as they were formerly. The name of chorus, modified slightly, as for instance into our own *quire*, is preserved unto the present day in all the countries of Europe. Having transported ourselves back into the splendid solemnities of our early cathedral worship, let us imagine, as I remember to have somewhere seen ingeniously proposed, that the choir are performing their mystical ceremonial around the altar, accompanying their movements by a sweet and solemn chaunt—those *vielles chansons nationales*, those old national songs, which Schlegel ‖ considered the most calculated in their antique simplicity to represent the choral hymns of Greek tragedy. It may increase the *vraisemblance* if we picture the choir afterwards celebrating by a sort of scenic performance the martyrdom of some apostle or the beatification of some saint. Or we may

* See the elaborate discourse *On Egypt and the Nile from the ancient Books of the Hindus*, with the Remarks of the President. *Asiatic Researches*, vol. iii.

† Hindu Religion in the island of Bali. *Asiatic Researches*, vol. xiii. See also Maurice's Indian Antiquities, vol. v. p. 133, and Holwell's Account of the Indian Festivals.

‡ Schœll, *Histoire de la Littérature Grecque*, t. ii. p. 2, *et seq.*

§ *Ægyptiaca numinum fana plena plangoribus, Græca plerumque chorois.* Apul. de Gen. Socrat.

‖ Schlegel, *Cours de Littérature Dramatique*, t. i. p. 118.

carry our thoughts back into the splendid assembly gathered together to fulfil the gorgeous ritual of Hebrew worship in the temple of Solomon. We see an immense multitude thronging the courts and galleries; we behold the altar covered with the sacred victims and surrounded by the priests in their white robes, while at a distance the Levites—the Jewish chorus—are separated into groups, some singing, some playing on instruments, and others dancing their religious dance with an impressive dignity.* We notice the strophe and antistrophe in the modern Greek churches. Frederic Bachstrolm, who passed several years in the east, informs us that the Greeks have a singer in their churches who repeats in a loud voice the staves of a song, and the people repeat it after him. This singer is the modern Coryphæus. The congregation is also divided into two choirs who sing in turn, or as it were answering each other. Here we have the chorus and the semi-chorus. It has been thought that an attentive examination of the nature of the modern Greek music would furnish a key to open the mysteries of the ancient choral odes. A very curious analogy may be traced in the music of the Grecian chorus to the Hebrew.

Intimately connected with the chorus was the sacred dance, vestiges of which are observed by travellers in many parts of the east, and, I believe, in some districts in Italy. Raoul-Rochette alludes to the extraordinary influence of the *danse mimique*, or mimetic dance, in the earlier ages; and he instances the daughter of Herodias.† The Egyptians were the first who rendered the dance a symbolical mystery, or, as a French writer has very vividly expressed it, *hieroglyphes d'actions*.‡ The Pyrrhic dance, which was performed by the priests round a large fire in honour of the sun, were in the course of time introduced into Greece.§ The circular dances of the dervishes are probably remains of this practice. We meet with dances corresponding to the Pyrrhic in several countries. Welde's account of the dance witnessed by himself in America is very singular. We observe the same attitudes and evolutions. Like the dances described by Pollux, they were ορχηματα διμαλια. Æschylus was celebrated for the skill with which he composed and arranged the dances to his own dramas. Athenæus mentions a scene in which Priam throws himself at the feet of Achilles, where the attitudes of the chorus were so graceful and pathetic as to draw tears from the spectators. They had dances to express the various passions of the mind. Thus the *mongas*, or *thermanstris*, represented the gradations of insanity, and the gentle and beautiful *anthema* the feelings of joy and gladness.‖ Whoever introduced a foreign dancer on the stage, in the age of Phocion, forfeited 100 drachmas. This law, however, appears to have applied only to the theatre of Bacchus in the city. Demades brought forward 100 foreign dancers, and was accordingly fined 10,000 drachmas.¶ Of all the liturgies, or public services, appointed for the solemnization of festivals or the amusement of the people, the *choregia* is entitled to the first place.** The choregus was an officer entrusted with the provision of the chorus in tragedy and comedy. His first and principal duty consisted in procuring a clever and able χορεδιδασκαλος to superintend the instruction of

* *Discours sur la Poesie.* Par l'Abbé Fleury.

† *De l'Improvisation poetique chez les Anciens.* Par M. Raoul-Rochette.

‡ See a very lively and entertaining, though frequently superficial, *Essai sur la Danse Antique et Moderne.* Paris, 1823.

§ Conjectures upon the Egyptian Origin of the word ΠΥΡ. By G. Penn, Esq. Ouseley's *Oriental Collections*, vol. i. p. 347.

‖ See Mitchell's notes on Aristophanes, and Douglas on the Modern Greeks, p. 125.

¶ Boeckh, Public Economy of Athens, vol. ii. p. 106. Plutarch, Life of Phocion, 30.

** Λειτουργειν is explained by εις το δημοσιον εργαζεσθαι τω δημοσιω υπηρετειν.

the chorus; hence there frequently arose a spirited contest between two tribes, whose choregi were desirous of obtaining the most popular teachers. The choregia must necessarily have been attended with a considerable expense, since in the tragedies it was incumbent on the choregus to provide dresses of gold and purple, and ornaments corresponding in value.* A client of the orator Lysias expended, in the archonship of Theopompus, 3,000 drachmas upon a tragic chorus. The disastrous termination of the Peloponnesian war, and the galling tyranny of the thirty tyrants, were chiefly instrumental in undermining the foundations of Athenian commerce, and the hitherto unshaken structure of the dramatic poetry. The splendor of the scenic representations declined, as the learned Boeckh has remarked, with the ruin of trade and the loss of all foreign landed property. The chorus appeared in the new comedy of Menander only as an acting and interlocutory character.

Having thus, I am well aware imperfectly, explained the nature of the chorus (which I may be allowed to say was partly owing to a wish not to occupy these pages with disquisitions purely classical), I proceed to resume my attempts to illustrate the spirit and manners of the drama by collating them with those of other people.

Αλλ' ουκ ικμπολακυν,
Απο του φρενιν απεσπασας, υδ' εξεπληττον αυτυς,
Κυκνους ποιων και Μιμνερμας καδωνεφαλαραπωλους.
Aristophan. *Ranæ.* 990.

However the commentators may differ in their interpretation of this obscure passage, it cannot be doubted that in primitive times bells were attached to the trappings of the horses belonging to distinguished individuals. The scholiast offers this explanation: Απολλωνιος φησιν οτι παρηγγελκε χρωμενους καδωσι τινας εν τοις φαλαροις και χαλινοις των ιππων εχοντας. In the early periods of Grecian history, horses were extremely rare, and even after the establishment of the Naucrarias, the Athenian cavalry did not exceed 100 men, and was not even known at the battle of Marathon.† In later times, they were sold at high prices in Attica, partly on account of their agricultural value, but more especially through the expensive establishments kept by the fashionable young men of Athens. Alcibiades sent seven chariots at the same time to the Olympic games, the cost attending which must have been very considerable.‡ The knights were also accustomed to keep horses, not only for military service but for display in triumphal processions. Aristophanes alludes to this practice in the *Clouds*. The common price of a saddle or chariot horse was twelve *minas* (£48), but in process of time the luxury of wealth, and the arrogant voluptuousness commonly accompanying it, increased the value immensely. Thirteen talents were given for Bucephalus.§

But though we have abundant evidence to prove the estimation in which horses were held at all times in Greece, and the prominent situation which they occupied in the public festivals, I have been unable to discover more than two or three passages in the earlier Greek writers sufficiently lucid or decided to clear up the difficulty in Aristophanes. In some illustrations of Isaiah, contributed many years ago to the *Classical Journal*, Mr. Barker displayed much ingenuity in his endeavours to explain the allusion. Aristophanes appears to

* Herald. vi. 8, 5.
† Boeckh, Public Economy of Athens, vol. i, p. 61.
‡ Thucydides, vi. 15, 16.
§ Chares ap Gell. *Noct. Att.* v. 2. Boeckh, vol. ii, p. 102, and vol. i. p. 253.

have referred to the introduction upon the stage by Æschylus of persons riding upon horses. The lines occur in a recriminating dialogue between Æschylus and Euripides. It may be as well to give the entire passage.

Οικεια πραγματα εισαγων, οις χρωμενθ' οις ξυνεσμεν
(Εξ ων γ' αν εξηλεγχομην ν: ξυνειδοτες γαρ ητοι
Ηλεγχον αιρω την τιχνην), αλλ' ουκ εκομπολακευν
Απο του φρονειν αποσκασας, υδ' εξεπληττον αυτυς,
Κυκνυς ποιων και Μαινοναις κωδωνοφαλαραπωλυς.

Aristophan. *Ranæ.* 990.

We should be inclined from the context to suppose that Aristophanes intended to ridicule the grandiloquence and stage effect of Æschylus. Mr. Barker seems to have been ignorant of the interesting note of Kusterus on this passage. Κωδωνοφαλαραπωλος is compounded from κωδων, *tintinnabulum*, φαλαρα *phalera*, and πωλος *equus*; its signification therefore will be *habentes equos ex quorum phaleris tintinnabula dependent.** The most satisfactory elucidation is furnished by Longinus, who concludes his twenty-third chapter with these words: εστι τοι τοπαιταχου κωδωνας εξηφθαι λιαν σοφιστικον. He had been cautioning the writer against having recourse to change of number, except when the subject will admit of amplification, enlargement, hyperbole or passion, and his finishing sentence may be literally Englished—"For hanging the bells (κωδωνας) every where savours too much of the sophist or pedant:" alluding, observes his translator, Mr. Smith, to a custom among the ancients, who at public games and concourses hung little bells on the bridles and trappings of their horses, that their chiming might add pomp to the solemnity. Apuleius, in his history of his adventures, while an ass, speaks of the *phaleris aureis* and the *tintinnabulis perargutis*.† Might not Theocritus have had an allusion to this practice when comparing Helen to a horse in a Thessalian chariot? M. Matter proposes to render the celebrated verse in the Song of Solomon: *je te parerai comme on pare les chevaux du char de Pharaon.*‡ But in the version of the LXX., the only one to which Theocritus could possibly have obtained access, no mention is made of the *parure* of the French critic. It is simply thus: Τη ιππω μου εν αρμασιν Φαραω ωμοιωσα σε, η πλησιον μου.

The eastern poets have many graceful allusions to this ornament. Mr. Harmer quotes that beautiful metaphor from Hafiz, in which he applies the notice given by caravans when preparing for the march to the "necessity of relinquishing sensual gratifications," and girding ourselves for a pilgrimage to another world. "To me what pleasure is there in the bower of beauty, when every moment the bell makes proclamation thus—*Bind on your burdens.*" In Persia, the *wind-camels*, which are distinguished by a peculiar elegance and lightness of form, are generally used in processions, when they are ornamented with housings of red velvet and silver bells round their necks.

* *Ludolphi Kusteri Notæ in* Ranas *Aristophani.*

† In Mexico the equipment of a horse is equally magnificent. His forehead is covered with a thick fur; the bridle is loaded with silver, and the saddle not unfrequently costs more than the horse. The author of a Sketch in Mexico, in 1824, gives a description of one belonging to the Marquis of Vivanco, which cost more than 2,000 dollars (£400).

‡ *Essai Historique sur l Ecole d'Alexandrie*, which was crowned by the academy in 1819.

Perhaps the best commentary upon the κωδωνοφαλαρ ιπωλους is the passage adduced by Mr. Barker from the *Rhesus* of Euripides; the last line particularly; πολλοισιν συν κωδωσιν ικτυπει φοβον.

The bell seems to have had a mystical meaning in Asia from the remotest periods. It formed a part of the ceremonial of the Indian pagoda and the temple service of Jerusalem. It is also considered efficacious in keeping away evil spirits, for which reason I suppose bells are usually suspended by the Burmese near monuments of the larger class, that the *Nats* may know that an offering has been made. From Asia the superstition has passed into Europe, and its modifications are observable in our own as well as the Roman Catholic worship.*

The reader will remember the allusions in the ancient writers to the rending of the garments. The poet Jami begins one of his beautiful ghazals by lamenting—"The garment of my soul is rent by woe;" and further on he continues, in the same strain of imagery, "Every night I privately advance to address thee, my collar is torn, my shirt is rent." And in an ode by Sunaee: "One day when I detained thee from his view, I marked the garment of his soul rent in pieces."

We meet with this expressive mode of signifying sorrow among the customs of almost every nation and tribe. Captain Parry testifies its existence even in the rites of the Esquimaux.† The rending of the garments was not however limited to the expression of grief, it was employed as a general symbol of any sudden passion of the mind. Whether on account of blasphemy spoken against God (*Numb.* c. 14, v. 6; *Matth.* c. 26, v. 65); or individual crimes against God (2 *Kings* c. 22; *Jer.* c. 36, v. 24); or on account of an injury offered by any other person; or for any great personal calamity, as when Jeptha beheld his daughter coming out to meet him (*Jud.* c. 11, v. 35; *Esther*, c. 4, v. 1; *Gen.* c. 44, v. 13).‡ Much learning has been wasted in the somewhat frivolous desire of proving the part of the vest usually torn. The ancient dress, it is needless to observe, consisted of the χιτων *tunica*, or inner garment, and the ιματιον, *toga*, or outer vest. The most probable conclusion would seem to be that each garment was rent indiscriminately—the external garment from the greater facility, perhaps the most frequently. Job is represented, on the receipt of the mournful intelligence of the destruction of his children, as marking his consternation by rending the ιματιον, and the same word is repeated (*Job*, c. 2, v. 12, and *Gen.* c. 37, v. 34). Matthew (c. 26, v. 65), describes the high-priest breaking the τα ιματια, and the difficulty arising in this reading from the των χιτωνων of Mark (c. 14, v. 63) has been ingeniously obviated by Geierius, who supposes that the vehement indignation of the high-priest might have induced him to evince his abhorrence by the rending of both his vestments.§ I recollect a singular anecdote of Alexander the Great, which has an analogy to the Hebrew custom. A short time before his last illness, he had one day retired from his throne, when an obscure Greek, seeing the royal

* Maurice's Indian Antiquities, vol. v, p. 141. The universal application of the *bell* as a symbol both of religion and of wantonness is certainly extraordinary. We find it decorating the pontifical robe of the high priest and the dancing women in the Indian Poojah, and employed as a charm round a sick person in the Philippine Islands, and an invitation to pleasure upon the legs of the *Tschingane* at Constantinople, and the *Ghasie* at Kahira. They were also attached to the shields of warriors of rank in primitive times.

† This reminds me of the remarkable coincidence between the funeral ceremonies of the inhabitants of Otaheite, as described by Capt. Cook, in his first voyage, and those of the Assamese. See note to the 'Geography of Asia.' *Asiatic Res.* vol. xvi.

‡ *Martini Geierii de Ebrietate luctu.* Lipsiæ, 1656.

§ In *Matth.* c. 24, v. 18, our Saviour made use of τα ἱματια, to denote extreme haste in flight, for the orientals and the Romans were accustomed to put off the outer garment when engaged in rustic labour. Hence the phrase γυμνον συνειδειν. See Scholia in Novum Testamentum, Rosenmuller, vol. i. p. 433.

seat empty and the attendants ranged in solemn pomp on each side, deliberately walked up and sat down on it. By the law of Persia, the eunuchs dare not interfere with the intruder, but they broke out into shouts of lamentation, rending their garments and beating their breasts. The rabbis affirm that not only the person who has heard any blasphemy spoken, but the individual also in whose presence it has been related, should testify their horror by rending their garments. The impetuous tearing is happily expressed by the διαῤῥηγνυμαι and διαῤῥησσω of the Greek. The tattered fragments of the robe were permitted to hang down; so in 1 *Sam.* c. 4, v. 12, a man of Benjamin ran out of the army and came to Shiloh, with his clothes rent, and Virgil introduces King Latinus (*Æn.* 12, v. 609) walking *scissa veste*. By the Jewish law, a child was obliged to tear its garment at the decease of a parent until its bosom was uncovered. The rending of the veil of the temple in twain must have been a symbol of terrible misery and anguish to a devout Hebrew.

The Roman magistrates commanded the lictors to tear open the clothes of a convicted criminal in order that he might undergo the punishment of beating with rods. Wetstein * quotes an apposite passage from Plutarch, in *Public.* p. 99. Οι δε υπηρεται τυθυς συλλαβοντες τους νεανισκους περιερρηγνυσαν τα ιματια ραβδοις εξαιρον τα σωματα.

Ει και τυραννεις, ἰξισωτεον το γουν
Ισ' αντιλεξαι· τω δι γαρ κα'γω κρατω·
Ου γαρ τι σοι ζω δουλος, αλλα Λοξιᾳ.

Œdip. Tyran. v. 408.

I have quoted these lines, in the hope of illustrating the arrogant pretension of the blind Tiresias, by a passage in the travels of Sir Thomas Roe. Whether or not *bard* originally signified *priest*, as many have endeavoured to prove, I will not attempt to determine. The characters of priest and prophet, however, seem to have been generally synonymous in ancient times, and the sanctity attributed to their profession is the frequent subject of reference in the Greek poets. It must be unnecessary to remind the reader of the terrible plague sent down upon the Greeks, at the prayer of the angry Calchas, the servant of Apollo. This passage in the *Iliad* admits of a comparison with the ordinance of Menu, by which the murderer of a priest was excluded from every association of life and ceremonial of religion. No person was to eat with him, to sacrifice with him, or to contract a marriage with him. He was to be abject and excluded from all social duties:—

To wander over the earth,
Branded with indelible marks,
Deserted by paternal and maternal relations,
Treated by none with affection,
Received by none with respect.

The poverty of the holy man was a recommendation. In one of the *Triads* we meet with a curious evidence of the estimation in which the bards were held. "The three primary privileges of the bards of Britain are maintainance wherever they go, that no naked weapon be borne in their presence, and that their testimony be preferred to that of others."

The incident related in the journal of Sir Thomas Roe, to which I alluded, is briefly as follows. At a visit the ambassador paid to the Mogul, he found him sitting on his throne with a beggar at his feet, a poor silly old man all ragged and patched, with a "young rogue attending on him." The country, he

* *Novum Testamentum Græcum cum variantibus lectionibus Jacobi Wetstenii.* In *Matth.* cap. 26.

continues, abounds in this sort of holy men, who are held in great veneration. With this wretched object, crowned with feathers and covered with ashes, the king talked for one whole hour with a kindness and familiarity, as the excellent knight very wisely observes, not found easily among kings. The beggar sat, which the king's son was not permitted to do. In the east, no man appears before the monarch without an offering, but the beggar presented the mogul with a cake mixed with ashes, burnt on the coals, and made by himself of coarse grain, which his majesty graciously accepted, and even condescended to break a bit and eat it, "a thing which a nice person would scarce have done." Then he took "the clout," and put it into the poor man's bosom, and sent for 100 rupees, and with his own hand poured them into the beggar's lap, and moreover picked up all that fell to the ground. At the royal banquet the beggar shared equally with the king, and, to crown his humiliation, the king took the poor man in his arms, "though no cleanly body durst have touched him," and embracing him and laying his hand upon his heart, and calling him father, left him and the spectators in astonishment at such unusual humility.

R. A. W.

ADMISSION OF NATIVES OF INDIA TO OFFICES.

Evidence of Wm. Chaplin, Esq., commissioner in the Deccan, before the Lords' Committee on East-India Affairs, 30th March 1830:—

"*Q.* In what manner would you propose to elevate the character and improve the condition of the higher orders of the people?—*A.* By allowing them to have a larger share in the administration, and providing them with honourable and lucrative employment. At present all incitement to exertion is very much destroyed, the natives being confined very much to the subordinate offices, and all paths of ambition being shut against them. *Q.* Do you think that the natives could be introduced into higher offices than those they at present occupy, not only with credit to themselves but with perfect safety to the British government?—*A.* Certainly; with perfect safety to the British government. You cannot perhaps raise them to an equality in rank and influence with Europeans, who must in general superintend them; but they may be admitted with great safety to higher employment, and (if I may be permitted the expression) to a greater share in their own loaves and fishes. *Q.* Have the natives been employed lately to a greater degree than they were in the first instance?—*A.* Yes, they have, to a very considerable degree. A number of natives have been appointed, on comparatively high salaries, to the judicial and to the revenue offices. *Q.* As far as the experiment has been tried, it has pretty invariably succeeded?—*A.* I think it has. *Q.* Do you think they are more particularly adapted to any one description of office than another, from your observation?—*A.* No; I think they are adapted to all offices. In point of natural ability, I do not conceive them at all inferior to Europeans: and as they must necessarily be more acquainted with their own habits and usages, they are in many respects superior to Europeans. Their intimate knowledge of the languages is also a consideration which must give them efficiency in the administration of all offices; a knowledge which Europeans, even after twenty-five years' residence, can never acquire in so perfect a degree."

ON THE POLICY OF THE ANCIENT EGYPTIANS.

Rollin, in his ancient history, extols the policy of the Egyptians as a system of profound wisdom, regarding that people as models of civil virtue and prudence. Pleasant, indeed, it is to be able to view any of the human species in a light honourable to humanity, even though it may be by a contrast humiliating to ourselves; for while we feel humbled we are stimulated and encouraged by a hope of improvement, and by the reflection that what has been may be again. But if these views be false, no good is done to those whom we flatter, and an injury is inflicted upon ourselves, for we are thereby rendered dissatisfied with that which is unavoidable, and censorious of that which is pardonable. It may be worth while, perhaps, to look a little closely on the slight and flattering sketch which is given of the Egyptians, to see whether they really were so much wiser and better than the rest of the world, as ancient historians represent them.

"Egypt," says Rollin, "was ever considered by all the ancients as the most renowned school for wisdom and politics, and the source from whence most arts and sciences were derived." All this may be very true, and yet the Egyptians might not be much wiser than the rest of the world. They might be, and probably were, the precursors of civilization, and the first people who formed the arrangements of society. But this most likely was owing to the accident of situation rather than to any transcendant degree of inherent wisdom. Necessity, it is said, and most truly, is the mother of invention, for nothing will be found that is not looked for, and nothing will be looked for that is not wanted. From the inundations of the Nile, the inhabitants of its banks had occasion and need to seek for some device for measuring lands: hence arose the science of geometry. Other people, situated as they were, might have made, nay, must have made, the discoveries which they did. The sagacity of the Egyptians, in those matters which relate to the contrivances for obviating the evils arising from the inundations of the Nile, appears to be much overrated. We are too much in the habit of regarding these contrivances as the almost extemporaneous result of the application of the mind to the subject. But it was not one inundation that taught them, nor was it one generation that learned, all the lessons which the inundations suggested. Any one who observes man, in his collective or individual capacity, may see that he will suffer many and serious inconveniencies for a long while before he will adopt means to obviate them. The various petty contrivances which, in a state of advanced civilization, are perpetually starting up to obviate trifling inconveniences, may shew a readiness of invention in the human species to obviate slight evils; but we are to consider that these contrivances are not merely the result of the inconvenience which they immediately remedy, but the consequence of an endeavour on the part of the inventors to remedy the evil of their own poverty, or to procure to themselves the enjoyment of luxuries otherwise unattainable; and the inventions are seldom made by those whom they immediately concern. Improvements, for instance, in wheeled carriages, and various articles of domestic embellishment and accommodation, are made by such as use them not, for the purpose of obtaining money from those who use them. But it is otherwise with the greater inventions and the more comprehensive remedies for the evils with which the human species is assailed. How much inconvenience is endured by mankind before they will apply themselves seriously to the purpose of a remedy, and how abortive are many of their

attempts at remedying the evils to which they are exposed! Now, there is reason to suppose that the people of Egypt suffered much and frequently from inundations of the Nile before they were able to render those inundations subservient to the purposes of well-being. The inundated tract of country, from its fertility and amenity, presently drew settlers; and though they might be driven away by the next inundation, in which, peradventure, many of them perished, they would return again and again. The Egyptian and almost all other cosmogonies have much to do with water and mud; and a great deal of the confusion of ancient history arises in all probability from blending various records of several commencements of civilization, or rather of several attempts at civilization. Records, even traditional and oral, can hardly exist at all unless in a country and among a people partially civilized. It may be easily and naturally supposed that oral history is exposed to two opposite and contradictory deteriorations: sometimes the events of successive generations are amalgamated into one, and the fragments of various ancient histories are supposed to relate to one age; and on the other hand, contemporaneous events are detached from each other by imperfect records and confused narration, so that several events which took place at the same time are dispersed and dislocated. The former mode of confusing history is, however, most prevalent, and from it all ancient history has become so inextricably perplexed that no skill can unravel the tangled skein. Now, if we suppose the people of Egypt, after a few inundations, had been sagacious enough, in the course of one or two generations, to effect all or the principal part of those contrivances by which they obviated the inconveniences they were exposed to, they must have been a people of extraordinary sagacity. But we have no certain evidence that they ever did so; on the contrary, from the confusion of ancient records, and especially from the deification of some of their earlier benefactors, there is reason to suppose that their progress was slow, and the result of many efforts and of much suffering; that, in fact, they were driven by absolute necessity into those contrivances which were the germ of civilization. Indeed we can have no other idea of civilization than that men were driven into it by necessity and not invited into it by its speculative desirableness. It is as clear as light that there could be no motive to urge men to any contrivances or arrangements but for the purpose of getting rid of some inconvenience. The contrary idea seems frequently to have possessed the minds of many writers, who have spoken of the progress of civilization as if the human mind had proposed to itself some imaginary state of untried being, and had used all its care, and diligence, and sagacity, to arrive at that state. Many of those contrivances, therefore, both legal and scientific, which, if purely prospective, would manifest great wisdom, being suggested and almost compelled by the necessity of the case and the evils of some pressing calamity, give token not so much of great wisdom as of strong feeling of inconvenience.

"The Egyptians," says Rollin, whose history is quite as good as any other for the purpose, being compiled from the ancient historians, "were the first people who rightly understood the rules of government. A nation so grave and serious immediately perceived, that the true end of politics is to make life easy and a people happy." This is very plausible in sound, but it superabounds not in point or meaning. If the Egyptians were the first people to congregate into close and stationary society, they were of course the first people to make the arrangements of civil government; but as their congregating into society was the result of necessity, so their formation of the principles of government was also the result of necessity, and the consequence peradventure of many

experiments. Military leaders were, in all probability, antecedent to civil governors. Wandering tribes were in need of military leaders to guide them in their taking and retaining temporary settlements; but civil rulers became necessary as a kind of arbitrators to arrange their differences when they were settled and when property was more minutely divided. That the Egyptians perceived that the true end of politics is to make life easy and a people happy, is no very great mark of their sagacity. They would have been an exceedingly stupid people, indeed, if they had adopted the contrivances of politics for any other purpose. They felt uneasy, and endeavoured to remove the uneasiness by means of political arrangements. Quoting from Diodorus, the French historian compliments the ancient Egyptian kings as acting not by their own arbitrary will and pleasure, but being under greater restraint from the laws than their subjects were. The very circumstance of the existence of laws is a proof that there must have been a necessity for the formation of laws. We are not told expressly what were the vices of their kings; but from the restraints that were imposed upon them, and the laws by which they were governed, we may draw some inference. It has been said that kings are naturally fond of low company: this seems to have been very much the case with the ancient kings of Egypt, for there existed a law which prohibited slaves and foreigners from being admitted into the immediate service of the prince: from these people having, therefore, injuriously interfered with the management of public affairs, there was a necessity to make this regulation. The manner in which slaves have interfered with despotic governments has been sufficiently seen to make it very comprehensible that the Egyptians were frequently exposed to misrule from the same cause. The law was not made with a mere prospective sagacity of what might happen, but was done with a view of remedying the evils which had happened, and which had in all probability been severely felt. All new modes of being, whether under government or the reverse, are attended with evils which are gradually and partially obviated, and which are not uniformly foreseen. When a nation suffers much from misrule or anarchy, it does not attempt to remedy the evil by a circumscribed and limited ruler, but by means of a dictator, and it is only by degrees that the power of the dictator is softened down; when we hear, therefore, of the regulations which are made for the government of kings, we may infer the abominations of which kings have been guilty.

History also informs us that the diet of the Egyptian kings was prescribed by law, and that their duties were appointed them at certain hours of the day. Hence we may very fairly infer that these semi-barbarous despots had been habituated to indulge themselves in gross intemperance, to the neglect of their business; because, if they had never been in the habit of exceeding the bounds of temperance, and if they had been punctual in the discharge of duty, there would have been no necessity for dietetic regulations, and directing them what hours to give to their several duties. The priests are represented as invoking in the daily sacrifice health and all other blessings for the king, because he governed his people with clemency and justice, and made the laws of his kingdom the rule and standard of his actions. Flattering kings is of course a very venerable custom; but if a whole series of Egyptian kings had from the beginning made it their practice to act as Diodorus, and after him the Abbé Rollin, represent, it would not have appeared to the Egyptians so very remarkable, as it may do to later readers, who have an opportunity of making a comparison and a contrast. But the truth of the matter seems to be, that there was about the government of Egypt very much politico-moral cant, as there is to the

present day in China. It is a remarkable fact that, seeing as we most clearly do, the formality of our own words of compliment, we should ever be misled by the words of compliment of other people. The titles "honourable, serene, gracious," are all moral terms, but being politically applied, we think nothing of their moral meaning; when, however, other moral terms, which we are not accustomed to regard politically, are applied to other sovereigns by other people, we are apt to think those terms purely moral and sincere.

"The most excellent circumstance in the laws of the Egyptians was, that every individual, from his infancy, was nurtured in the strictest observance of them. A new custom in Egypt was a kind of miracle. All things there ran in the old channel; and the exactness with which little matters were adhered to, preserved those of more importance." For this we have the authority of Plutarch, who was somewhat of a proser and *laudator temporis acti*. If there be much truth in the paragraph, the Egyptians were a stupid set of people; and if they were slow to change their habits and laws, they were most likely as slow in forming them. It was not any great proof of their wisdom that all things ran in the old channel, for an advance in society and an increase of population would naturally produce a necessity for changes in habits and manners. Among other instances of legal wisdom, Diodorus mentions the following: "he who had neglected or refused to save a man's life when attacked, if it was in his power to assist him, was punished as rigorously as the assassin; but if the unfortunate person could not be succoured, the offender was at least to be impeached, and penalties were decreed for any neglect of this kind." From such a law as this we may easily deduce what a state of society existed in Egypt in these times of apparently primitive simplicity. Not only was murder common, but it must have been frequently perpetrated in the open face of day and in the presence of witnesses. And these witnesses must frequently have been indifferent and careless spectators, neither bringing the offender to justice, nor interfering to save the victim. The law itself is a proof of the fact, for we never find laws made for cases that have never occurred: unless it be the Babylonian law mentioned in Voltaire's *Zadig*, by which *griffins* were prohibited to be eaten. Now, with all the wickedness of the present day, and with all our departure from the simplicity of ancient manners, we have not yet arrived at such a state of violence as to see or hear of murders committed in the sight of careless spectators. The Italian assassinations of modern date generally are done so hastily and instantaneously, that such a law as the above could hardly be applicable.

There is another manifestation of a very bad state of society in Egypt in the following, also from Diodorus: "no man was allowed to be useless to the state, but every man was obliged to enter his name and place of abode in a public register, that remained in the hands of the magistrate, and to state his profession and means of support. If he gave a false account of himself, he was immediately put to death." On the principle of law-making above recognized, and indeed on the only principle that experience and observation shew us that laws can be made, it is clear that to give occasion for such a law as the above there must have been a comparatively large and positively troublesome body of people living by their wits and injuriously preying upon the public. From the severity of the punishment denounced against those who gave a false account of themselves, it may also be inferred that there was a very great difficulty in bringing many to give a true account of themselves. In all probability, the above paragraph refers to more laws than one, and is the result of several acts of legislation tending to correct the evil of a nameless and home-

less populace. Much evil arises from such people in our own country, and a time may come when we may be compelled to have recourse to such a law; but it will not be so much a proof of the wisdom of our laws and lawgivers as of the irregularity and disorder of the people, and it will prove that a very serious evil has been long endured from the anonymous and unregistered multitude.

It is rather inconsistent with the high character given of the Egyptians by the ancient historians, that they were exceedingly superstitious. Their priests were the order next to their kings; and this is a very natural order, for kings, or those who raise themselves to regal rank in a rude and violent state of society, must be such as have wit and strength united, while the priest needs only mental craft, and has no occasion for the exercise of personal strength and courage. The king rules by mind and body, but the priest by mind alone; and he thereby becomes an able, and in time an invaluable and inseparable, ally of the king. There seems to be nothing in the history of the Egyptian priesthood which indicates any great superiority over the rest of mankind in a corresponding degree of civilization. Moderns seem to imagine that it implies a mighty degree of erudition to be familiar with the mysteries of Egyptian mythology and antiquity, and that therefore these Egyptian priests, who had the keeping and in part the fabrication of these matters, must have been superlatively learned. The Egyptian people were not very acute, as appears from the history of their mythology and from the submission of their minds to superstition. There was a peculiarity in their religious or politico-religious manners of the Egyptians in their ceremony of bringing the dead to trial before they allowed funeral honours to be granted to them. This ceremony was most likely of priestly origin, and perhaps may be in some measure answerable to the use which the Catholic priesthood has made of the doctrine of purgatory; for the priesthood endeavours to ensure its dominion over mankind in death as well as in life. As the priests possessed all science, of course they possessed the science of casuistry, and upon them in all probability depended the issue of the trial of the dead. Now as every one exalts his own profession, and thinks the matters belonging to it the most important, the priests would regard all homage paid to their superstitions the highest degree of virtue; and they would, on the contrary, suppose and represent all neglect of, or opposition to, their superstitions, as the greatest demerit. A man would, therefore, be judged according to the homage which he paid to the priests; and as the best homage is that which comes in the solid form of money, those who were most liberal to the temples ensured to themselves the highest character after death. But this judgment of the dead could only be effectual so long as any regarded the sentence with reverence; while, therefore, it was so regarded, it influenced the minds even of those who were heedless so far as their own feelings were concerned; and for the sake of their relatives and friends, they would be cautious not to transgress, or at least to counterbalance their moral transgressions by suitable donations. A history (if one could be given, which it certainly cannot) of the true operation, public and private, of this judgment of the dead, would form a curious chapter in the annals of imposition and credulity.

The simplicity of the worthy Abbé is seen to great advantage in the following paragraph: "A still more astonishing circumstance in this public inquest upon the dead was, that the throne itself was no protection from it. Kings were spared during their lives, because the public peace was concerned in this forbearance; but their quality did not exempt them from the judgment passed

upon the dead, and even some of them were deprived of sepulture. This custom was imitated by the Israelites. We see in Scripture, that bad kings were not interred in the sepulchres of their ancestors. This practice suggested to princes, that if their majesty placed them out of the reach of men's judgment while they were alive, they would at last be liable to it when death should reduce them to a level with their subjects." It is not courteous to suspect the sincerity of so grave a writer as Rollin, but it is almost too much to believe that he could be greatly astonished at the fact that princes were subject to the trial after death in common with their subjects, for if kings had been exempted from it, it would have had but little effect upon the minds of the people. We may, however, take it for granted that kings were not much annoyed by this judgment. It is very possible that some instances might have occurred of kings being treated ignominiously after death, in consequence of some transgressions during life; but this most likely took place only, and perhaps always, when the said kings were succeeded by an usurper, or by a prince of another faction. The situation of kings is such, that a judge may always find either vices or virtues in their characters and conduct, accordingly as he is disposed to look for the one or the other. These public functionaries, therefore, in passing sentence either of approbation or condemnation on deceased princes, could always assign a tolerably fair and plausible ground for the sentence they might pass. For mechanical arts and for persevering labour we must give the ancient Egyptians credit; but the great works which they accomplished were a token of the despotic government under which they lived, a despotism quite as arbitrary as any that now exists, or that has ever existed in any form of society. What is labour but the wealth of him who has no other possession? Kings, therefore, who, like the Egyptians, compel the labour of their subjects in rearing immense piles of building, raise those works by taxing their subjects virtually: now would it be possible for any modern European sovereign to rear such a building as one of the pyramids? Clearly not. These buildings, therefore, are a token of the abject state of slavery in which the ancient Egyptians were to their sovereigns. But of some of their kings it is said, with praise, that they did not employ their own subjects, but only captives and foreigners, upon some of the great national works: this very praise implies that the princes did not always employ captives, but often their own subjects. In one work of Pharaoh-Necho, or rather an attempt—for the work was never effected,—namely, to unite the Mediterranean and Red Sea, it is recorded that an hundred and twenty thousand workmen lost their lives. This could never have taken place but under the most despotic government, and in a state of society in which the mass of the people must have been more ignorant and abject than the negroes in the West-India islands. Rulers loving power are perpetually pressing that power to the point that provokes resistance and re-action. The state of barbarity in which any nation exists is seen by the extent to which that pressure may be carried before it produces re-action. The Egyptians were manifestly in a state of great subjection; not that some individuals in the higher ranks might not be well-informed and comparatively enlightened; but the nation, generally speaking, certainly was not.

It is easy, by a selection of traits, and by overlooking obvious defects, to raise any country or kingdom into an Utopia; and political writers have a great propensity to instruct their own nation by lessons from other countries, as parents propose to their own children the example of others, selecting all the good for imitation, and passing by or slurring over all that is not favourable.

S.

ORIENTAL REVIEW.

No. II.—The Great Political and Literary Encyclopædia of Ma-twan-lin, entitled 文獻通考.

Of all the Chinese works known in Europe, none is more celebrated, and more justly deserves to be so, than the *Wăn hëen-t'hung k'haou*, or 'Deep Researches into Ancient Monuments,' by Ma twan lin; and it may, indeed, be doubted whether the learning of Europe has hitherto produced a work of this kind so well executed, and which can sustain a comparison with this Chinese encyclopædia. The *Wăn hëen t'hung k'haou* supplied M. Deguignes the elder with most of the materials for his academical memoirs, and the numerous *data* for his history of the Huns. M. Abel Rémusat has published copious extracts from Ma twan lin, relative to the geography of Central Asia, and other sinologists have derived from it very valuable information for their historical researches concerning China and the neighbouring countries.

The author of this inestimable work was born towards the end of the Sung dynasty, about the middle of the thirteenth century, in the town of Lŏ p'hing chow,* in the department of Jaou chow foo, in the province of Keang se. His father, Ma t'hing lwan, had been Ch'hing seang, or minister, under the Sungs. He caused his son to be brought up at the school of Chu he, the most illustrious of the commentators of the classical books in modern times. Under such a master, Ma twan lin was prepared to become in turn one of the most celebrated scholars in China. Like all Chinese who devote themselves to letters, he engaged in the administration of public affairs; and it was at a period when the misfortunes of his country (for China was then overrun by the Mongols) rendered the situation irksome, and by no means free from danger. After the fall of the Sung dynasty, Ma twan lin retired to the village of Keaou show heang, where he lived buried with his books and totally absorbed in study. He here composed several highly esteemed works, such as the *Ta heŏ tsĕih chuen*, which is a commentary on the *Ta heŏ*, the first of the four books attributed to Confucius; the *To che lŭh*, or 'Account of Great Scholars,' &c. But the most valuable of his works, and that which, we may truly affirm, is the only one which will be imperishable, is his *Wăn hëen t'hung khaou*, which cost him twenty years' labour.

The completion of this work was announced to the Mongol emperor Jin tsung, by a memorial dated the fourth moon of the sixth of the years *Yen yew* (1319). This monarch's successor, Ying tsung, in the sixth moon of the second of the years *Che che* (1322), gave directions that the work should be printed at the expense of the schools of the town of Lŏ p'hing chow, the author's birth-place and residence. Subsequently, under the Mings, the emperor She tsung caused it to be reprinted under the inspec-

* This town, which is situated to the east of the lake Phoo yang, and on the northern bank of the gan lŏ keang, was at that time a town of the second rank; it is now only a *hëen*, or town of the third rank.

tion of Sze le këen: the order bears date the first day of the fifth moon in the third of the years *Kea tsing*, which corresponds with the month of June 1524. The blocks of this edition having been worn during nearly two centuries, they were re-cut in the reign of K'hang he, and a new edition was published in 1724, in 200 volumes, or large Chinese numbers. The emperor K'hëen lung caused the work to be reprinted in 1747.

The subject-matter of the *Wăn hëen t'hung khaou* is history,—not of actions or of mankind,—but of government, manners, customs, literature; in short, of Chinese civilization from the beginning of the empire down to B.C. 1224.

Each dynasty (observes the author, in his preface,) has had its historians, who have described its commencement, its progress, and its ruin, and related all the remarkable facts which might, in future ages, excite the curiosity of mankind, or serve as a mirror, either for imitation if they are good, or for avoidance if they are evil; and although the destruction of the different reigning families did not happen through the same causes, each history, explaining the principles and reasons of their elevation and their fall, is useful to those who come after. But this species of history is not sufficient; we ought likewise to know that of the government, which consists in the laws, customs, and usages, a part of which is preserved and a part has been changed: for although an empire may change masters in an instant, it does not thereby change its manners and customs so suddenly. These alter only with time, and most customs and more recent laws are founded upon the ancient and antecedent institutions. This induced Confucius to say that one might predict the changes that would happen in the whole course of ages. Nevertheless, in order to ascertain and thoroughly comprehend these changes, much reading and reflection is required. We might (continues Ma twan lin), by the history of Sze ma kwang, know the modern usages, but no one has laboured successfully on those which conform to the ancients. Under the T'hang dynasty, the celebrated T'hoo khe (or T'hoo yew) compiled his *T'hung tëen*, in which he ascends to the most remote antiquity, and explains the different changes which had been made down to his own time, that is, the years *T'hëen paou* (from 742 to 755). The scholar Sung plh continued this work to the years *Hëen tih* (from 954 to 959), of the Chow dynasty. After him, and under the last dynasty (that of the Sungs), Wei leaou ung likewise compiled a book of the same character, called *Kwĕ chaou hwuy tëen*. These works have never been published, and although their authors have displayed in them vast erudition, they have been but little studied: so that, at present, the work of T'hoo khe is the only one of the kind in the hands of the curious. This work, however, going no farther than the years *T'hëen paou*, the succeeding reigns are wanting.

It is impossible to deny that T'hoo khe well understood the object of his work, in its fullest extent, and that he has made very accurate and extensive researches: but, at the same time, we cannot but reproach him for not having sufficiently distinguished ancient and modern times, and for not being sufficiently clear in some parts, nor skilful in the choice he has made of the matters which he has selected or passed over in silence. He has omitted some things which are important; such as those which relate to astronomy (*t'hëen wăn*) and physics (*woo king*); and he says nothing about the genealogy of the emperors and of the princes of their families, and others who have sprung from them; his work cannot, therefore, be called a perfect performance.

Ma twan lin adds, that these defects of his predecessor inspired him with the wish to produce a more complete work of the same kind; and with the aid of his father's knowledge and of the various writings which he had left him on the subject, and by an assiduous study of all the historians and philosophers, he flattered himself he had accomplished his object: "not," he observes, "that I dare think I have perfectly succeeded, being convinced that my work may be greatly improved in the course of ages."

He then states that he has distributed his work into twenty-four sections, the titles of which he mentions, which comprehend every thing which his plan contemplated. The following is the method which he has pursued in its composition. He begins by stating whatever he could find, upon each subject, either in the classical books (*king*), or in the historians (*sze*), of each dynasty. He then adds what is contained in the *Hwuy yaou*, or abridgments, of the different dynasties, on the same topics. This is the ground-work of what he includes under the name of *Wăn*, which is based upon positive and authentic facts, for those which are of doubtful character, or reported by suspicious authority, he has wholly retrenched. With respect to the opinions upon the facts reported, he has collected all that have been written, either at the period when the events occurred, by ministers, or other literary persons and scholars of posterior date: in short, he has omitted nothing which deserved preservation, or which could tend either to confirm what is recorded, or obviate the mistakes of the writers who have adverted to those facts. This part of the work it is which he comprehends under the name of *Hëen*. In some doubtful cases, he has deemed it right to add his own sentiments and opinions.

The twenty-four sections of the work are subdivided into three hundred and forty-eight books. The author gives a summary of the contents of each of the sections; and we subjoin a translation of such portions of this summary as will enable the reader to form an opinion respecting the contents and the value of the whole work.

Section I.—*On the Property of cultivated Land.*

The ancient kings and emperors never assumed the proprietorship of the empire; for they distributed it into different principalities and lordships. The emperor had for himself only a territory of 1,000 square *le*. The *kung* and the *how* possessed 100 square *le*; the *pih*, seventy; the *tsze* and the *nan* had each fifty. Besides this, there were in the demesne belonging to the emperor certain lands and towns, the revenues of which were appropriated to his *kung* and *khing*, or councillors. Each of those officers had given to him, as his patrimony, the estate, for his family, the inhabitants, and his cultivators. They committed the care of it to their children from race to race. Each considered his estate as his own property, knew perfectly well the fertility or sterility of the lands, and whether the number of settlers upon it augmented or diminished; so that, without being obliged to make surveys and investigations, he ran no risk of being deceived as to the amount of his revenue. At this period, therefore, all the land in the empire belonged to the nation. The people received it from the state, and, cultivating it, subsisted on the product of their own labour and payed the taxes. In this manner, the lower classes performed their duty, and the superior class exercised a paternal care towards

them. As there were none who were either too rich or too poor, all lived in perfect harmony together. This was the principle of government, upon this point, of the first three dynasties which reigned in China. The first emperor of the T'hsins overturned this order of things, and made himself the proprietor of all the baronial possessions of the empire. A single man wished to have all in his own hands; government posts throughout the empire having ceased to be permanent, those who were appointed thereto regarded them as transient occupations, and the result was that they had no opportunity or motive to learn the condition of affairs and of the inhabitants. Since, on the one hand, the post of government being but temporary, and on the other, the change of inhabitants gave rise to a vast deal of knavery, it has thence happened that, since the time of the T'hsins, and under the subsequent dynasties, the state could no longer distribute the land, which was entirely held by private individuals. This result was produced by the turn which was given to affairs at the epoch of the T'hsin dynasty. It is true that, in succeeding times, there have been periods when there was a desire to re-establish ancient usages in this respect, as in the years *Tae-ho* (from A.D. 477 to 499), under the Yuen Wei dynasty, and in the years called *Ching kwan* (from 627 to 649), under the T'hangs; but it did not last, because it was difficult to return to those usages without, at the same time, reviving that of fiefs, which the reigning princes did not like. Under the first three dynasties, and prior to them, the empire was not the property of the monarch; the T'hsins were the first to make a single man master of all. Under the first three dynasties, individuals [of the people] were not the proprietors of land; but when the T'hsins abrogated the ancient distribution, and abandoned the proprietorship to the people, to become a divisible inheritance, they gave what they ought not to have given, and took away what they had no right to take. It would be very difficult, however, at the present time, to reinstate things upon their ancient footing, and to destroy institutions now consecrated by so long a succession of years. To re-establish fiefs would be for the emperor to divest himself of a considerable portion of the empire, and to give rise to wars and revolts. On the other hand, if it were intended to revive the distribution of lands, it would be necessary to deprive individuals by force of their inheritance, which would occasion endless murmurs and complaints. These considerations have always opposed the execution of the projects of philosophers. Shang yang was the first to introduce the custom of taxing lands cultivated by individuals, without considering whether they possessed much or little; and Yang yen began the practice of private possession, without respect to what the individual enjoyed. Thus one of the two abolished the ancient method of dividing land into nine kinds, whilst the other abrogated the custom of levying taxes in proportion to property. These were, however, two excellent customs, the abolition of which will entail upon the authors the eternal reproaches of all sensible persons. The abuses created by Shang yang and Yang yen, however, have, notwithstanding, become so inveterate, that it is now impossible to reform them without destroying the empire as well as ruining individuals. This section consists of seven books.

Section II.—*On Money and Merchandize.*

The life of man is sustained by clothing and food. Articles not adapted to these two purposes have, nevertheless, become necessaries of life, such as pearls, precious stones, and the five metals. The ancient kings, finding that what served for the food and vesture of man was not sufficient for all the uses

of existence, willed that whatsoever could be useful for that end, should be considered merchandize, and be the subject of barter, and the basis of commerce. Thus, in the most remote times, pearls and gems were regarded as merchandize of the first class; gold constituted the second; *knives* (copper money so called) and pieces of cloth were placed in the last. The commodities in the first two classes, being extremely rare by nature, it was found that copper, by its moderate value, might be made an article of common exchange, with the poor as well as the rich, and consequently acquire general currency. For this reason it is, that the circulation of the copper money coined in the nine *foo* (official residences), has been constantly current since the dynasty of Chow; with this single distinction, that manners being simple in the early times, there were few wants, and the coin was always in sufficient abundance; whereas, in subsequent ages, luxury and prodigality produced a scarcity of coin, and consequently its value diminished from day to day, as its quantity increased. It was difficult for such a state of things to last long. As early as the T'hang dynasty, they had begun to introduce the use of 飛券 *fei keuen*, or 'flying contracts,' and of 鈔引 *ch'haou yin*, 'or money-bills,' in order to facilitate commercial transactions in bulky commodities. These papers, at the same time, were not real money; they served merely as obligations to pay money in exchange. Under the Sungs, in the years *K'hing lëh* (from A.D. 1041 to 1048), there were issued in the Shŭh country (in Sze Chuen) some 交子 *keaou-tsze*, and at a later period, in the years *Këen yen* (from 1127 to 1130), there were in the eastern and southern provinces 會子 *hwuy tsze*. Since the institution of these two species of bank-notes, paper has become really money. Pearls, precious stones, and gold, are articles of value. Copper, although not of considerable value, is nevertheless in much request; thus, these four articles were very properly chosen for circulating representatives of value. This was the intention of the ancient kings, when they so established it: but to use paper in the form of money is to employ a matter totally useless. But we have reached a point when a scrap of paper, made of the bark of the mulberry-tree, scarcely a foot square, denominated 楮 *ch'hoo*, suffices us for all the necessaries of life. With it you can procure clothes, food, and other articles of value: this is what did not exist formerly. Copper has the inconvenience of being heavy, and paper is light; it is a work of difficulty to coin the former into money; but nothing is easier than to make and seal paper. We have now, consequently, abandoned the heavy and the difficult for the light and the easy. This section is divided into two books.

Section III.—*Number of Families and of Mouths (or Individuals).*

In ancient times, the population of the empire was not very numerous, but men were wise and enlightened by reason. They multiplied in succeeding times, and the number of fools and lazy people augmented out of all proportion. The ancients, if they were noble,* applied themselves to the study of

* It is the character 士 *sze*, which is translated noble. Under this denomination are comprehended in China all those who devote themselves to letters and arms. These are divided into four ranks or conditions, which are, however, by no means hereditary castes; namely, the *sze*, the labourers, the artisans, and the merchants. Soldiers belong to the rank *sze*.

wisdom; labourers devoted themselves with all their strength to agriculture; soldiers learned the art of war and fighting battles: thus each succeeded in his own pursuit. Hence a king who had only a demesne of a thousand square *le*, with a population of ten thousand families, could securely transmit his kingdom to his descendants and defend his subjects against foreign invasion. A numerous population constitutes the strength of a state, which, on the contrary, is feeble when its population is small. In those times, the people formed the kingdom; but the influence of light, and of the *yŏ*, or protecting mountains of the empire, being divided, and the air and climate having gradually become more dense, men born under these influences lost their capacity; wisdom degenerated; literary men attached themselves to their writing apparatus, and were ashamed to put on armour; and the labourer, content with his cart, gave himself no concern about letters. If we descend to the nine *lew*, or conditions of human life, to the artizans and workmen, and to the followers of Sakya and Laou tsze, it is evident that the number of those who are sustained by the fruits of the soil has augmented so prodigiously, that their shoulders touch, their sleeves catch with one another's, and three little children can scarcely find an interval to stand in. Under such circumstances, the great or small number of the population has nothing to do with the strength of a kingdom. The state then calculates no longer on the merit of the people; it seeks only to multiply them for the sake of extracting taxes from families, and contributions or services from individuals. In this manner the imposts have been continually increasing; those who are in place have abandoned and despise the humble, because the state no longer finds its strength consist in the people, and the people become daily more miserable and curse their existence.

This is the subject of the third section of the work, in which I shall state the number of families and of individuals under each dynasty, as well as the personal taxes, the contributions and *corvées*. Finally, I shall speak of the slaves and serfs. This section has two books.

Section IV.—*Posts and Offices.*

The state makes use of the people and the people of the state. The principalities have governors (or guardians), circles (or districts) have superintendents, villages chiefs, and hamlets rulers or head-men (*ching*). These posts are not of the same rank, although they were all created for public utility. It is the people who wield arms during war, in public works carry the hod and the mattock, bear the burthen when conveyance is required, and toil and labour for the general prosperity. Their occupations, though not alike, constitute the service which the people render to the state. Those who employ them must be at their ease, whilst those who serve must undergo fatigue. Reason wills it so. Chiefs of villages and head-men of hamlets must, therefore, be exempt from personal service. But in later times, the people have been tyrannically forced to perform these duties. Those who could not support the hardship of the services exacted from them, did all they could to escape them, and then began the practice of ordaining these services by families. Since the dynasties of T'hang and Sung, these duties imposed upon families became daily more numerous, and were classed into three different orders. The execution of the laws relative to them has given rise to innumerable acts of knavery, which there has been no means of counteracting. Alas! under the Chow dynasty, the head of a hamlet, the mayor of a village, had the dignity and the allowances of regular magistrates. Under the two

dynasties of Han, the posts of the three seniors of a colony of peasants were filled by men of merit and experience. Such persons, however, have not been invested with public offices in later times; and never was tyranny carried to the length it has reached in our days.

This section, therefore, contains researches respecting offices and posts: I shall detail the changes which have occurred under the different reigning families, and shall add what relates to the exemptions (*foo* and *ch'ha*). It consists of two books.

Section V.—*Duties and Tolls.*

Duties and tolls are of two kinds; one includes those which are collected at mountains, lakes, and marshes, on tea and salt, and in mines and forges; the other consists of what is paid at the barriers, at markets, in purchasing strong liquors, and at the custom-houses. Interested arguers contend that the prince should subsist upon taxes raised from the land, and clothe himself from the duties he levies upon individuals, and obtain nothing more. They add that it is not the business of a king to chaffer with his individuals about their gains. Those, on the other hand, who talk reasonably on the revenues of a state, observe that the mountains and the sea are the treasures of the world, and that the strongest get them; that barriers and markets are the places where commodities abound and where traders procure them; that, thus, to levy duties on people of this sort, in order to supply the expenses of the state, without being obliged to have recourse solely to taxes levied on the people, is to take care of the trunk by lopping off what is useless in the branches, and that this is one of the grand methods of governing a kingdom. Since the latter opinion has gained the ascendancy, all those who have subsequently invented new imposts have not failed to employ it as the pretext. But in proportion as they are increased, the very source of this profit becomes exhausted. In the first instance, the government itself undertook the concerns of the salt-works, the sale of strong liquors, the cultivation of tea, the iron-mines, even the markets and fairs. Its resources, accordingly, augmented continually, and the tariffs of the custom-house became daily heavier. But since the public administration has been unable to make these concerns profitable, and it has not been deemed proper to let them fall into the hands of the rich and powerful, registers and taxes have been established, the result of which has been that the public officers sustain no loss or diminution. For this end, the method was devised of apportioning them equally amongst the whole population; each individual was taxed for the consumption of salt and iron; the number of families was taken, and each family was taxed for wine; the number of acres possessed by each was calculated, and the possessor was obliged to pay, besides the tax upon his land, a certain sum to make up the amount of customs. By this means, the customs were levied upon every person, which was different from ancient usages; for formerly they were levied upon the rich, and upon merchants, in order to diminish the burthens of the labourer; whereas, in process of time, the latter, without deriving any advantage from commerce, was subject to the same customs as the trader. Those who understand the subject will perceive, without doubt, the injustice of such a procedure; but, on the other hand, they see plainly that the wants of the state cannot otherwise be supplied.

Customs and tolls are the subject of the fifth section of my work. I begin by treating of the customs which are levied on merchants; then I speak of salt and iron, on which customs were not begun to be received till the time of the T'hse dynasty (from A.D. 479 to 501). The tax upon the sale of

wine commenced under the Hans, and that on tea, under the T'hangs. I shall next treat of divers other imposts, which were not established till the decline of the Han, T'hang, and Sung dynasties. This section has six books.

Section VI.—*Commerce.*

To buy and sell is the business of a merchant. In ancient times, the emperors and kings procured commodities by means of the tribute in kind, which they levied upon the land. They had more than they actually wanted, and they reserved some. They were, therefore, totally unacquainted with the practice of buying and selling by the state. It is said that the first sales were established by a regulation of the Chow dynasty, which established a mint. This regulation served as a pretext for all the different commercial transactions of subsequent ages, under the denominations of 'equal payment,' 'sale by exchange,' and 'purchase by contract.'

The sale of grain still remains with the people; the ancient kings took the tenth of the produce, which they levied on the land, which was more than they wanted, and the state purchased no grain. These purchases did not begin till the time of Hwan kung, of the kingdom of T'hse (who reigned from B.C. 685 to 644), and Wăn kung, king of Wei (from B.C. 660 to 635); and they were made under the title of 'purchase of grain at a fair price.' In succeeding ages, this example has been imitated, and the invention of the 'purchase of grain at a fair price,' has led to the 'sale of grain at an invariable price,' to 'granaries of reason,' and to 'the sale of grain by contract.' Nevertheless, the establishment of the mint-court, and of the 'purchase of grain at a fair price,' were only for the convenience of the people. Thus, when the abundance of grain might have become burthensome to the people, the state became a purchaser; and when there was a scarcity, the state sold to the people. It was merely a transfer of specie in favour of the indigent class, and not the slightest idea was entertained of employing this as an expedient to augment the revenues of the state and to enrich it. By degrees, however, the last object prevailed; the primitive intention was lost sight of; sales were made under pretence that it was necessary thereby to force the covetous trader, who speculated upon high prices, to get rid of what he held in his warehouse; but, eventually, the state itself became merchant, and regarded this traffic as a means of enriching itself. Grain was purchased under pretence of assisting the poor people, and saving them from the inconvenience of too low prices for their grain, or the dissipation of their money; but in the end, the state ceased to be the means of affording relief to the people, and considered only the advantage it could itself derive from the vast accumulation of grain. But the utmost extreme of abuse was not attained till the invention of the transactions termed 'sales by contract' and 'purchase of grain by agreement.' By these expedients, individuals were forced to buy or sell a fixed quantity, and were compelled to furnish the price or the commodity, on pain of punishment, by putting these new impositions upon the same footing as ordinary taxes. Thus a usage which, in former times, had for its object the succour of the people, was perverted to a cruelty towards the nation. These are disturbances of order which it is impossible to refrain from investigating; and they form the subject of my sixth section, which consists of two books.

Section VII.—*Imposts upon the Soil.*

In the tribute imposed by Yu upon eight of the provinces, each province had its own share; the ninth, that of Ke-chow, was alone exempt. The inhabitants of Thēen foo were obliged to carry their grain upon carriages, and the

other four foo * had no occasion to employ carriages. It is stated that the eight provinces purchased, by the sum which the sale of the grain-tribute produced, the commodities they were bound to offer to the state. On this principle, the impost on the land was nothing else than the rent of the fields; but since the Hans and the T'hangs, the tribute has been taken in articles suited to each province, and this custom has prevailed under all the succeeding reigns; and in the registers prepared, it was also said that a tax was taken instead of rent. But in the perverse ages, when the only object was to plunder the people, both the rent and the tribute have been often exacted, as two distinct things. With respect to rare and curious articles, such as beautiful birds, remarkable animals, valuable dresses or foreign eatables, sometimes dissolute princes have extorted them by force, and sometimes sycophantic ministers have offered them spontaneously, under the name of extraordinary tribute. The abuse has been even carried to such an excess, that the articles have been purchased out of the taxes, for which purpose the latter have been clandestinely augmented; and yet the articles have been presented to the emperor as things which abounded. In this way, the prince and his ministers mutually deceived each other, and the people became more and more wretched. This is the subject of the present section, which is comprised in a single book.

Section VIII.—*Expenditure of the State.*

Kea shan che remarked: "under the reign of the Chow dynasty, there were reckoned 1,800 kingdoms (in China), and the people of the nine provinces provided for the support of 1,800 princes: the princes were rich and the people were rich, making their content manifest by their songs. The emperor of the T'hsins caused the people of the 1,800 princes to support only him; but their strength could not sustain this burthen, or be sufficient for the service of one. All the wealth of the country could not satisfy the cravings of one man, and the resources of the whole empire were too small to meet the expenditure for the food, the pleasures, and recreations of a single individual." It is not, therefore, the abundance or the want of wealth which determines the duration of a state; of which the dynasty of the T'hsins is a proof. It must be admitted, however, that in the regulations of the Chow dynasty, reference is made to the 'great office,' the 'royal office,' and the 'office of the interior;' that, further, this maxim was put forward, that the monarch alone reckoned not. Under the two families of the Hans, the imperial treasure was called the 'great labourer;' there was also the 'little office' and the 'water balance,' which were the privy purses of the emperor. The T'hangs, besides the sums transported to the court for the public expenditure, had also the great magazine, called the 'forest of red precious stones.' Under the Sungs, besides the three offices belonging to the minister of finance (*Hoo poo*), there was also the 'interior treasury of the bar.' Thus, the wealth, which the taxes of the empire furnished to the state, was employed as much for the public service as for the support of the court. We have, in truth, seen moderate princes open their privy purses for the use of the public, relieve the people in this manner, and contribute to the prosperity of the community; but, on the other hand, how many prodigal princes have there been, who have dissipated the public money for their own gratifications, and plunged the people in suffering and discontent! Both should serve as examples to those who hereafter superintend the wants of the state. We shall, in this eighth section, detail the budgets

* An ancient division of the Chinese empire was into "the five *foo*." The emperor's court was in T'hien foo; the imperial city, it was said, was in the centre of this foo, and T'hien foo was in the midst of the others. T'hien foo was 300 *le* from north to south, and the same from east to west.

of the different dynasties, and add at the end what relates to the transportation of taxes by water, the succour afforded by the state to public wants, and the remission of taxation. This section has five books.

(*The conclusion next month.*)

ACCOUNT OF THE ISLANDS ERROMANGA AND TANNA, NEW HEBRIDES GROUP.

By George Bennett, Esq., F.L.S., M.R.C.S., &c.

The island of Erromanga (as well as several others forming the New Hebrides group) was discovered by Captain Cook, in 1774, and is situated in latitude 18° 44′ S., longitude 169° 21′ E. It was in consequence of sandal-wood having been discovered on the island (and since found on several others of the group), and a small gang having been left on the island by the schooner *Snapper*, of Sydney, to collect the wood, that the ship *Sophia*, after having touched at the island of Tongatabu, sailed from that island on the 3d of August 1829, with ninety-five of its inhabitants on board to reinforce the gang.

The natives of Tongatabu were suffered to accompany us, by permission of their respective chiefs, for six months, after which time they were to be returned to their native island.* On the 9th, the island of Erronan (one of the New Hebrides group) was seen. It had an elevated wooded appearance, the summit being flattened, forming a resemblance to the Table Mountain of the Cape of Good Hope, to which it was compared by many on board. At daylight of the 10th, the island of Erromanga appeared. Its aspect was high and woody, and we ran along the coast, at about two miles distant, which had a bold picturesque appearance, clothed in verdure. We anchored in Marekini, or Dillon's Bay (situated on the S.W. side of the island), in twenty-one fathoms, at a distance of about half-a-mile from the shore; so abrupt, however, was the bottom, that the ship, after the cable had been veered out, was in between forty and fifty fathoms. This bay is large and exposed to westerly winds; the bottom consists of sand and coral.

On our arrival, we found the small gang, left by the schooner, had been attacked by the aborigines, and had not yet been able to convince them of their friendly intentions; and, in consequence of repeated hostilities, they were obliged to erect a stockade to defend themselves against superior numbers. The stockade had been formed on a plain, in the centre of the bay, and tolerably clear of timber, a short distance from a river, which discharged itself into the bay; lofty hills clothed with verdure towered in the back-ground and on each side. The stockade had been formed of the trunks of trees cut to the length of seven or eight feet, and lined inside with a cane fence; the houses were built in the enclosure. When this stockade was attacked, the natives endeavoured to burn the dwellings by throwing fire into the inclosure, and great efforts were required on the part of the besieged to prevent them from effecting their purpose. The only loss at present sustained by the gang was one native of Tongatabu killed, who had incautiously wandered some distance from his party, and was attacked by the aborigines, who dispatched him with their clubs; his body was rescued by his countrymen, and buried near the stockade.

* The situation of the Polynesian natives, with respect to the chiefs, is feudal; "of men bound both by law and gratitude to follow their steps through battle, and fire, and flood." When the gang was formed, I remarked that application was at first made to the chiefs (accompanied by presents), and the vassals were then permitted to volunteer to a certain number; in this instance it was only necessary to volunteer, as it was not an expedition in which the safety or interest of the chiefs was concerned. Every chief so inclined furnished a certain number of men, as volunteers, from their own districts.

Several of the gang had also been suffering from paroxysms of intermittent fever, which was however speedily removed by the administration of the sulphate of quinine.

On landing, the beach was found very steep and covered by large basaltic pebbles; a species of *sida*, bearing yellow flowers, and a species of *waltheria*, grew profusely in the vicinity. Close to the stockade was a deciduous tree, a species of *gyrocarpus*, attaining the height of thirty or forty feet; it was at this time destitute of foliage, but covered with a profusion of its winged capsules. Vegetation was very luxuriant on the island; several species of *cassia*; a *croton* having foliage beautifully variegated, and another with foliage similarly variegated, but tortuous. On the rocks in the vicinity of the sea grew a small undescribed shrub of the natural family *rubiaceæ*, bearing white tuberous flowers; and several shrubs or trees of the genera *pavetta*, *bergera*, *alyxia*, &c., as also the graceful bamboo, were abundant. A species of *rhizophora*, or mangrove, grew plentifully on the banks of the river, in the vicinity of the sea, attaining the elevation of twenty or thirty feet and three or four feet in circumference. Its wood was hard and of a reddish colour; the tree was irregular in its growth, and the fruit was somewhat cylindrical, about a foot in length, and falling to the ground it takes root. Several species of *hibiscus*, bearing a profusion of beautiful flowers, appeared; and on the declivities of hills and in the gulchways the valuable sandal-wood tree grew; it was also occasionally found growing on the low land, but the scented wood was not of such good quality as that which grew in more elevated situations. A species of *pothos* also densely covered several of the trees with its dark green foliage, and the hills were in several places overrun by a species of *saccharum*, from the reeds of which the natives make their arrows, tipped with barbs made from a very hard wood and blackened over: with these reeds they likewise form the frames of their huts, and fences round their plantations.

The river, which discharges itself into the bay, has its origin from the mountains in the interior, and at the entrance has a sufficient depth of water to admit the passage of small vessels; but a bar at the entrance renders it difficult. The schooner *Snapper* (seventy tons), which was lying in the bay when we arrived, on entering the river struck on the bar, but on the tide rising she was got off, and effected her entrance. The river, as its course was followed upwards, was at some places broad and deep, at others narrow and shallow; and large round basaltic rocks, which lay in its course, caused the water to foam as it rushed over them. The land on each side was sometimes steep, with large timber trees covered by parasites and ferns and several beautiful species of the *convolvulus* twining over the dense thicket; and where the banks of the river became flat, with a rich soil of vegetable mould, plantations of taro, sugar-cane, &c. were seen growing in luxuriance.

Unfortunately, our endeavours to obtain a friendly intercourse with the natives were fruitless; the only indication we had of their presence being the insidious attacks they made on our gang. Strict orders were given to the native gang to endeavour by every means in their power to conciliate and promote a friendly intercourse with the aborigines; presents were also given to the chiefs of the gang to present to them, in order to show our friendly intentions. If attacked, orders were given to endeavour to capture some of them, that they might be sent back with presents to their countrymen.

On the morning of the 11th of August, several of the aborigines were observed on a rock abreast of the ship; this was considered an excellent opportunity for explaining our intentions. A boat manned with some New Zea-

landers, we had on board, was sent with pieces of iron-hoop, as gifts, with orders, if possible, to persuade some of them to come off to the ship. On the boat approaching the shore, we could observe the natives skipping over the rocks, and holding up articles for barter. The boat soon returned with sugar-canes, a few bows and arrows, and clubs, which had been exchanged for pieces of iron-hoop; but none of them could be induced to come off to the ship.* The boat was again sent to the shore, where the natives, with a few in addition to their former number, were still seen on the rocks; the boat returned with one of the natives who had courageously ventured to visit the strangers. He ascended the side of the ship with much agility, and getting on the deck stared about in astonishment, but displayed more confidence than we expected. This man was of middle height, muscular, with the Papuan features and hair, closely allied to the African; his colour it was difficult to distinguish, as his body was daubed with a mixture of soot and oil, which was encrusted on his skin. He was evidently of that race denominated the Papuan, which is most probably from Africa; they are found in the mountain fastnesses of the Indian archipelago, Australia, Van Diemen's Land, New Guinea, New Caledonia, &c. This native wore in his woolly hair an ornament of about two feet in length, consisting of cocks'-feathers tied on reeds, or the central stem of the leaflets of the coco-nut frond; in the lobes of his ears, which had been bored, he wore the ribs of some small animal, probably those of the flying fox, as I subsequently remarked several of the skulls of those animals in their huts; he was entirely naked excepting a wrapper.† After a short time he seemed desirous of returning on shore. Presents of fish-hooks, &c. were made to him, and he seemed highly pleased with his reception. The boat that relanded him, returned to the ship with nine natives, the account given by him to his countrymen of our treatment being favourable; they brought sugar-canes as presents, and came unarmed; in appearance they did not differ materially from the one first seen, as they were almost entirely naked; pieces of the native cloth of Tongatabu were placed around their waists, they appeared pleased with it at the time, but on their return on shore it was observed that they took it off immediately. On a near approach a very unpleasant odour was exhaled from their bodies, occasioned by the pigment or dirt with which they were encrusted; the natural colour of their skin when deprived of the dirt was a dull black. A looking-glass afforded much astonishment; they expressed their surprise or gratification by a peculiar guttural sound; as it could not be known who was the chief, the looking-glass was presented to one with a bushy beard, who appeared a more consequential personage than any of the others.

They performed one of their dances, which was devoid of interest, consisting merely of stamping, throwing the body backwards and forwards, alternately throwing out the arms, the whole being accompanied by a monotonous song by the dancers. When on board they readily assisted some of the crew, who were then engaged in setting the yams on deck to dry, in passing the yams on the poop. After staying with us for several hours (during which time they appeared perfectly at their ease), they were taken on shore, presents having been made to each.

* No canoes were observed at this island, although the islands in the vicinity that we visited had some of large size. The circumstance of their having no canoes had also been remarked by Captain Cook, when he discovered this island, in 1774.

† The natives, in some respects, resemble those of Van Diemen's Land, who are mentioned as "being of a dull black colour, their skin scarified about the shoulders and breast; of the middle stature or rather below it; one was distinguished by his body being coloured with red ochre, but all the others were painted black with a kind of soot, which was laid on so thick over their faces and shoulders, that it is difficult to say what they were like." (Bligh's Narrative, p. 51). The natives of the neighbouring island of Tanna colour their bodies with red ochre, but I did not observe it among those of Erromanga.

The Tongatabu natives returned in the evening and stated that, on penetrating into the interior of the island, they had been attacked by a large party of the aborigines, one of whom they had wounded and succeeded in taking prisoner. I saw him in the stockade; he seemed alarmed at the strangers that were around him, and looked as if he expected to be killed and eaten. He had received a slight wound with a cutlass across the back, and three fingers lacerated by his attempt to seize the blade of the weapon. On some yam being given to him, he first held his bleeding fingers over it, and afterwards ate it. His wounds were dressed, presents were given to him, and he was set at liberty.

The weapons used by the natives of this island are clubs of different forms, of about three feet in length, and made from the *casuarina equisetifolia*. The bows and arrows were of small size, the latter were not poisoned; the spears were rude, being merely long sticks, from eight to ten feet in length, pointed at the extremities, or had several barbs of hard wood, similar to the arrow-heads; the slings were formed from the fibre of the coco-nut, and are neatly manufactured; they are very expert marksmen in the use of the sling; the weapons are usually manufactured with rude stone axes, and finished in a neat manner by the assistance of pigs' or sharks' teeth.

The range of the thermometer on board, during the month of August, was from 76° to 87°.

On ascending the hills in the vicinity of our anchorage, the declivities were densely wooded, but small native paths intersected and rendered them passable. On the ledges, small villages were situated, surrounded by neat little plantations of taro, sugar-cane, &c. and shaded by bread-fruit, plantain, and coco-nut trees. The hills seemed to be of coral formation; and about 500 feet above the level of the sea, I observed madrepores embedded in the solid rock, which was calcareous; the soil was a rich vegetable mould. On attaining the summit of the hill, an expanse of hilly country appeared in the distance, forming a picturesque scene. The summit of the hill was covered to a great extent with dried grass, with the *acacia falcata* and *casuarina equisetifolia* occasionally interspersed.

The native habitations were about five feet high, and from ten to twenty feet in length; the frame was formed from reeds (*saccharum*) bent towards the ground in an arched form, and others placed horizontally across them; they were then covered with sections of the fronds of the coco-nut palm. Several remains of fires were observed in the huts, and the roofs were discoloured by smoke; a very neat fence usually surrounds the huts.

The natives that came on board also wore a narrow sharp-pointed stick in their hair, and had their bodies *ornamented* with raised cicatrices, in short longitudinal stripes, as also in form of stars and other figures.* At Tanna, the natives described to me that the raising of the cicatrices was effected by scarifying the part with a sharp instrument, usually a piece of bamboo.

* Capt. King observes of a native seen about Dampier's archipelago, on the N.W. coast of Australia, that "his hair was long and curly, and in it was stuck a short sharp-pointed stick; he wore his beard long; no teeth were wanting in his jaws, and there was no appearance of the septum narium having been pierced: at every three inches between the upper part of the cheet and navel, his body was scarified in horizontal stripes, the cicatrix of which was at least an inch in diameter, and protuded half an inch from the body."—Survey of the Coasts of Australia, vol. i. p. 42.

Captain Tuckey also mentions that the natives of the river Zaire, or Congo, have similar ornamental marks, or cicatrices, which are produced in the following manner: "they seise the skin between the forefinger and thumb, and scarify it longitudinally with a sharp knife, and when this is done so deep as to draw the blood, the juice of a plant is employed as a styptic, and the deeper the cut is the more raised is the cicatrix."—Tuckey's Narrative, 4to, pp. 182, 3.

Fowls are indigenous to the island, and a small breed of pigs with short legs, which resemble the China breed.

On penetrating into the interior, the country was very hilly but picturesque, and abounded in wood. Near the river grew a small species of tree fern, a species of *blechnum*, which however did not attain a greater height than three feet. After pursuing an inland journey (under protection of a party of the Tongatabu natives) for the distance of four miles, the scenery from the hills was beautifully picturesque. In the declivity of a hill near the roots of a large tree I found the *cynomorium balanaphora*, of Forster; and observed growing in the interior a large tree, bearing bunches of fruit which resembled the peach externally, but a slight degree larger; on opening it the space was hollow and the interior of a reddish colour, containing six seeds about the size of a horse-bean, each attached by a pedicle to the same side; the leaves were rough, digitated, varying however in the number of their digitations; the seeds of the fruit were eaten by the natives both at this island and Tanna, and were well tasted. The kava plant was occasionally seen cultivated about the native houses; none of the aborigines was seen during this excursion.

Birds were not numerous; the white owl, a species of pigeon, and a parrot resembling the Blue-Mountain parrot of New Holland, as also a small finch, black, with red feathers on head, back, and breast, were the only ones seen.

On the 24th of August, about fifty of the aborigines came to our stockade in a friendly manner, and joined some of the Tonga natives in a feast on a shark which had been captured. Some of these were stouter and more muscular men than those we had before seen; in height they varied from five feet to five feet eight inches: presents were made to them of iron-hoops, &c.

On the return of the gang of Tongatabu natives from the interior, where they had been cutting sandal-wood, they stated that they had been attacked by a large body of natives. It now became evident from this and other information we were able to gain from those with us, that the tribes are almost constantly at war one with the other, and the tribe now with us, being routed by another, had taken refuge with our gang; some of the aborigines, who had joined our party when the tribe made the attack on the Tongatabu natives, repeatedly urged the latter to fight them.

The quantity of sandal-wood cut and sapped daily by our gang, which at this time amounted to 113, was from three and a-half to four tons daily; but on rainy days none was procured, as the natives always avoid exposing themselves to wet. Procuring the wood is difficult; the trees grow on the declivities of hills; when the tree is cut down the scented wood resident in the centre was to be deprived of the sap, which surrounded it, of some thickness; it was then to be cut in portable lengths (the wood being very heavy), and carried down several miles to the stockade, in which it was collected previous to being sent on board, and at several places the descent was so steep as to oblige the bearers to throw their loads before them down the steep places, and then descend carefully themselves.

On the 26th, the aborigines, who had joined us, accompanied the gang and readily assisted them in carrying down the wood, for which they were rewarded by presents, at which they expressed much gratification. An occurrence took place this day which shows their cannibal propensities. During the time the gang were engaged in cutting the sandal-wood, the hollow sound of the conch-shells warned them of an approaching attack: they had just time to collect together under arms, when they were assailed by a large body of the aborigines. This tribe was hostile to those that accompanied us, as the latter

were desirous of their being killed. The Tonga chief, with very great presence of mind, tied pieces of their native cloth over the arm of those aborigines who composed the friendly party, so that on the event of an engagement they might be able to distinguish friends from foes. A skirmish took place, in which one of the aborigines of the hostile party was killed, and the others fled at the report of the fire-arms, after having discharged a volley of spears and arrows, fortunately without the gang sustaining any injury from them. The women followed in the rear, carrying a supply of spears and arrows to replace those lost in the combat. The aborigines with us, when they saw the body of their hostile countrymen, appeared rejoiced at the result of the skirmish, and expressed by signs the desire and gratification they would have in cooking and eating it, the arms and legs of which were considered by them *kaṣipikasi* (good). This propensity was not encouraged by the Tonga natives, who regarded cannibalism with abhorrence; they therefore obliged the others to renounce their feast, and, after covering the body with fern-leaves, left it to be taken away by his countrymen, who would probably return to see what had been done with the body. When the Tonga natives were desired to bury the body, they refused, alleging as a reason, that on their departure, if the natives returned and did not find the body they would consider it had been eaten, and, said the Tonga natives, with an expression of disgust at the idea, " take us for cannibals."

On the 29th, the aborigines, who had been with us, and had daily accompanied the Tonga natives, left the gang and had probably returned to their district: the cause could not be ascertained.

The following are the only specimens of their language that could be accurately collected, and I believe are the first ever published:

velaku,	go, or walk.	*lubu,*	yam.	*tabuṣokui,*	sleep.
kasipikasi,	good.	*taui,*	don't.	*naki,*	coco-nut.
ulamea,	war.	*paria,*	sugar-cane.	*nau,*	water.
pashi,	hog.	*nomu,*	fish.	*tamaṭaka,*	eat.

Of reptiles, besides several species of lizards, a large brown snake, with black spots, was caught on a bread-fruit tree; it was innocuous; it measured two feet five inches in length, and was rather large in circumference; there was also the water-snake, of a beautiful ultra-marine blue on the back, abdomen white, and with black circular bands; it is not venomous, and is found at the Fidjis, Tongatabu, &c.*

On the 1st of September, about 2 h. 30 m. pm., a slight shock of an earthquake was felt, which lasted for about the space of a minute. A whale ship (the *Indian*) was in sight standing into the bay, but they afterwards told us that the shock was felt at sea. Some of the Tonga natives, when they felt the shock, shouted out, and said, " that must be a mighty ship to cause such a trembling of the earth:" attributing it to the arrival of the ship.

The natives of Erromanga employ the following expedients to annoy their enemies: a pit is dug to the depth of eighteen inches or two feet, at the bottom of which they place several arrow-heads perpendicularly into the ground,

* This snake is named *tukuturi* at the Fidji Islands, where, as well as at Tongatabu, they are regarded as sacred. Captain Henry (of the *Snapper*) related to me that when he visited the Fidjis one was caught on board his vessel, which was taken by one of the natives, and, after being carefully *oiled*, was placed in the water. If it had been killed on board, they would have considered the voyage would have been unsuccessful or the vessel lost. It is an *hydrophis*, probably a new species, having an affinity to *horrid pastre*, of Russell's Indian serpents, vol. ii. plate 6. Some superstition seems also to be attached to the alet, or snake, found at the island of Rotuma (Southern Pacific Ocean), one of them having been killed by an European, and some time after he had an attack of opthalmia, which the natives told him was " because he killed the snake."

leaves, &c. are then placed over the pit in such a manner as to deceive the eye; the enemy advancing steps on the insecure covering, and the force with which the bare feet come on the sharp-pointed arrow-heads, produces dangerous and troublesome wounds. They also place in a similar pit slips of bamboo well sharpened; and placed split bamboos across the bushes in a dense jungly part of the country, which inflicted severe wounds on the faces of passengers.* On the 2d of September, we left the bay and took our departure from the island for the Sandwich Islands. During our passage, in lat. 22° 43′ S., longitude 171° 38′ E., Mathew's Island was seen. It appeared a barren volcanic rock of but small extent, and volumes of smoke was seen issuing from the N.E. end, on which side it was most probable the volcano was situated.

After touching at the island of Tahiti, we arrived at Ouhu, on the 16th of November. To keep secret the new discovery of sandal-wood being found abundantly in the New Hebrides Group, it was stated by the commander of the ship to all on board (excepting two of the officers), that the destination of the ship after leaving Tongatabu was to a newly-discovered island, and the quadrant, &c. was taken from all on board excepting the chief and second officers. A steerage passenger on board, named Blakesly, a very ingenious man and by trade a watchmaker, managed by aid of another steerage passenger (Cox), a silversmith, to construct a small sextant, and by this instrument, with the courses, distances, &c. he contrived to discover the exact situation of the island of Erromanga. On the arrival of the ships at Ouhu, it was soon discovered that we had visited an island from which sandal-wood of a fine quality had been procured. The value of that article of commerce being well known among the Sandwich islanders, and the wood produced on their islands having now diminished both in quantity and quality, an eager desire naturally arose among them to discover from whence the wood had been procured. Blakesly offered to disclose the secret to the king and chiefs on a liberal compensation being made to him; which was acceded to, and it was finally arranged that two vessels should be fitted out, one of which Blakesly was to conduct to the island, of which it was the intention of the Sandwich Island government to take possession, and to encourage commerce there with Europeans as at the Sandwich Islands, making returns in sandal-wood.

The 24th of November was a busy bustling scene in the harbour of Honoruru, occasioned by the fitting of the handsome government brig the *Temeamea*, to take possession of the "Sandal-wood island," and another vessel, the *Becket*, was also engaged for a similar purpose; the former was to be under the sailing orders of Blakesly, accompanied by Governor Boki and other chiefs; the other to be under the command of Manuia, and navigated by a mate of a whaler, &c. On board the natives were busily employed in bending sails, painting, stowing water and provisions, &c.; on shore, the king and chiefs were busily engaged in purchasing arms and ammunition from the merchants; muskets, bayonets, and cartouch-boxes, which had for years been lying in the stores as unsaleable articles in these "piping times of peace," were now hauled from their dark abodes, and met with a ready sale. The bustle went on until

* It is a curious circumstance that somewhat similar annoyances were practised against our troops during the Kandian war. They are thus mentioned by Staff Surgeon Marshall, in his Account of the Diseases, &c. of the Island of Ceylon: "In the pathway, along which the troops had to march, they frequently dug pits, and placed pointed sticks in the bottom of them. The mouth of the pit was slightly covered with branches of trees and light sods for the purpose of concealing the trap. Sometimes they placed bows and arrows along the side of the pathway. The arrow was discharged when a passenger touched a withy which communicated with the bow. At other times large stones were placed upon trees whose branches overhung the road; by touching a withy which lay on the pathway, the stones were discharged upon the passengers," &c.

the 3d of December, when all the arrangements having been completed, she left the harbour,* with a large number of natives, Europeans, and Americans, as well as the Governor Boki, who intended to rule the island of Erromanga. The *Becket*, not having completed her arrangements, was detained until the 5th, and on that day went out of the harbour laden also with natives, and sailed with the *Temeamea* for their destination: the latter vessel having been waiting outside the harbour until the *Becket* was ready to sail in company.

During the interval that the *Temeamea* was waiting for the *Becket*, every endeavour was made by the king to persuade Boki to stay; and the young king seemed much grieved at the departure of his friend and adviser, but Boki was deaf to his entreaties; he replied, that he was resolved to leave the Sandwich Islands never to return, as the government was not conducted as he wished. The European and American merchants also seconded the efforts of the king to retain Boki, as affairs were well conducted under his government; but all their endeavours were fruitless; he sailed on the evening of the 5th of December.

This was the origin of an expedition which has been mentioned in several newspapers, and lately by Capt. Beechey, in his recently published work, in the following terms: "we have just heard that their (Sandwich islanders') spirit of enterprize has induced them to fit out and dispatch an expedition to take possession of some of the islands of the New Hebrides."

The ship *Sophia* (to which I was attached) sailed finally from the Sandwich Island group, on the 29th of January, touched at the island of Rótuma, and sailed from thence on the 28th of February with 200 men and thirteen women as volunteers to cut the sandal-wood, &c. at the island of Erromanga. At the island of Rótuma we met the *Becket*, and heard that sickness prevailed at Erromanga; but they did not at this time mention the loss of the *Temeamea*: in answer to an inquiry made after the brig, it was said that Boki and the brig were at another of the islands of the group. The *Temeamea* had touched at this island, when Boki landed his soldiers in battle array, making them go through their evolutions. This show of force made the natives of Rótuma very polite during the time that their visitors honoured them with their presence; the martial spirit of the Sandwich islanders caused them to clear the coco-nut trees of their fruit, and as for the habitation of the natives they there made themselves quite at home. The natives related these and numerous other occurrences, their fears, &c. with good humour, ridiculing the habits of their visitors, and were well pleased when they found all the show of power was not intended to deprive them of their small but beautiful island.

On the 5th of March the island of Erromanga was in sight, about forty miles distant; but our progress was retarded by light winds until the daylight of the 6th, when we were not far distant from Traitor's Head. We left the ship, and a shoal having been stated to exist in this track, we looked for it. A green patch on the water had the appearance of one, but no soundings could be obtained on it; the appearance was supposed to have been occasioned by fish spawn, &c. which was floating in some quantities about this particular spot. The bay, into which we now pulled (at which our gang was at present stationed), is situated to the southward of Wiriau, or Cook's Bay, and (as was afterwards ascertained) is named Gulantap, or, as named by ourselves, Sophia's Bay. It is not a safe bay for shipping, as there is no anchorage except at a great depth. As we passed by the wooded shores, several natives were seen

* On the 29th of November, the schooner *Dhesie*, Captain Bancroft, sailed from Oahu for Erromanga on a private speculation.

waving tapa, or cloth, tied to a stick, to induce us to land, but we at the same time heard the hollow sound of the conch, an harbinger of no friendly intentions. On landing at the stockade of the gang, left at Marekini Bay last September, and since removed thither, and also those left by the schooner *Dhaule*, we found them encamped in a jungle close to the beach, but ventilation was impeded by a dense vegetation. They were all suffering from intermittent fever; several were dead, and others were dying daily; a Rótuma chief, Kono, died that morning, and a chief and two natives of Rótuma had been killed not long since and eaten by the natives; the dead had been buried close to windward of the stockade, and the bodies being placed not two feet under ground occasioned an unpleasant effluvium.

The deaths among the natives of Rótuma (which had been landed on the 21st and 22d of January, by the *Dhaule*) had been very great, and we now heard that a similar sickness was prevailing to a great extent among the Sandwich Islanders, with a great mortality. They were stationed not far distant at Wiriau, or Cook's Bay; the chief Manuia* was dead. There appeared no doubt to exist of the loss of the *Tenecamea*, in which every soul had perished; several pieces of wreck had been picked up near the island, and from the quantity of gunpowder which had been incautiously stowed between decks, where the natives had been permitted to smoke cigars, it is probable she was blown up.

Owing to the sickness that prevailed, the 200 natives of Rótuma † on board were not landed, and all endeavours were directed to the removal of the sick from the shore to the ship, and to give up this fatal speculation. On the 7th of March, a schooner stood into the bay, which was found to be the *Minerva*, Capt. S. P. Henry, from Tahiti. This small vessel proved of great assistance in removing the sick on board, as the ship could not approach far into the bay from a fear of being becalmed. When the last boat-load came away a large body of natives attacked them, but the firing of a few muskets intimidated them, and no injury was received on either side. Sandal-wood abounded close to the beach at this part of the island, but the sickness that prevailed prevented much being collected. Among the dense vegetation of this portion of the island, the number of variegated plants was great; among them a large species of *solanum* was abundant, with foliage of a reddish purple colour, and a species of *urtica*, with foliage and stalk of a dark red.

Previous to the arrival of the Sandwich islanders, our native gang, at this time stationed at Wiriau, or Cook's Bay,‡ were on amicable terms with a native tribe at that place; on the arrival of the Sandwich Islanders, the aborigines who were friendly with our party, went down to receive them, considered them as friends to the Tongatabuans and likewise to themselves. Manuia (the Sandwich Island chief), however, had the chief of this tribe seized, bound him hand and foot, and after some time released him for the ransom of three hogs, some yams, &c.; but this release was not effected until the Tonga chiefs threatened to make war upon Manuia if it was not done; although the chief was released, he probably was not acquainted with the parties being unconnected, for on the night following his liberation he took his departure with his people, and frequent skirmishes afterwards took place between the aborigines

* Who accompanied the late king and queen of the Sandwich Islands to England, and was governor of the fort at Oahu.

† The whole were relanded safe at the island of Rótuma, on the 20th of March 1830.

‡ The gang were removed from Marekini to Wiriau Bay, on the 6th of September 1829, and removed from the latter to Gulantap (at which place we found them on our arrival), about a month previous to our arrival. The Rótuma natives were landed by the schooner *Dhaule*, at Wiriau Bay.

and the Sandwich islanders, by which many lives were lost on both sides. The whole endeavours of the Sandwich Islanders seem to have been to carry on war against the aborigines—not to conciliate them: thus putting in practice their original intention of taking permanent possession of the island, and exterminating the original possessors. On the least alarm of an approach of the aborigines they began discharging their artillery, whether the alarm was false or not.*

On the morning of the 9th we sailed for Cook's Bay, passed between a small islet and Traitor's Head. This lofty bluff point is densely wooded, and here and there a small village could be seen, and numerous smokes from fires ascended from the dense vegetation, indicating some population on its declivities. On entering Cook's Bay, we saw the *Becket* schooner at anchor. I accompanied the commander (the ship lying off and on) to ascertain the state of affairs among the Sandwich Islanders, and first went on board the *Becket*, when the extent of sickness among them was fully confirmed, as also the death of Manuia. His widow (Kaupéné) was on board, who was in mourning for his loss. The body of Manuia was preserved after the process of embalming in use among the Sandwich Islanders; the viscera having been taken out, and the body washed and salted, after which it was wrapped in numerous cloths, and, in this instance, a quantity of China silks being on board, they were wrapped round the body; it was then placed in an arm-chest, covered with canvas and pitched over, conveyed into the hold of the vessel, and surrounded by a dark coloured printed cotton curtain.

The loss at this time sustained by the Sandwich Islanders was fifty-three out of the original number of 120, and four natives of Rótuma; and nearly the whole of those remaining were sick and dying.† This part of the island was as densely wooded as that we had just left, and afforded similar causes for sickness.

Among our gang we had a native of Tongatabu, named Tai, killed at Erromanga. He met his death from a native lad, during a skirmish, who shooting an arrow it penetrated his heart: with such an unerring aim can the aborigines direct their arrows, from a keen eye and constant practice.

We arrived from Erromanga at the island of Rótuma on the 20th of March, and, having landed the natives we had on board, on the 14th of April, we left that island for Tanna (New Hebrides group), and on the 20th were in sight of the islands Erroman, Tanna, and Immer, and appeared to experience a westerly current off them. We steered towards Port Resolution, but the wind being light we could not enter it that night. After dark the flames of the volcano at Tanna were very visible; we were then distant about fifteen miles from it. A quantity of wreck, staves of casks, &c., supposed to have belonged to the *Timeamea* (being American plank), had been picked up about the island of Tanna by the natives. On the 22d of April, we anchored in Port Resolution, which is situated on the east side of the island of Tanna; the port, or inlet is named Urabubu by the natives. Soon after anchoring several natives came on board, bringing fowls, yams, taro, &c., but no pigs, although there are some on the island, but they are scarce; the yams are of a very large size. A number of

* Captain Hardy, of the schooner *Snapper*, informed me at Tanna that, on visiting Wirlau Bay, after our departure and that of the Sandwich Islanders, on landing he observed that a pile of stones had been placed on the graves of the Tonga natives, whereas those of the Sandwich Islanders had either been disturbed or left unnoticed: this sufficiently shows the feeling that existed among the aborigines towards both parties.

† Since my return to England, I received a letter from Oahu (Sandwich Islands), dated 13th Nov. 1839, in which it is stated that the *Becket* had arrived with only a boy and Manuia's widow out of the number of natives that left.

canoes surrounded the ship, filled with natives bringing various articles for barter; the articles given in exchange with the natives were beads, pieces of iron-hoop, canvas for wrappers, &c.

The natives of Erromanga appeared to me an unmixed Papuan race, but the Tanna natives seem to be a mixture of the Papuan and the Asiatic races. The former wear their woolly hair close, the latter have each lock growing in a spiral twist; they bind it with a filament of the bark of a tree, until in course of time it becomes of a length sufficient to hang over the shoulders; this has given rise to an idea that these people are a race with woolly and straight hair. The natives of Tanna are proud of their hair, and frequently wear a mat bag over it for its preservation. Their whiskers are suffered to grow to a great length and are then rolled up, and many measured a foot in length when unrolled; the hair of the females is kept cut close; the *fair* sex were not deficient in those charms of physiognomy so admired in those of lighter hue, nor was the African cast of beauty so conspicuous as would have been supposed; but in form there existed none of the grace and symmetry so usually seen among native females. They daub their bodies, like the "lords of creation," with a mixture of oil and charcoal, and the only covering consisted of strips of the plantain-leaf tied in a bundle round the waist, descending to about the knees, and they cover their heads with a kind of cap formed from the plantain-leaf, as a protection against the sun's rays. When they came on board, they displayed a natural timidity, and much gallantry was shewn them by their spouses and friends, who escorted them over the ship and pointed out every object worthy of notice. The females manifested much attachment to children, and all evinced great eagerness to come on board and see two native children we had.* Canoes full of native ladies came alongside the ship and expressed a desire of having the children shewn to them; others brought them presents of sugar-cane, yams, &c., and many brought their children to visit the little strangers. The natives daub themselves with *tuhe*, or red ochre, as well as the mixture of charcoal and oil, which gave them a very dirty appearance, and ablution seemed seldom or never used. Both males and females varied in colour, some being of a copper complexion and others very dark, approaching nearer the negro; the males were muscular men, varying in stature from five feet four to eight inches, and were entirely naked excepting a wrapper; they wore bangles around the arms formed from sections of the coco-nut shell, in which they placed their spear-throwers, which are made of a kind of grass, and are used by one end, having a loop, being placed on the forefinger, and the other end, which terminates in a button-like head, is placed around the spear and flies off as soon as the impulse is given to the weapon. They place in their nostrils a tortoiseshell ring, which gives an elevated appearance to the nose; they also wear similar rings in the lobes of the ears, and appear to set a high value on the shell.

They brought on board an instrument about the size and shape of a painter's mullet, made from a piece of quartz or basalt; it was used as a pounder for their food, &c. The only musical instrument observed amongst them was the *nahu*, or Pandean pipes, similar to the *fanghu fanghu* of the Friendly Islanders.

Their canoes are roughly constructed with outriggers, and the largest I saw could contain fourteen persons; the mast is placed on the outrigger, and two projecting poles keep out the sail, which is formed of matting, and of a triangular form. So eager were some of the natives to come off to the ship

* One of Erromanga child (Elau), the other a mulatto boy of the Sandwich Islands.

that they formed rafts of the trunks of the plantain-tree lashed together, and the paddle consisted of the lower part of the coco-nut frond.

Their gratification is expressed by fillipping the fingers and whistling suddenly and quick. They wear the ornaments of feathers tied on reeds in their hair, similar to the natives of Erromanga. Their weapons are long rude spears, which they throw, however, with astonishing accuracy; bows and arrows and clubs, which are not so neatly manufactured as at the neighbouring island of Erromanga.

They wear rude kinds of combs as well as sharp-pointed sticks in their hair. Like the Tahitan and other Polynesian islanders formerly, they considered that the musket was fired off by the mouth. It appeared that the tribes inhabiting districts in the vicinity of the inlet were at war with one another, and we were frequently requested by one party not to permit another to come on board, but to fire at them (pointing at the same time to our cannon). Among the fruits, they have plantains, bread-fruit, the South-Sea chestnut (*inocarpus edulis*), and a species of *ficus* bearing a fruit of a purplish red colour, which is excellent for tarts or preserves. They cultivate their yams with great care; instead of permitting the vine to trail on the ground, as is usual at Tongatabu and other of the Polynesian islands, they keep them raised a short distance from the ground by a frame-work of sticks, giving to the roots a free circulation of air: the yams attain a large size and are of a superior quality.

Instead of tatooing, as at other of the Polynesian islands, they ornament their bodies by raised cicatrices as already described. When the natives were questioned respecting cannibalism, they replied that it was tabued, but represented the Erromanga people as cannibals.

Several of the officers were desirous of purchasing some of the hair of the natives, but it was not until the temptation of a pair of scissars, which they could not withstand, that they were induced to part with any. I was much amused while this kind of barter was going on, at observing one of the natives go to one of our men who had "flowing locks," and offered him some curiosities for a lock of his hair.

The rumbling noise of the volcano was heard, more particularly at night, and resembled the noise of a heavy surf; the ship was also covered with a dust proceeding from the volcano. Of the ornithology of the island I observed the white owl; a parroquet of beautiful plumage, a species of alcedo, and a species of rail were brought off for sale by the natives.

The natives of Tanna carry on war with the neighbouring island of Erromanga, and probably with the others in the vicinity.

The languages of the islands of this group materially vary: the following is a short vocabulary of those of Annatom and Tanna, commencing with the former.

ANNATOM.

salt-water, or sea.	*tashi.*	teeth,	*nec, shack.*	hand,	*rub, shick, mack.*
reef,	*nara.*	chin,	*enagack.*	rain,	*nubuther.*
canoe,	*yaha.*	laugh,	*emlooc.*	ear,	*tegnag.*
drink,	*unu.*	sleep,	*amjung.*	nose,	*nec, thack.*
pig,	*pigas.*	coco-nut,	*nia.*	lip,	*sheno, shock.*
leg,	*nathuack.*	ship,	*lalakou.*	beard,	*numren.*
clouds,	*nabath.*	water,	*vai.*	cry,	*ing-tang.*
eye,	*remeck.*	eat,	*keren.*		

TANNA.

one,	*tachi.*	five,	*himn.*	eight,	*warru.*
two,	*rua.*	six,	*ono.*	nine,	*siva.*
three,	*toru.*	seven,	*fithu.*	ten,	*tanga, foru.*
four,	*fa.*				

fowl,	*moa.*	yam,	*ufi.*	neck,	*bal, lan, nuck.*
large,	*soré.*	small,	*sishi.*	sugar-cane,	*tore.*
rope,	*taura.*	go,	*fano.*	woman,	*fafini.*
sun,	*miri.*	canoe,	*nitita.*	plantains,	*fushi.*
a bow,	*fungia.*	cloud,	*nabua.*	teeth,	*tevu.*
nose,	*bersamgu.*	arm,	*berneck.*	eye,	*namenham.*
ear,	*fasneck.*	lip,	*tarook.*	belly,	*tubuck.*
leg,	*nasuck.*	hair,	*nugu, niem.*	mouth,	*naramem.*
drink,	*nue.*	to sit,	*nofo.*	salt-water, or sea,	*tashi.*
water,	*vai.*				

At daylight of the 25th of April, all the vessels got under weigh and proceeded to different destinations; we to Manilla. On passing we had an excellent view of the volcanic mountain, at a distance of ten miles. It had a brown barren appearance, but the hills in the vicinity were verdant. We passed several of the islands forming the New Hebrides group, having an excellent view of Hichinbrook, Sandwich, and Shepherd's Islands, &c., which had all a verdant appearance. On the 29th of April Paoom island was in sight, distant six or eight miles; it was a lofty, peaked, volcanic island, the summit of which appeared streaked with snow; some parts of the island had a densely wooded appearance, others were barren. At six p.m. we were close in with the island of Ambyn, being distant about three or four miles, which had a densely wooded and picturesque appearance; we approached so near as to observe the fires of the natives on the beach, and by aid of the telescope could plainly distinguish them waving what appeared to be native cloth at the end of a stick, and their shouts were very audible. Two canoes put off from the shore, and appearing to be paddling towards us the ship was hove to for them. After the canoes had come off a short distance from the shore, a native could be seen in one of them waving to the ship; they then returned to the shore, either deterred by a fear of approaching or from the lateness of the day.

London, January 1832.

THE LATE MR. WILLIAM GREENFIELD.

The premature death of Mr. William Greenfield, Superintendant of the Editorial Department of the British and Foreign Bible Society, has suggested an appeal to the Christian and Literary Public, on behalf of his widow and five children; and it rarely happens that an appeal of this kind is so well founded. It is the case of an individual who, by dint of wonderful industry, under great disadvantages, attained, at the early age of thirty-two, an acquaintance with twenty-one languages,—twelve European, five Asiatic, one African, and three American,—and a certain degree of critical knowledge of some of the most difficult. Our own personal intercourse with Mr. Greenfield, though slight, was sufficient to impress us with admiration of his astonishing capacity for mastering tongues.

Talents of this extraordinary kind, consecrated as they apparently have been, in this age, to the most laudable purposes, give the possessor a sort of claim upon the community; and that claim is by no means weakened when it devolves, by the premature death of the individual, to his comparatively destitute family.

The Advertisement will direct to the proper quarter those who are desirous of paying this posthumous tribute to the merits of Mr. Greenfield; the list of Subscribers, we observe, includes already persons of rank.

ELAU, A PAPUAN CHILD.

THIS is an accurate portrait of an interesting child, of the Papuan race, brought from Erromanga, one of the New Hebrides group in the Southern Pacific Ocean, and who is now educating in England. The following memoir of the child is furnished to us by Mr. George Bennett, F.L.S., by whom she was brought to this country.

The Papuan race is so little known, that any thing relating to them cannot fail of being interesting. The Papuans resemble the negro race, and are distributed over a large portion of the globe from the Andaman Islands in the Bay of Bengal, and many parts of the Indian Archipelago, to New Guinea and the New Hebrides group. They have excited much curiosity and been a frequent subject of speculation amongst those who pursue the investigation of the varieties of the human race, and their probable origin. The questions of, from what parts of Africa, and at what time, they emigrated, cannot, in the present state of our knowledge, be satisfactorily answered; our only means of solving those problems is by observing, as far as possible, the coincidences existing between the Polynesian and the African negroes in manners, customs, language, &c.

It is remarkable that but few observations have hitherto been made respecting the Papuan race. In the East-Indian islands, they inhabit generally, and I believe invariably, the mountains of the interior; are savage in the extreme; and have little or no intercourse with the other tribes in their vicinity. Hence Europeans have had no opportunity of viewing them in their native state, except occasionally a solitary individual, who has been captured. The islands in the Southern Pacific Ocean, inhabited by this race, have been but very rarely visited, owing to the savage disposition of the inhabitants. From these circumstances, but few facts have been collected which will enable us to form a correct hypothesis concerning their origin. The Papuans are described as a dwarfish, puny race, deficient in mental and physical powers. We are, however, too prone to form hasty general opinions from a few instances. The first view I had of the natives of Erromanga, one of the New Hebrides group, led me to form an opinion that they were a diminutive race; but subsequent opportunities of observation corrected the opinion I had too hastily formed; as I observed stout muscular men amongst them, varying in height from five feet to five feet eight inches; while, as regarded colour, some were much darker than others. At Manilla, I had an opportunity of seeing a negro from the mountains in the interior of the Island of Luçonia, and his general appearance was very similar to that of the natives of Erromanga: he was a muscular man, and his height was apparently about five feet six or seven inches. As the African tribes vary in general appearance, as well as in manners, customs, language, &c., any analogy that can be drawn between the Papuans and the African race is more likely to lead to the discovery of the particular part or tribe of Africa whence they originated.

This Papuan child (named Elau), born of parents leading an unsettled life, and living in a state of the utmost barbarism, where wars are constant, where bloodshed and cannibalism prevail, and who is now receiving instruction in England, cannot fail of exciting much interest amongst those who engage in hypotheses in regard to the question whether savages are capable of mental improvement and civilization. When adult natives have been brought to this country, experience proves that no benefit has been produced either to themselves or to us, in our commercial intercourse with their countries. The natural mental powers of this child, although she is young, are excellent; her perception is quick and her memory retentive; she is alive to the minutest circumstance that passes under her notice, and not unfrequently draws a comparison between her own and other countries she has visited: the sentiments of benevolence and attachment are well developed.

The child will prove a subject of great interest in deciding many disputed points; she will supply at least an opportunity (if she lives) of either confirming or negativing the various hypotheses which have been formed on the subject of education; and it is from the young mind only that we can judge of the future character. I am aware the undertaking is one of some magnitude. I feel a deep responsibility and an interest in the result; but they are lightened when I know her to be possessed of an affectionate disposition, and considerable intellectual powers.

It was on the 6th of March 1830, during a second visit made to the Island of Erromanga, that landing at Gulantap Bay, I observed several of the curly-headed children of the aborigines mingled with a gang of natives of Tongatabu and Rotuma.* These children, of various ages, were, when I first saw them, comfortably seated around a fire, eating some bread-fruit which had been just cooked; there was a content in their countenances from which no one would have suspected the danger they had so recently escaped. My curiosity was naturally excited to know how the gang became possessed of these children, well knowing myself that at this time there was no friendly intercourse existing between them and the aborigines. The Tongatabu natives, in answer to my inquiries, gave me the following statement. During our absence, they had succeeded in cultivating a friendship with a tribe of the aborigines; soon after the amity had taken place, it appeared that hostility existed between them and another tribe, and an engagement was to decide the fate of one party or the other. Strenuous efforts were made to induce the Tonga natives to accompany this tribe against their foes; their request was refused, and they went to war unaccompanied by the Tonga natives. After some interval of time had elapsed, they returned as conquerors, bringing among the spoils of war six children; they had surprised their enemies, slain the parents, and captured the children, whom they doomed to sacrifice. On the Tongatabuans becoming acquainted with their horrible intention of slaying and devouring their innocent victims, they determined to prevent it, and the result was a rupture between the Tonga party and the aborigines; when the former, having taken possession of the children, the latter found that even for the most valuable presents they could offer, the innocent victims would not be delivered up to satiate their revengeful feelings; two, however, were captured on the following night by the aborigines, and no doubt became victims to satiate their revenge. From the anxiety manifested by the conquering party to have them to destroy, they were considered by the natives of Tongatabu as being the offspring of chiefs. At New Zealand, a conquering party would return with men, women, and children of the vanquished as trophies of victory, and either reduce them to perpetual slavery, or sacrifice them to satiate the revengeful passions which predominate so much among that race, and which exists in not a less degree among those inhabiting the New Hebrides group.

On leaving the island, a few days after, with our gang, these children were also taken on board, and they evinced great attachment towards the Tongatabu natives. There were four, three males and one female, and their ages were supposed to be as follows: one boy of nine years, one of seven, and one of six years, and the female was supposed also to be six years of age; the female and one boy were a shade lighter in colour than the others. At Erromanga they appear an unmixed Papuan race, but at Tanna, and other islands in the vicinity, there evidently appears to be a Papuan race in some degree mingled with the Asiatic. In these children

* Who had been landed for the purpose of cutting sandal-wood, which grew abundantly on the island.

the hair was light and woolly, with a spiral twist, nose flattened, thick lips, large mouth, eyes large, round, black, and of great brilliancy; the forehead in the female child very high, and in the others there was no deficiency of development; the limbs were slender, legs short, and arms long in proportion to the body, with a protuberance of the abdomen, so remarkable as at first to induce me to consider it as proceeding from disease; the bodies were covered with a down, particularly about the neck; and even the female child displayed embryo whiskers, which manly appendages might explain why she was so destitute of loquacity when on board, so dissimilar to her sex: this child had raised cicatrices in this form ☰ ☰ ☰ on the left side of the abdomen, which most probably is to be considered as a mark designating her tribe rather than as ornamental. Among the males was a black-looking little fellow, who received the name of Mungo, possessing a large share of ugliness; he evinced a spirit of liberty, and seemed to be one of those who considered the world was made for him, not he for the world. When food with which they were unacquainted was taken, it was first smelt before being eaten; as was frequently done by Elau after her arrival in London. A curious fact was the dislike of the children to our manufactured sugar. The sugar-cane is indigenous in the New Hebrides group, and is cultivated as an article of food in a raw state. When, however, I bestowed on my little ebony friend Mungo a piece of bread, it was smelt and speedily despatched; a second piece was then given, on which a piece of loaf-sugar was placed; Mungo eyed, but would not touch it; on removing the sugar, he took up and speedily despatched the bread. They would take a piece of sugar and smell it, but nothing could induce them to eat it; neither would they drink sweet tea or coffee. Mungo, with the two other males, was left at the Island of Rotuma, and Elau accompanied us to England.

Although, after she had been on board, she would eat sweet things, and drink sweet tea and coffee, still, to the present day, she prefers spring water or milk-and-water to tea and coffee, and retains her native habits in eating frequently and at no regular periods. Wine or fermented liquors she will not take; pure water is her favourite beverage, and of vegetables she is most partial to potatoes, as in some degree resembling her native yams.

On arriving in England, her attention was much directed towards the steam-boats, and she always distinguished them when at anchor by the "chimney and wheels." Every object called forth her admiration and delight, and there was not one that escaped her notice. She related in England circumstances which occurred at Erromanga relating to the destruction of her parents, the native mode of cooking, and other customs, &c. which we had never heard her relate, or were the subjects mentioned before her on board. When orders for finery to deck her person were given in her presence, she desired to have "dress like other ladies," and a savage burst of ecstacy was expressed when she saw herself decked in gay European finery: already had she *instinctively* acquired that love of ornament found among the human race, whether civilized or barbarous, bond or free.

She could not be bribed by niceties; if hungry she readily ate any food, preferring that which was simple. Her disposition is liberal, and she will readily share with others what she has, even when unsolicited.

She retains when brought into society a high spirit of native independence. I took her one evening to the conversazione at the Royal Institution of London; although it was the first time that she had ever entered a large room, splendidly lighted and filled with company, not the slightest degree of fear was manifested; she left me, mingled with the throng, and permitted all who were attracted by her novel appearance to speak to her, and walked about looking at the articles in the room quite unconcerned. When placed on the table, she also appeared destitute of fear, and this feeling was displayed not only in this but in several other subsequent instances. She resided for a short period at the house of a lady in the vicinity of London; one of the daughters (since dead, who was devotedly attached to the child) was singing a simple pathetic ballad, which she executed with such an exquisite feeling and taste as to rivet the attention of the child, who was engaged playing about the room. Elau approached the piano, kept her eyes fixed on the fair songstress during the continuance of the ballad, and with such effect did it act upon the feelings of the young untutored savage, that the tears trickled down her cheeks, and her countenance remained fixed on the lady until she had concluded.

The child has now been nearly ten months in England, and her disposition has not changed, whilst her mind is increasing in power under the system I have directed to be pursued. Her education will be private, in order to prevent her acquiring the habits sometimes acquired in a public school. To the various arts in which the needle is used her attention will be directed, and her education will be sufficient to make her calculated for a station in society neither beyond her means nor her hopes. She is now residing at Plymouth, and the lady under whose charge she is placed, and who takes much interest in the orphan stranger, will cultivate her mind, instil into her precepts of moral and religious duty, and suppress those stubborn and overbearing passions seen too often in children, and enlarge her ideas. The result will be anxiously looked for.

We concur with Mr. Bennett in thinking this experiment likely to lead to interesting results, if it be managed with care and judgment. It is to be regretted that little Elau has totally lost her native tongue; though possibly the retention of a barbarous dialect would be of little service either to herself or to science.

BISHOPS IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR:—Mr. Lewin, a proprietor, not having stated his opposition to my late motion at the India-House for three bishops, until after my reply, I was, of course, precluded from noticing his observation which you correctly report, *viz.* that any change in the opinions of the natives must be the result of an improved system of education, and that, to that object, all our attention and efforts should, *in the first instance*, be directed. I request, therefore, the opportunity of a few words on this objection. That in a certain sense, and up to a certain extent, education must precede the diffusion of Christianity, no man in his senses can doubt; but publicly to assert, in the unqualified way which Mr. Lewin did, that education must, in the first instance, have "all our attention and efforts before any change can be produced among the Hindoos," is likely to lead those who have not sufficiently considered the subject, to imagine that until India shall be cultivated and polished, like her civilized conquerors, it is hopeless to expect her religious or moral improvement, and thence to derive an argument for their own criminal indifference and sloth, in communicating the best and highest gift which it has ever pleased the Almighty to bestow upon themselves. The fact is, that civilization and Christianity must go (as they have ever yet done) hand in hand; nor must any modern reasoners attempt to separate what God has joined together, by assuming that a revelation from heaven must not presume to enter where the schoolmaster has not first proceeded with his *broom*, and swept all clear. I conclude, Sir, that on such a subject as this, those patrons of letters, who are believers in revelation, will not refuse to be concluded by the experience of the first ages of Christianity; and, on reference to the Acts of the Apostles, we find invariably that the Gospel was first preached to the adult heathen, who, on receiving it, brought their children and dependants to Christian baptism; after which, both ecclesiatical and secular instruction were communicated together to the younger disciples as they grew up, by their relations and friends; nor was such instruction, in any case, the business or charge of the state, but rather of the natural guardians and protectors of their own households, until the truths of Christianity were gradually inculcated, and so, proceeding hand in hand with every other species of instruction, the rising Christian was trained to a complete acquaintance with his duty both to God and man, and his interests for time and eternity. Mr. Lewin will look in vain for any instance in which the early teachers of our holy faith postponed its inculcation until they found persons of literary talents and cultivated taste to receive it; nay, so far was the chief Apostle from hoping much from worldly wisdom, that he declares "the world by wisdom knew not God," and that it had ever pleased the Almighty to effect salvation by what he terms "the foolishness of preaching;" in conformity with which he further declares, that "God has chosen the foolish things of the world to confound the wise, and the weak things of the world to confound the things which are mighty, and base things of the world and things which are despised hath God chosen; yea and things which are not, to bring to nought things that are, that no flesh should glory in his presence" (1 *Cor.* 1): where, by the way, it is not a little remarkable that the word "*base*" is in the original "kin-less,"* that is, "having *lost caste*," by which the Apostle would teach us that the loss of caste and other degradations, resulting from human pride and folly, are so far from being opposed to the reception of true

* The word ἀγενῆ will hardly bear this interpretation: its true sense is "ignoble."—ED.

religion, that it is, in fact, the possession of caste which opposes the Gospel of Christ, and most effectually hinders its progress in India and every where else. Of a piece with these express declarations of Holy Scripture, is the whole experience of British India; for let it not be forgotten, while Mr. Lewin is arguing for the most scientific mode of inculcating the Gospel in India, India is already in abundant possession of this inestimable treasure: and while the subtle disputants of our enlightened era are amusing themselves with the pleasing speculation of making the poor Hindoos senior wranglers and classical scholars, a vast multitude of these simple men have actually submitted themselves to the transforming doctrine of the Gospel, and, under the instruction of the Church-of-England missionaries and others, have made such advances in the Christian life—without much aid from human literature—as would put to shame the pretensions of some among ourselves, who enjoy far better means of usefulness and more splendid endowments. Can Mr. Lewin be ignorant, that in the neighbourhood of Madras alone, there are upwards of 20,000 native Christians, most of whom, it is hoped and believed, are not merely nominal professors? Did he never hear of the work of Mr. Martyn (the Company's chaplain in Bengal), called "An Appeal on behalf of 900,000 Christians who want the Bible?" He certainly did not think that too much had been done for India; nor did he fancy (with Mr. Lewin) that no more could be done till education should be more extensively diffused. The truth is, that the Dagon of idolatry, which has ever fallen before the ark of God, will acknowledge no meaner conqueror; for if it could, then human learning might change the heart and evangelize the world, which we know can only be accomplished by Divine power. Let us not forget that we were once idolaters ourselves. The druidical superstition, in Britain, only yielded to the Saxon, and this, in its turn, to the Roman: all equally characterized, as the Indian idolatry is, by turpitude and blood. And what has Christianity done for us—rather what has it not done? Did it not find us barbarous and brutal, and has it not left us polished, humane, and charitable? If our druidical ancestors sacrificed their wives and children to their idols, by suspending them in wicker baskets over the flames, is it no triumph that Christianity has achieved, in delivering us from the operation of such bloody superstitions; and did Augustine wait for a corps of professors, or require a band of schoolmasters, in order to the introduction of Christianity among us? "Freely ye have received, freely give." The command of God is clear: "Go and teach the Gospel to every nation. He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved. He that believeth not shall be damned." It was only Cain who exclaimed, "Am I my brother's keeper?" England is eminently the spiritual guardian and the moral protector of her injured and neglected fellow-creatures, and is bound by every principle of gratitude to God, and every consideration of her own policy, to make them her fellow-Christians as well as her fellow-subjects, by imparting the blessings of which she is the mere trustee, for the benefit of an ignorant and ruined world. The exigency is too great and urgent to justify the dreams and speculations of the learned and scientific, because, while they are pausing and deliberating, human souls are passing into eternity without the knowledge of God or his Gospel. Such reasoners must be told, that Christianity has been introduced in India above 1,000 years, and that while we are sagaciously doubting and disputing whether they shall first have religion or education, they have got the first without our leave, though not perhaps enough of the last to stand in their way and obstruct their salvation, as has too often been the case amidst greater light and more extensive responsibility. The Syrian church in India has been lately discovered, as it were, in the wil-

derness; and whilst millions are waiting to be instructed in the first principles, hundreds of thousands of native Christians wait to be confirmed and strengthened in their and our common faith; while equal numbers of degraded murderers of their own mothers and children, under the abused name of religion, wait to hear of Him, "whose precious blood cleanseth from all sin," even from such as theirs. This duty appears so paramount and indispensable, as not to leave us the choice of avoiding it. If religion be any thing, it is every thing: if it be important at all, it is all-important. The narrow policy which would urge us to keep back from discharging a prescribed and obvious duty, ought to have no effect upon our decision. The period is eminently favourable for our exertion. Who, that sees Great Britain yet upon her throne, with the wrecks and fragments of surrounding nations at her feet; who that beholds her "sitting as a queen," legislating in peace for this distant empire, after humbling the oppressor who made Europe tremble; who that beholds her enriched by commerce, and ennobled by conquest, will hesitate to pronounce that this is peculiarly the moment for her to rouse herself, and to diffuse over other nations, from her own overflowing horn, some of the many blessings she has herself received? For what higher or nobler purpose is she preserved, and what greater treasure does she possess than the pearl of great price?

In conclusion, I must not forget to thank Mr. Lewin for seconding my motion, in order, as he afterwards stated, to its discussion, though in avowed opposition to its object, and with a fixed resolution to oppose it, at any future period. There was something, certainly, in seconding a motion for the purpose of overturning it, somewhat analagous to the recorded freak of that celebrated cow, who, after furnishing a good pail of milk, made no scruple of forthwith kicking it over. Still I hope he will yet think better of my humble attempts to be useful to India, there being, I would hope, nothing very incongruous or absurd in a member of the Church of England desiring that three bishops of his own Church should assist each other in mutually preserving each other's lives, in an enormous empire, where the overwhelming duties, which have been assigned to four single bishops in succession, have notoriously been the destruction of these distinguished individuals in the short space of six years! At all events, whether Mr. Lewin shall come over to my opinion or not, I feel assured that he will pardon the liberty I have taken in examining his proposition concerning education; and remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,

New Bridge Street, 13th January 1832. JOHN POYNDER.

M. KLAPROTH AND DR. MORRISON.

M. Klaproth, in a letter which reached us on the eve of publication, referring to the charge brought against him by Dr. Morrison (p. 60), of confounding two characters, nearly alike in form, but different in sense, observes: "With respect to the character *urh*, it was so given in the *Asiatic Journal* for July 1830 (Vol. II. N.S. p. 203); I did not confound it with *yih*, the ancient character for 'one,' but took it for, what in fact it is, the ancient character for 'two.' (See Morrison, Part I. Vol. II. p. 104.) It is no fault of mine if Dr. Morrison wrote *shih*, and Mr. Thoms (in the article referred to in the *Journal* for July 1830) engraved it *urh*, since I never saw the work, the title of which the latter cites in the *Asiatic Journal, loco citato*."

We observe (for we have not time to have the characters cut), that the *urh shih* and *yih*, are so nearly alike (differing only in one very small stroke), that an error is easily made by the engraver, and may escape even a scholar's eye.

ON CERTAIN PECULIARITIES IN THE MOHAMMEDANISM OF INDIA.*

By M. Garcin de Tassy.

Festivals.

Festival of departed Souls.—The *Shab-i-barat* شب برات, 'Night of Deliverance,' a grand festival of the Mohammedans, takes place on the 14th of Shaban. Oblations are made in the name of departed spirits, consisting of loaves, *hulwa* (a sort of pastry), and vases of water. Lamps are also lighted, and a *fátihah* recited. This festival is also celebrated in Persia. The following is Chardin's account of it:—

"The Persians say that on this night God delivered out of hell (or purgatory), at the intercession of Mahomet and Ali, a vast number of souls, by the hand of the angel Gabriel. They consider that there is a great merit in going to pray near tombs this day, and in giving alms. The devotion of the day consists in sitting on the tombs and addressing each person, his relatives and friends who are departed, calling upon them, mourning for them, and praying; then smoking and eating fruits, cakes, and confections, &c."

Fast of Ramazan.—"The month of Ramazan is, by the goodness of the Highest, that of the Musulman fast. The faithful scrupulously observe this fast from the appearance of the new moon till it be replaced by another. Those to whom God has given plenty fail not to keep a small collation ready for the moment when the fast ends; consisting of sherbet of sugar and rose water, almonds, pistacchio nuts, and dates cut in pieces, or light food prepared with milk. They first eat of this collation, and after take their repast; then they sleep, but are careful to rise at the last hour of the night to take some food again.

"The 21st of the month is the commemoration of the martyrdom of the great saint Ali. All those who desire to testify a melancholy respect to this chosen of God assemble to hear the circumstantial narrative of the unhappy event, and to sing the funereal hymn designed to preserve the memory of it. Profound reflexion presides at the meeting; tears flow copiously from every eye and deep sighs are drawn from every heart."†

Yeed Fitr.—"Throughout the whole Mohammedan world, the first of the month Shawal is dedicated to the *Yeed Fitr* عيد فطر, or breaking up of the festival specifically called *Yeed*, 'festival.' After the prayer called doogana (a prayer accompanied by two inclinations of the body), the faithful mutually congratulate each other, join in splendid parties, and give a loose to joy and gaiety. Each pays and receives visits; but congratulations to persons of rank must be accompanied by presents." It is superfluous to give any details respecting this festival, which is described in many works. Its Turkish name is *beyram*, which also signifies 'festival.'

The Festivals of Zee-cada and Zee-hijja.—The *Khalee* and *Yeed Kurban* are common to all the Mohammedan world, and are well known.

The *Yeed Gadeer*, 'Festival of the Pond,' which is only celebrated by the Imamians, is a grand festival on the 18th of the month Zee-hijja, "in commemoration of the express declaration made by Mahomet, by order of God, that Ali, emir of the believers, king of holiness, should be his successor. As the name of the place where this happened was Gadeer Khoom, the festival is

* Concluded from p. 66.

† *Bara Maaa*, p. 74.

called *Gadeer*. Whosoever rejoices on that day shall deserve to set his foot in the kingdom of eternity."*

Festival of Salar Masood Gazi.†—" The tombs of Rajab Salar and Salar Masood, surnamed *Gazi, i. e.* 'the warrior,' are at Baroach. It is said that Rajab Salar was the brother of the Pathan Sultan of Dehli, Togluc Shah; but there is some dispute in respect to Salar Masood Gazi. Some say that he was a Seyud, or descendant of Mahomet by Husseyn, and that independent of this, he was a very near relation of Sultan Mahmood, the Gaznevide. Others say that he was a Pathan (or Affghan). Whatever be the fact, he suffered martyrdom, and his tomb is a place whither a prodigious number of people resort. Once a year, especially, pilgrims come in bodies from the most remote parts. Some of them, commonly merchants of inferior rank, leave their town or village provided with lances decorated with red flags, and having at their head musicians singing and playing on tambours. One individual, of the oil merchant caste, living at Radoli, used to send every year to the tomb of the saint a bed, a chair, and other articles necessary for a marriage ceremony, convinced that Masood Gazi annually renews his nuptials, he having been killed on his wedding day. This custom, which has long existed in this person's family, subsists to the present day. Around the chapel which encloses the shrine of Masood Gazi, are a number of trees, where the fanatics hang themselves with ropes, by the hands, feet, or neck, convinced that these vain acts of penitence will enable them to obtain whatever they desire. The men (of the lower order) name this personage گاجنا دولها *Gajna doolha*, 'felicity of the married;' and the women, سالر چهنلا *Salar Chinala*, 'Salar the Libertine.' The reason of these denominations is that a woman who enters this chapel faints away there, and foolishly imagines that this happens from the saint having sucked her. The fact is, that an intense glare of light shines in the upper part of the shrine; that the chapel is extremely small, and the entrance very narrow, and that there is a continual pressure of people entering and retiring; there, consequently, prevails a suffocating heat in the tomb, so that those who enter are covered with perspiration. The women, being weaker than the men, soon find themselves so reduced that they faint away. All that is asserted beyond this is mere falsehood and imposture."‡

The preceding statement proves that Salar Masood Gazi, otherwise called Gazi Meean § is the only personage, of the two bearing specially the title of *Salar* (a Persian word, signifying 'chief,' or 'captain'), who is reputed a saint. Two different terms are employed in the text to express the respective tombs of these personages. تربت for the former; درگاہ for the latter: the last term is applied exclusively to the tomb of a saint; the other designates the sepulchres of personages who are not objects of public veneration, thereby denoting that Rajab Salar was not considered as a saint.

Afsos gives us, along with the most authentic legend respecting Salar, the reason of the denomination "nuptial," which his festival bears, the description of the Hindu penances to which devotees submit before the tomb of the saint, and he explains satisfactorily the accidents which happen in the chapel where the shrine is. The learned and justly celebrated Mr. H. H. Wilson states that the ceremony is called غازي ميان كا شادي, *Gazi meean ca Shadi*,

* *Bara Mass*, p. 89. † In the month of Jeth (May-June). ‡ *Araeesh-i-Mahfil*, pp. 46, 47.

§ ميان, *meean* is a title of honour, equivalent to Mr. It is also a term of endearment.

that is 'the marriage of Gazi;' and he thinks that شادي is here a corruption of the word شهادت *Shahadat*, 'martyr.'* I cannot admit this conjecture. In the first place, the word شادي does not occur in the Hindustani works which have supplied me with the materials of this memoir; but its synonyms بياہ and عرس, which have no affinity with شهادت; in the second place, this legend has nothing ridiculous in it, and does not require that we should have recourse to conjecture to explain it.

Festival of the Beera, or of Khaja Khizr.—Khaja Khizr is a personage respecting whom the opinions of orientals vary. Many consider him the same as Phineas, the grandson of Aaron; others say that he is the prophet Elias,† and, lastly, the Turks confound him with Saint George. In order to reconcile these conflicting opinions, some allege that the same soul has animated three different persons. Whatever be the fact, Khizr, according to the Musulmans, discovered the source of the Water of Life, of which he is the guardian.

The Musulmans of India believe, besides, that he was well skilled in divination; whence they call خبر خضري *khabar-i-Khizree*, 'news of Khizr,' such intelligence as is divined, as, for example, when the public comprehends the intentions of the government. They consider him also as the patron of waters, and celebrate in his honour a festival, of which the following account is given by Jawan.‡

"In the month of Bhadoon, all whose wishes have been fulfilled, make it a point of duty to set afloat the boat ناو, in honour of Khajr Khizr, and to make offerings to this holy personage, according to their means, consisting of milk and bruised grain. On every Friday, and in some places on every Thursday, in the month in question, the devotees having prepared the *beera* بيڑا, carry it at night to the bank of the river, with many ceremonies. There, great and small, having lighted lamps and tapers, make their respective oblations, whilst a number of swimmers together jointly push the raft into the middle of the river."

There are two sorts of boats or rafts which are launched into the river in honour of Khizr, which are named *beera*.§ The large, designated also under the generic name of ناو (*νεῦς, navis*), which is launched annually with pomp at the festival of Khizr; and the small, which every Musulman considers it a duty to set afloat on the rivers, on the Fridays in the month of Bhadoon, after placing one or more lamps in them, flowers, &c., which, at a distance, have a pretty effect. These little *beeras* are commonly of earth; they are seen by hundreds on the rivers of India, at the period in question.

Travellers inform us that the natives of the Maldive Islands, who profess the Mahomedan religion, launch every year a little vessel laden with perfumes, gum, and odoriferous flowers, and leave it to the mercy of the winds and waves, as an offering to the god of the sea.‖ There can be no doubt that this god of the sea is Khizr, the patron of the waters.

Festival of Goga.—"The Musulmans are all much devoted to Goga, whom

* See *Asiat. Journ.*, vol. iv. N.S. p. 75.

† In the *sthhan* of this holy personage, he is designated as "Khaja Khizr, the illustrious Elias."

‡ *Barah Mass*, p. 62.

§ This word is employed in the sense of 'boat,' by the gypsies, or Bohemians, whose language appears to be derived from the Hindustani.—See Trans. R. As. Soc. vol. ii. p. 518.

‖ Hamilton's East-India Gazetteer, vol. ii. p. 122.

they otherwise call Zahir pír. They dedicate themselves to him heart and soul, and subject themselves on his account to sundry acts of humility. During the month of Bhadoon, with the view of celebrating his festival, they run about the streets, armed with pikes, playing on different musical instruments, and celebrating by their songs the praises of the saint. These processions last a month. At the end of this space of time, assembling together, they fix all their pikes in the same spot. On that day, they hold a grand fair, which is remarkable for amusements of all kinds and curious sights. I have heard say that the tomb of this holy personage is in the Dooab: the custom of which I speak, however, is dispersed throughout."*

SAINTS OF MOHAMMEDAN INDIA, WHO HAVE NOT SPECIAL FESTIVALS.

Abd-alcadir.—This holy personage, surnamed *Gaus-ul-azam*, 'the Grand Contemplative,' was born, according to Asfos, at Jeel, near Bagdad, in 471 (A. D. 1078-79), and received the mantle of religious initiation at the hands of Sheikh Abu-seyud. He was endowed with great virtue, and had the gift of miracles. He received the name of Sheikh on account of his knowledge and virtue. He lived upwards of 90 (solar) years, and set out on the journey of immortality in 571 (A.D. 1175-76.) He has written several celebrated mystical works. A commentary upon one of his mystical treatises, in the Hindustani dialect of the Deccan, is extant.

Sarwar.—"Sultan Sarwar, son of the Seyud Zain-ul-abadin, devoted himself, from a tender age, to piety and abstinence; thus, when he was a youth, he had acquired a great purity of heart. Being obliged to fight in the town of the Balooches against a troop of idolaters, he perished as a martyr with his brother. His wife died of grief, and a young son followed them to the tomb; so that they were all buried in the same sepulchre, which is called the Tomb of the Martyr.

"It is said that a merchant being on his way from Candahar to Mooltan, when he came near the tomb of Sarwar his camel broke his foot. Perplexed to think how he should be able to convey the animal's burthen, he put up prayers to God on the tomb of the saint, when suddenly the camel's foot got well. The grateful merchant made an oblation instantly, and reloading his camel, went his way. The news of the event soon spread, and in consequence the tomb of Sarwar became a place of pilgrimage. It is stated, among other cures, that a blind man, a leper, and an impotent man, who went there and were, by the grace of God, healed of their infirmities. These miraculous cures gave increased confidence in Sarwar, and at the beginning of winter persons flock from all quarters, and from a great distance, to deposit numerous offerings in his tomb. At twelve cos from Sialkot, in the province of Lahore, is a place called Dhonakal, which is consecrated to Sultan Saler†."

Dariaee.—"Shah Sheme-uddin Dariaee, renowned for the wonders he has performed, is buried at Dapal-dal, in the province of Lahore. Amongst other miracles attributed to him, it is related that a Hindu named Dapali, very fervent in his religion, although a disciple of Dariaee, requested permission of him to go and bathe in the Ganges with those of his own faith. The saint recommended him to suspend this request till the day fixed for his religious bathing. Dapali did so. 'Shut your eyes,' then, said Dariaee to him. He shut them and found himself instantly on the banks of the Ganges, where, joining his relatives and friends, he bathed with them. Having opened his eyes, he found

* *Berah Mass*, p. 64. This is the only work amongst those I have been able to consult, in which mention is made of Goga.

† *Arasah-i-Mahfil*, pp. 165, 184.

himself in company with his spiritual guide, which surprised him extremely. When his fellow Hindus returned home and found him already arrived, they supposed he had gone off before them; but when they learned the history of the transaction, they were plunged in the ocean of admiration.

" This and other miracles have made the tomb of this saint a much-frequented place of pilgrimage down to the present time. Great and small, male and female, flock thither on Thursdays, especially those of the new moon, to make offerings. What is very singular, the keepers of the tomb of Dariaee are Hindus descended from Dapali. The Musulmans have endeavoured to take this office from them, but in vain, and this state of things continued till the time of Alumguir."*

Kutb-uddin.—This is one of the most celebrated and most venerated Musulman saints of India. He has given his name to the town of Kutub, where he is buried, and to the monument raised near it, known by the name of Kutb Minar, or minaret of Kutb. This superb and majestic edifice, celebrated inthe verse of several Hindu poets, is going fast to degradation. Near the shrine of Kutb are some fine houses, forming a square, with a tank in the centre. The houses belong to the Sultan of Delhi and the princes of the royal family, who sometimes come on a visit of devotion to the tomb of the saint. He was born in Ferghana, and had for his instructor the prophet Khizr, of whom mention has already been made. Having seen in a dream the saint Chishti, referred to in the early part of this memoir, he took him for his spiritual guide, and set out to join him at Delhi. Chishti had also received a divine intimation, and was prepared to receive Kutb. He died at Delhi, on the 29th December 1832. His tomb is three cos from that city, and is frequented by pilgrims, attracted more by curiosity than devotion, as in the case of many of the shrines of Musulman India.

Zakaria.—Sheikh Baha-uddin Zakaria was born in the province of Mooltan, A.D. 1169-70. He applied himself early to spiritual studies, in which he excelled. He travelled in Iran and Turan, and from Bagdad returned to Mooltan. It is said he formed a close intimacy with Sheikh Farid-uddin Shakarganj. His death was miraculous. On the 7th September 1266, a *pir* of Turan brought a sealed letter addressed to him, which he delivered to his son. The latter carried it to Zakaria, who, on reading it, died. A cry was raised in the house: " the friend is united to the friend." The miracles of this holy personage are too numerous to detail. He was buried at Mooltan, where his tomb is a place of pilgrimage.

Farid-uddin.—Farid-uddin Shakar Ganj, referred to in the preceding article, was born at Ghanawal, near Mooltan. After study and travel, he renounced all the pleasures of sense, and subjected himself to cruel mortification and painful acts of devotion. He died at Patun, A.D. 1268. " Every one knows," says Afsos, " that by the effect of a look of Farid, some heaps of earth were changed into sugar. This is the reason of his surname of شکر گنج, *Shakar Ganj*, or ' Treasure of Sugar,' which was given him in consequence.

A few other saints are enumerated in the memoir, but their history contains nothing remarkable.

* *Aruesh-i-Mahfil*, p. 75.

Miscellanies, Original and Select.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Royal Asiatic Society.—A general meeting of the Society was held, 7th of January, 1832; the Right Honorable the Earl of Munster, Vice-President, in the chair.

The following donations were laid on the table, *viz.*

From Sir George Thomas Staunton, Bart., Vice-President R.A.S., Account of the Anglo-Chinese College at Malacca; the Canton Miscellany, No. I.; and a *Purwana* with the seal and signature of Warren Hastings, granted by him to Sir G. Leonard Staunton, to enable the latter to pass from Calcutta to Balasore.

Also, for the Museum, two specimens of the *Joo-ee* (Fr. *Jouy*), a species of talisman or ornament of good omen, which the Chinese are fond of placing in their chief apartments. The *virtue* (Sir George remarks, in his note accompanying the donation) seems to consist in the *form*, as they are made indiscriminately of every variety of material and workmanship, according to the taste and wealth of the owner. The most splendid specimens ever seen by Sir George were those transmitted to the King of England from the Emperor of China by the hands of Lord Macartney and Lord Amherst, and which were each formed of a single stone of a remarkable hardness and of a fine white colour. The larger of the two presented on this occasion to the Society, and which was given to Sir George by the Viceroy of Canton, is of the same size as those sent to the King, but is formed principally of wood, being inlaid with three pieces of the same precious mineral, and worth, in China, about £50 sterling.

The smallest of the two *Joo-ees* is made of silver, and has four characters engraven on it, which may be rendered "Omen of good, and wishes accomplished."

From the Baron Silvestre de Sacy, his *Grammaire Arabe*, new edition, 2 vols. 8vo.

From the Chevalier J. Gräberg de Hemsö, his "Strictures on the Language of the Amazirgs, improperly called Berebbers (or Berbers)," and "An Account of the great Historical Work of Ibn Khaldun," MS.

From Sir Alexander Johnston, a Memoir on the Art of War, as practised among the Cingalese, from the earliest period of their history down to the year 1766, by Major Wahlfert, an officer in the Dutch service on the island of Ceylon. Major Wahlfert had received an excellent military education under the Austrian and Prussian governments, and had served in many of the most celebrated wars on the continent of Europe before he entered the Dutch service, and was sent to Ceylon with a view to assist the local government in the conduct of the war it was then carrying on against the Kandian government. His Memoir, besides giving a detailed account of the system of warfare followed by the Cingalese, institutes a comparison between it and that in which he had been educated in Europe.

Other donations were announced from the Royal Astronomical Society, Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin, George Vivian, Esq., C. M'Farlane, Esq., Mr. J. Mitchell, &c. &c.

T. Hyde Villiers, Esq. M. P., was elected a resident member of the Society; John Sullivan, Esq. of the Madras Civil Service, a non-resident member;

their Excellencies M. Van Buren and H. Wheaton, foreign members; and Maharajah Kali Krishna Bahadur, of Calcutta, a corresponding member.

A letter from the last-mentioned gentleman to the Committee of Correspondence of the Royal Asiatic Society was read. The writer commences by expressing his high opinion of the humanity and clemency of the British Government in India, and of its desire to promote the welfare and happiness of the natives of that country, by diffusing the advantages of education among them: he next states his wish to enter into correspondence with the Society, to which end he has sent a copy of his collection of Moral Aphorisms, and English translation of the *Pooroos Purikhya*, and announces that he is engaged in a translation into Bengalee of Johnson's *Rasselas*, and of another Sanscrit moral work into English: he concludes with a quotation and translation of some lines on the subject of eclipses from the *Yotis Shastrá*, an astronomical work in Sanscrit.

A paper on the Jains of Gujerat and Marwar, by Lieut-Colonel Miles, of the Bombay Army, was read.

This paper is the first of a series furnished upon this subject by Colonel Miles to the Bombay branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, and comprises an extract from a Persian work (the *Mihrati Ahmudi*), which appeared to the Colonel to be a compendious, though in some parts rather inaccurate account of the Jains, and he therefore prefixed it to his own Memoir by way of introduction.

The first class mentioned in this paper is that of the *Sewras* or *Yatis*, the Jaina priesthood. They live in celibacy, and employ their leisure in the cultivation of the sciences of medicine, astrology, and divinity. They worship the image of Parusnauth (except the Dhondia sect, which does not worship images). The first principle of their religion is the preservation of animal life; they subsist on bread and water collected by begging under certain restrictions; they do not allow of a creation of the world, nor do they admit a future state of punishments. Men of every caste and class are admissible among the Sewras; the order is divided into 84 guchas or sects.

Next follows an account of the Srawacs, or Jain laity, of which the chief are two tribes, called Oswal and Shermali; to which succeeds an exposition of the Jaina doctrines, and the paper concludes with a short notice of their scriptures.

An account of a *játra* or fair at the Hotwells near Surat, by the late Dr. White, of Bombay, was begun to be read; when the meeting was adjourned to the 21st.

January 21st. The general meeting of the Society was held this day at the usual hour, Sir George Thomas Staunton, Bart., M.P., Vice-President, in the chair.

The following donations were presented, *viz.*

From James Prinsep, Esq., the first part of his "Benares Illustrated," a series of views of the Holy City of the Hindus, executed in lithography.

From the Royal Society, the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1830 and 1831, with the statutes, notices, &c.

From the Rev. Dr. Mill, Principal of Bishop's College, Calcutta, two copies of the work entitled *Christa Sangitá*; or, the Sacred History of our Saviour, in Sanscrit verse, in the style of the *Puranas*.

From Lieutenant-Colonel James Tod, a fragment of a very ancient inscription on stone, in the ornamented kind of Dévanágari character, used by the Jains in former times; brought from the temples of Baralli at the falls of the Chumbul in the *Oopermāl*, or Highlands of Mewar. The inscription,

which is metrical, and originally consisted of ten stanzas, appears to have commemorated the piety of some monarch, who repaired certain temples with the spoils taken from his vanquished foes. The date is supposed to be Samvat 981, or A.D. 925.

From Lieutenant-Colonel W. M. G. Colebrooke, a model of the palanquin and attendants of an Adikar of Ceylon; also models of different natives of Ceylon, of various professions and castes, to the number of twenty-one. These models are carved in wood, and are appropriately coloured.

From Sir A. Johnston, drawings by a Buddhist priest of the Buddha temple, and ruins of the ancient Hindoo pagoda and Choultry, at Dewunder, or, as it is called in the charts, Dunder Head, the southernmost point of the island of Ceylon, which was, in former times, the place of pilgrimage for Hindoos from all parts of India, and was looked upon with as much reverence as the island of Ramisseram now is, being looked upon as the most southern spot to which the knowledge of the Hindu religion extended.

Other donations were laid on the table from the Chevalier Gräberg d'Hemsö, M. Garcin de Tassy, the Societé d'Histoire Naturelle of the Mauritius, the editor of the Athenæum, &c. &c.

Honoratus Leigh Thomas, Esq., F.R.S., having made his payments and signed the obligation-book, was admitted a member of the society.

Nathaniel Bland, jun., Esq., Alexander Finlay, Esq., and Captain Thomas Abercromby Trant, were elected resident members of the society.

The reading of the late Dr. White's account of the *játra*, near Surat, was concluded.

The hot wells, with a view to bathe, in which from 100,000 to 200,000 persons annually assemble at the full moon of Chaitra, are situated at the foot of the hills, about 50 miles in a south-easterly direction from Surat, near a village called Anaval.

It is only at the particular time above mentioned (which in the year 1810, when Dr. White visited it, fell on the 19th of April), as the Brahmins affirm, that the water is miraculously cooled, sufficiently to allow of the devotees enjoying its benefits by bathing in it; though, as Dr. White found upon that occasion, it is if anything hotter on the day of the full moon than on either of the two preceding days. In the Brahman Kunda, or tank, which is faced with stone and measures about 40 feet by 30, the thermometer stood at 111° Fahr.; but on one side of this was a small wooden enclosure containing the principal spring, and here it rose to 115°; the average depth of the tank was 3 feet. About 20 yards distance was the Dhera Kund, measuring about 10 feet by 14, and in this the heat was 120°, which prevents the visitors from making use of it as a bath.

These springs are related in the *Scanda Púrana* to have been produced by Rama as a substitute for the sacred water of the Ganges, while he was in pursuit of his wife Sita, who had been carried away by the demon Rawan. It is to this circumstance that the hot wells owe the religious veneration in which they are held by the Hindoos. Dr. White's paper also contains an account of the particular tribe of Brahmins inhabiting the vicinity of the wells, and of the ceremonies observed at the *játra*.

The reading of the Chevalier Gräberg D'Hemsö's account of the history of the Berbers. by Ibn Khaldun, was commenced.

The meeting was adjourned to the 4th of February.

Asiatic Society of Calcutta.—Physical Class.—At a meeting held on the 8th

June, G. Swinton, Esq. in the chair, a paper was read "On the Sandstone of India," by the Rev. R. Everest.

Geologists in India have generally considered this rock as identical with the new red sandstone of England, from its comprehending beds of marls and grits, from its saliferous springs, and from its horizontal and unconformable stratification: Mr. E. argues that these characters are but imperfectly made out, and in themselves are not decisive of the question; the new and old sandstones of England are, in many cases, only distinguishable through the intervention of well-developed groups of the carboniferous series, and such ought to be pointed out either above or below the Indian sandstone before a definite name be adopted. The limestone associated with it in Bundelkhund, and called *lias* by Captain Franklin, wants the chief attribute of that formation, fossil remains:—beds of gypsum and rock-salt are also absent, for the brackish springs of Hindoostan cannot be said to prove the existence of the latter. Mr. E. thinks that some arguments tend to assign this rock an earlier place than the "new red;" its frequent association with primitive and transition rocks—its containing coals—its frequent passage into gneiss and quartz—its interstratification with clay slate—and lastly, the great rarity or entire absence of organic remains in the blue limestone which rests upon it. He agrees with Captain F. in supposing the detached sandstones of Ramghur and Burdwan to be portions of the same formation, which extends as far as Rajmahal. Under the imperfect state of our acquaintance with it, Mr. E. suggests that the general name of "the great sandstone or red sandstone of India," should be adopted for its designation.

A notice by Captain Herbert was next read "On the Himmalayan Fossil Remains," explaining in general terms the structure of that great mountainous range, and the circumstances of the discoveries in fossil mineralogy made therein during the last few years.

Captain S. Webb is believed to be the first who noticed, geologically, the fossil bones sold by the natives under the name of *bijli ka har:* during his survey of the hills he made a collection of them, which are mentioned in Buckland's *Reliquiæ Diluvianæ*. Mr. Traill, commissioner, also took a large collection to Europe; among them was a cranium apparently of a deer or goat, lined with crystals of calcareous spar. The museum of the Asiatic Society has not been favoured with any of these interesting products of Indian research.

In the department of fossil shells, however, it is indebted to Dr. Gerard for a small, but very interesting, series: the shells brought by the hill people for sale consisted mostly of ammonites and belemnites, and, as well as the bones abovementioned, were evidently picked up in the beds of torrents.

But Captain G. found the parent rock whence these rolled specimens were derived, along with a multitude of others whose texture would not have endured the rough handling of mountain streams. The circumstance of the great elevation at which they are found merely proves that the upheaving of this vast mountain-ridge has taken place subsequent to their deposition, whether they be supposed to belong to the secondary or tertiary formation, a point yet undetermined. Dr. Gerard has not hitherto discovered any fossil bones in situ —*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*

At a meeting of the physical class of this society on the 10th August, a paper was read on the fossils of the Burdwan coal strata, by Dr. Falconer, acting superintendent of the botanical garden at Seháranpúr.

Dr. Falconer's examination has led to the following results: 1. The identity of the coal deposits at Raniganj and Gumia, from the close similarity of the fossil reeds discovered in each: 2. The recognition of a fern described by Brogniart, under the name of *Glossopteris Browniana*, which has no type in the existing *Flora* of India: 3. The occurrence of plants in great abundance in the Indian coal strata, which have not been found in any European bason, but some of which are met with in New Holland; and 4. The existence also of many other fossils congenerous with those of the coal measures of Europe: of the last he particularizes some varieties of monocotyledonous leaves, and a species of fern designated, by Brogniart, as the *Cyclopteris*. Dr. Falconer observes that the coal, or rather lignite, of the Himmalaya is altogether a different formation, and probably much more recent than the coal of the Burdwan district. It contains no fossil impressions of reeds, &c.; it is found in insulated masses and thin seams in the sandy grit on the south flank of the Déra Dún Valley.

An analysis of the specimen of graphite, or plumbágo, from Ceylon, was communicated by the secretary. This mineral exists in very great abundance on the island, and has, within the last four or five years, been exported to England as a commercial product: it belongs to the variety entitled scaly or micaceous graphite, and is evidently of crystalline structure: it is found in small lumps of an inch or so in size, the fibrous tissue being apparently broken off by siliceous veins at short intervals. The specific gravity, after separation of air from its pores, is 2·37, while that of Captain Herbert's Himmalayan graphite, examined by Doctor Abel, was only 2.27.

The composition of this and of some other varieties of the same mineral, tried for the purpose of comparison, was as follows:

	Carburet of Iron.	Earthy Impurity.	
Ceylon Graphite	68	32	
Himmalayan ditto	77	23	
English pounded black-lead	63	50	
Borrowdale sectile graphite	50	50	With ten per cent. sulphuret bismuth, &c.

The specific gravity of the last mineral was 3·16, shewing it to be contaminated with foreign metallic matter, as the analysis proved: another specimen of Borrowdale graphite of spec. grav. 1·4 contained only 15 per cent. of earthy impurity. The Ceylon nodules, if freed from the siliceous particles adhering to them, would probably approach more nearly to a state of purity than any other species; the crystals are difficult of pulverization, from their softness and flexibility.

An examination of several varieties of Indian coal, was also laid before the society.

The coals of this country differ principally from those of Europe, in the quantity of earthy ash which they leave behind on burning, and which, in the best English pitcoal, does not exceed one or two per cent.

The following table comprehends the results noticed in the paper:

Name.	Sp. gr.	Volatile matter.	Charcoal	Ash.
English pitcoal	1·273	25	73	2
Burdwan	1·334	40	46	14
Manipúr	1·361	39	50	11
Ditto Lignite	1·276	54	43	3
Hoshángabad	——	27	58	15

Name.	Sp. gr.	Volatile matter.	Charcoal	Ash.
Wardanala anthracite	1·457	44	34	22
Baghelpúr	1·540	32	40	28
Sohagpúr	——	25	29	46
Himmalayan coal	1·343	51	40	9
Ditto Lignite	1·451	56	38	6
Chinese glance coal	1·282	7	91	2
Ditto earthy, dull	1·888	7	79	14

That specific gravity affords a good criterion of the quality of a coal, is evident from the above table: the great density of one of the Himmalayan lignites, however, offers an exception to the rule; and it is more curious because of the large quantity of volatile and little of earthy matter which it contains; the volatile matter, however, included a large proportion of water. The Chinese coal contains very little volatile matter, and consequently burns slowly and without flame; it is therefore unfit for steam-engines, but it seems well adapted for purposes to which coke would be applied.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*

Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta.—At the meeting of July 2d, Mr. Cameron's report on Vaccination; Mr. Henderson's statement respecting cholera on board the H.C. ship *Berwickshire*, in the harbour of Bombay; and Dr. Tyler's communication on a diseased condition of barley, were read and discussed by the meeting.

Mr. Cameron commences his report with the remark, that the state of vaccination has continued stationary for some years in Bengal, and that it meets with exactly the same obstacles as those mentioned by Dr. Shoolbred as far back as 1805, and arising principally from the jealousy and machinations of the tikadars, or small-pox inoculators. Notwithstanding these prejudices, however, Mr. Cameron testifies that vaccination still maintains its ground, and many respectable natives in Calcutta have their children regularly vaccinated, and great numbers of the lower classes are daily vaccinated by the vaccinators attached to the department; and of late, he thinks, they shew a greater disposition to avail themselves of the antidote than formerly; owing, probably, to the greater prevalence of small-pox, of which disease they have a very great horror. In consequence of the great prevalence of small-pox at many of the stations under this presidency, for upwards of twelve months, at Mr. Cameron's suggestion, a letter was addressed to the different superintending surgeons by the Medical Board, calling upon them to furnish information on the subject, and desiring to know if small-pox had supervened on vaccination, and to what extent. In the replies received, although the disease prevailed epidemically, not one case is mentioned of genuine small-pox occurring after vaccination. In many cases there had been previously vaccinated, a modified disease shewed itself at several stations, which went through its course mildly, and disappeared in a few days: thus shewing that, although vaccination is not entirely a preventive against small-pox, in those cases where it does occur the disease is comparatively mild, passing off without leaving those dreadful consequences which generally follow an aggravated attack of small-pox. We are therefore (urges Mr. C.) fully warranted in asserting, that vaccine inoculation still maintains its ground.

With the view of conquering the prejudices of the natives on the subject of vaccination, Mr. C. adverts to the fact of Government having directed that native doctors, educated at the Medical Institution, so ably presided over by the late Dr. Breton, should be instructed in vaccination, and sent to out-stations, where the natives had previously no means of availing themselves of this blessing. He bears gratifying testimony to the result of this experiment with

respect to the native doctor sent to Munneepore. The vaccine vesicle, as it now exists in India, has been repeatedly compared by Mr. Cameron, throughout all its stages, with the plates of Dr. Jenner and Dr. Willan, and they correspond, he thinks, in every essential particular.

With respect to Mr. Henderson's statement on cholera at Bombay, it is premised that the H.C.S. *Berwickshire*, with a crew of 150 of the ordinary age, a larger proportion than usual of whom had not before crossed the equator, anchored in Bombay harbour on the 5th June 1830, with a cargo almost wholly consisting of coals and cases of military stores. Her passage had been favourable, and there were only five men on the sick list. From the 5th to the 10th the work on board was very light. The weather during that interval was always sultry, particularly on the 6th and 9th. For several days before the arrival of the ship the weather had been cloudless, and the thermometer and barometer nearly steady, the former at 84°, and the latter at 29·90 inches, and from the day of arrival until the 10th, the thermometer had indicated a gradual rise of 3°, and the barometer a corresponding fall of 0·11 of an inch. As soon as the ship arrived in the harbour, the crew were put on fresh provisions as usual, and on the 7th water was procured from a well belonging to Jemsetjee Jejeebhoy, and conveyed from it to the casks in the boats by bheesties in their skin bags. This well has the character of retaining water longer than most others in the dry seasons. By most of those examined, it has been described as thick and discoloured, by some as being slimy, and others observed animalculæ in it.

On the 6th and 9th, both sultry days, there were squalls from the N.E., accompanied with thunder and lightning, and a little rain. "The squall which occurred on the 9th has been described, by all who were questioned regarding it, as being accompanied with a chilly blast of air from the N.E. for about ten minutes, and followed by a hot air or wind from the same quarter. Some of those who were examined saw nothing very remarkable in the squall, while others remarked at the time a peculiar lurid appearance in the sky, and describe the alternations of the hot and cold blasts as being very sudden and uncommon. Some even remarked a peculiar unpleasant smell to accompany the N.E. wind. At this time many of the crew were seated on the forecastle, but they speedily went below on the first appearance of rain with the squall, while, at the same time, the ports of the gun-decks were dropped or half-closed."

About midnight of the 9th, the first man was taken ill while sleeping in his hammock near the forepart of the ship. "Some hours elapsed before a second case occurred, and only six cases of the disease had occurred before four P.M. of the 10th. From that time, during the night of the 10th and until noon of the 11th, they were increasing very fast." The surgeons of the other ships had lent their aid during the night, and when the healthy were removed to Butcher's Island, and the sick to the General Hospital, eleven men had died and about thirty had the disease. Many were attacked in their hammocks, several while sitting at light work on the poop, some when attending on their comrades; and there seems to have been no exemption from the attack from any situation or employment. Of two men who went on shore immediately after the squall of the 9th, in perfect health, one was seized with cholera, and died on shore. Of three men who went on shore on the morning of the 10th, and returned to the ship in the evening, two were attacked and died on board. During the night of the 10th few or none of the men who were well went to their hammocks, partly from the number of sick who were hanging up, partly

from the number required to wait on their comrades; but principally from a dread which the men had to go below, which induced many of them, as appears, to prefer walking the uppermost deck great part of the night in a dejected state. After the removal of the crew to Butcher's Island, thirteen were taken ill on the 11th, five on the 12th, two on the 14th, two on the 16th, and two on the 18th, which last were cases of relapse. The monsoon rains set in on the 16th. Of the whole crew, ninety-four men were taken more or less ill, fifteen died on board, sixteen in the hospital, and seven on the island. It appears that several of the crew of the *Berwickshire* were in the practice of squeezing green limes into the shore-water which they drank. Many, however, were attacked who did not adopt this practice. Though the heat in the hold was, to the feelings, greater than on deck, the proportion of deaths among those who worked in the hold was two in ten less than among the rest of the crew. The sail-makers and quarter-masters, employed at sedentary work under the awning of the poop, suffered more severely than other parts of the crew. Some of those who recovered described their illness to have commenced with panic at the havoc the disease was making. It did not appear that any unusal state of the atmosphere was perceptible for some days before the ship made the harbour, that the men were in the habit of sleeping on deck, or that they got out in any of the squalls while in the harbour. It did not appear that the sufferers had indulged themselves to an unusual extent in fruit or water. Nothing in the investigation could lead Mr. Henderson in the least to suspect the presence of contagion.

If the epidemic on this occasion was not dependent on a peculiar state of the atmosphere, it was, Mr. H. thinks, increased at that particular time by the meteoric changes which occurred nearly simultaneously with the attack, and which were attendant on the setting-in of the S.W. monsoon from the 6th to the 10th. "The first shower of rain falling at the end of May, on the dead animal and vegetable matter accumulated throughout the dry season, and the rapid decay of marine animal and vegetable matters thrown by the prevailing winds on the N.W. coast of the island, and which is at that season very apparent to the senses, may be considered as co-existent with an increase of cholera in Bombay at that particular time." The prophylactic precautions in cholera must be of a very general nature. Among others, Mr. H. recommends the avoiding all sources of debility or over-excitement. There should be a proper regulation of the diet, drink, and clothing. This will consist in attention to the quality of the food brought to the ship; in the suppression or restriction of the use of fruits; in the filtration of water; and in the use of woollen clothing as much as possible.

With respect to the disease affecting barley crops in this country, Dr. Tytler states that, in the upper provinces it is named *lera*, and that it annually destroys an immense quantity of the grain. The diseased substance he deems an organized body, which is demonstrated by its making its appearance in the earliest stage of the grain's growth, and gradually increasing in size till the ear is fully formed, and filled with this black matter. This substance is very poisonous, as was proved last year by the circumstance of some chickens, which accidently devoured a few ears, all dying in about twenty-four hours afterwards. Between the standard of sound grain and that of the extreme disease, which the drawing forwarded by Dr. Tytler represents, there are, he states, many shades or degrees of distemperature, in all of which the diseased grain is liable to produce a deleterious effect upon the animal system. The cause of this distemperature is wholly unknown.

Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Calcutta.—At a special meeting of this society, on the 19th August, a paper was read by Mr. Piddington, on the artificial production of new varieties of cotton, which is curious, and may prove very important, as his experiments are believed to be the first of the kind. He says that, it being well-known that no one of the different varieties of cotton combines in itself all the qualities which both the planter and the manufacturer would desire; the Sea Island not being exempt from the objection, for it will not thrive unless near the sea. Others again, though fine, and easily cleaned, are but poor bearers, and one of the finest and best bearing cottons, the Manilla, is so excessively adherent to the seed, that the cost and loss by staining, while cleaning it, is a serious charge on its production.

It occurred to Mr. Piddington, that it might be possible to produce new varieties, by adopting the plan so successfully pursued by Mr. Knight (President of the London Horticultural Society), with the pea; that is, impregnating the pistil of one sort, with the pollen from the anthers of another; and after two years of trial, he had succeeded in making a crop between the Sea Island and the Bourbon cottons, in which his object was to attain the perfectly smooth seed and fine staple of the one, united to the hardness and plentiful bearing of the other. The first of these objects, Mr. P. thinks, has been attained, while he is somewhat doubtful of his success in the second, perhaps, owing to a peculiarly unfavourable season for cotton. Should this plan eventually prove successful, it seems to open a wide field for the improvement of our cottons, as the planter might then breed for himself the most desirable variety.—*Ibid.*

Academy of Sciences, Paris.—At the sitting of the 17th January, after some interesting notices by M. Roget, on the *Geology of the Vicinity of Algiers* had been read, a communication by Mr. Warden, detailing the discovery of certain new islands in the Pacific by the American schooner, the *Antarctic*, was read.

This vessel sailed from New York for the South Seas, in 1829, made New Zealand, and then shaped her course to Manilla. During the latter of these expeditions, she fell in with a group of six islands, which are not laid down in any charts; the discovery was made on the 23d of February 1830, and the captain baptized them by the name of "Westerfield's Group." On the following morning, he fell in with a series of other new islands, extending seventy-five miles from north to south-east; these he denominated "De Berght's Group." Again, on the 25th of the same month, he came in sight of some unknown land, apparently covered with coco-trees, and christened it "Livingston." Captain Morell reached Manilla on the 9th of March, and thence, after a stay of eight days, steered for the Fejee Islands. On the 23d of May he came in sight of six small islands, separated by narrow straits, and covered with luxuriant vegetation. Here several of the natives came on board; they were of black complexion, tall stature, and seemed sharp of intellect. A forge having been landed for the purpose of doing some repairs, they took to pilfering the tools; some were laid hold of and conveyed to the ship; a fate which also befel one of their chiefs. It appears, however, that the whole of them escaped during the night, by swimming on shore. Naturally apprehensive of retaliation, a much greater number of men were disembarked the next morning; their fears were well-founded: indeed, they were so promptly and fatally realized, that out of the one-and-twenty who had landed, five only

succeeded in regaining the ship. The whole of the remainder, with one solitary exception, were massacred on the spot. This calamitous event compelled Captain Morell to return to Manilla, and replace his loss by engaging fresh sailors. Having accomplished this object, he made his way back to what he justly brands as the Island of Massacre, which he reached on the 13th of September. Even before the vessel could come to an anchor, the natives sallied out to attack her in their canoes; but a well-directed fire put them at once to the rout. A short time afterwards a small canoe put off from the shore, and the schooner's crew were delighted to discover one of their lost messmates on board of it. This man, named Shaw, made his escape to the woods, whilst the savages were slaughtering his companions; he lived there for a fortnight on coco-nuts, but, having been discovered by the islanders, was treated with great cruelty. They at length consented to spare his life, and employed him in making knives out of the iron which they had captured at the time the *Antarctic* met with her disaster. During his stay he ascertained that the whole of the islands, of which this group is composed, are subject to the dominion of a single chief, on whom the chiefs of each distinct island are dependent, and that these chiefs themselves are lords over others of inferior degree. He was unable to discover the slightest trace of religion amongst these barbarians. It is an extraordinary custom with them, if Shaw was not deceived, that they put all their children to death, except those of the chief of the island, His conclusion, however, rests upon the solitary fact, that he did not see any other children but the chief's during his captivity.

As Captain Morell is about to publish a narrative of his voyage, we trust that he will supply an important omission, with which the preceding remarks is chargeable, and designate the precise site of the islands which he has discovered.

Academy of Medicine, Paris.—At a recent sitting of the French academy of medicine, MM. Chamberet and Allibert, members of the Warsaw medical commission, were frequent; and upon being invited to give the meeting some account of the results of their experience, M. Chamberet rose and said, that he had no doubt of the identity of the Polish and Indian cholera: that with regard to *symptomatology*, the most striking circumstances were the epigastric anxiety, the excessive and multiplied discharges from the stomach and bowels, the cramps, the sinking of the features, &c. The disease, he continued, suddenly attacked those who were apparently in the most perfect health. On the second or third day the nervous symptoms prevail: the patient is like one *deadly sea-sick:* he is in a state of idiotism. If, however, he gets over the fourth or fifth day, he will probably recover.

The great predisposing cause, M. Chamberet is of opinion, is a peculiar state of the atmosphere; besides this, there are poverty, want of food, and frequently indigestion from surfeiting, which act as occasional causes. The Polish soldiers, who get their rations for three or four days at a time, gorge themselves on the first day, and thus expose themselves an easy prey to the disease.

With regard to the *morbid anatomy* of cholera, M. Chamberet states that inflammation of the digestive tube is never absent except when the malady has proved rapidly mortal. The mucous membrane of the stomach and intestines is lined with a pultaceous liquid, of a greyish colour, mixed with mucous and alimentary matters. The liver is soft; and its membrane detachable with the greatest ease. The gall-bladder distended with a large quantity of greenish bile. The venous system is gorged with thick black blood; the urinary bladder

generally empty and contracted, sometimes to the size of a common nut; the meninges are generally injected; and a quantity of limpid, and sometimes bloody serum, is contained by the arachnoid and rachidian membranes.

As to *treatment*, numerous have been the articles of medicine employed, but all of them apparently with equal success. Calomel and nitrate of bismuth have been much lauded. Dr Leo put twenty-two patients on the nitrate, and twenty of them died. Thirty were put on calomel, twelve of whom recovered, and the remaining eighteen died. But the approved method adopted by the committee was this: bleeding, warm infusion, spirituous frictions, and sinapisms applied to a large portion of the surface of the body.

And as to the question of *contagion*, the whole body of the Polish physicians reject the doctrine *in toto*. The disease, it is true, broke out at Warsaw on the 10th of April, after a bloody engagement between the Poles and Russians; but weeks and months before this, it has been ascertained that the cholera prevailed sporadically in the country. One physician, in particular, distinctly noted three fatal cases; there is at least, then, some uncertainty about its origin. But it is remarkable that there were about a hundred physicians, French, English, and German, employed about the sick in Warsaw, none of whom suffered from the cholera; ten of them even inoculated themselves with the blood of the choleric patients. Nor were the porters or nurses of the hospitals, nor the undertakers, less exempt from the disease than the physicians. M. Chamberet added, that he had never seen cases that had been left totally destitute of medical aid; but the physician-general had, and he affirmed that the mortality was not greater among them than among those who enjoyed medical assistance; and that mortality was, probably, on the whole, about fifty per cent.

A letter from M. Jomard, dated Alexandria, Nov. 18, has been communicated to the Paris Academy of Medicine, which gives some interesting particulars relative to the cholera morbus in Egypt. M. Jomard states that the cholera morbus manifested itself at Mecca, in the course of the month of May, upon which every necessary precaution was ordered to be taken, by order of the viceroy. Unfortunately, however, in consequence of the ideas which the Turks entertain respecting predestination, these precautions were almost useless. A number of travellers coming from Mecca had entered Cairo. The disorder had broken out at Suez. The population of this village was 400. In three days 125 perished, including the governor and some travellers from Mecca. Some judicious measures were taken by Ibrahim Pacha, to prevent the introduction of the disorder; but it was propagated at Cairo by the pilgrims from Mecca. Several deaths took place in the harem, and three in the Frank quarter. A general terror spread through Cairo, and whole families fled; the Nile was covered with boats filled with fugitives; business was suspended, and the diplomatic offices were closed. At the suggestion of the viceroy, a committee was then appointed to adopt such measures as might be deemed expedient to avert the malady. The committee was composed of the consuls-general of France, Sweden, England, Tuscany, and the Russian agent, and was declared permanent. On the 21st, alarming reports were spread as to the existence of contagion, and on the 22d we knew that a dozen persons had died on the preceding night with symptoms of cholera. Among the victims of this scourge were three Europeans. A sanitary cordon became useless, and no further attention was paid to points of communication. The commanders of several French vessels followed the advice of M. Minaut, and sailed for some

port of Syria. A great part of the squadron of the Pacha was at that time infected. From this time, at Cairo, as well as Alexandria, the scourge made rapid progress. The belief in predestination alone inspired the victims with confidence. Often, in the short space of an hour or two, a man full of vigour suddenly fell down, affected with dreadful cramps and violent pains in the stomach, and expired with horrible sickness. The dead bodies in Cairo were abandoned in the houses and in the streets, and it is impossible to give an idea of the spectacle which the city presented for several days. In spite of measures adopted by Ibrahim Pacha, who surrounded his palace with a triple cordon, the cholera had manifested itself in the harem, where about forty persons were attacked by it. The prince embarked in a boat, only accompanied by his physician, with the intention of going to Upper Egypt. We had then, continues M. Jomard, to deplore the loss of several Europeans of distinction at Cairo. The Sardinian vice-consul and his lady, the chancellor of Russia, and the lady of the Austrian chancellor, died in a very short time. We had also to lament the Spanish consul-general, M. Créus y Soler, the chancellor of Tuscany, who died on board a vessel, and the dragoman of the consul-general of England. The ravages of the disorder continued, particularly in Alexandria, in the quarter inhabited by the sailors, and on board the vessels. Out of 500 men on board of one of the Pacha's frigates, more than 350 died in the space of twenty-four hours. Three Europeans who were on board were saved as it were by miracle. Several of the French physicians gave striking proofs of eminent skill and laborious attention. The cholera, according to custom, followed beaten tracks, and the courses of canals and rivers. It manifested itself with violence at Fouah, at the entrance of the canal Mahmoudieh, where there were a great many pilgrims and fugitives, and at Rosetta and Damietta. Towards the commencement of September, however, the disorder presented symptoms of abatement, and the number of deaths sensibly diminished. The same occurred at Cairo. "According to the bulletin sent to government, the number of deaths in that capital, on the 3d of September, was 247; on the 4th, 263; on the 5th, 220; on the 6th, 176; on the 7th, 154; and on the 8th, 211. At Alexandria the results were as follows: On the 3d, 110 deaths; 4th, 86; 5th, 73; 6th, 64; 7th, 44; and the 8th, 56. The bulletins, however, were very incorrect; and, either from negligence or inattention, the number of deaths was stated to be much less than it was in reality. The day on which there was the greatest number of deaths at Cairo, the 29th of August, in the bulletin it is stated at 696: but we have ascertained with certainty that there were more than 1,400. The largest number of deaths in one day at Alexandria, is stated in the bulletin to be 186; but we are assured that there were more than 400. The disorder was not confined to Cairo and Alexandria, but extended to Upper Egypt as far as Asouan. As it proceeded up the Nile, it increased in intensity. The villages of the Delta suffered considerably. At Rosetta, the Arabs and Turks who were attacked did not escape. Towards the latter end of September, here, as well as at Cairo, the disorder had so much abated that it may be said to have ceased in Lower Egypt. In Upper Egypt it continued to exist up to the 15th of October. The total number of those who fell victims to the cholera at Alexandria, was 3,908. This does not include the Jews, Copts, &c., and if these are reckoned, the number of deaths may be stated at 4,000. At the village of Abore Zabel, out of 2,000 inhabitants, 1,000 died. Rosetta lost more than 1,800; Damietta 3,224. The total loss in Egypt is estimated at 150,000 persons. A letter from Luxor states, that the cholera nearly decimated the population of the villages scattered over the ruins of Thebes, which is to be

the more regretted as it attacked the crew of a vessel which was destined to convey to France two obelisks, intended as presents to the government by the viceroy, Mehemet Ali."

VARIETIES.

Pilowat Islands, Carolina Group.—Mr. George Bennett has favoured us with the following particulars respecting these islands:—

"On the 25th of May 1830, these islands were seen at daylight, the centre bearing N.N.W. by compass about eight or ten miles distant. Although the weather was squally, with rain, we were surrounded by nearly fifty large canoes full of natives bringing off different articles for barter: we lay off and on the islands, and numbers of the natives were permitted to come on board. The canoes were of neat construction, with a raised bow and stern, and painted of a reddish colour; they had outriggers, and mat sails of a triangular form: one of the canoes was wrecked, during a heavy squall, against the ship, but the natives that were in her soon swam to the other canoes, apparently unmindful of their loss. The natives were well-formed, muscular, of the Asiatic character, of a light copper colour, and had long straight hair, which was either permitted to hang over the shoulders, or tied in a knot on the crown of the head; they were tatooed on the legs, arms, and also around the waist, in vandyked lines; the lobe of the ear had a distended orifice, in which round ornaments (made from a light kind of wood, and neatly ornamented) were worn, a roll of green leaf or pieces of tortoiseshell: the latter article seemed in high estimation among them. They wore a high peaked hat, formed of palm leaves, resembling that of the Malays; and around the waist, a small narrow mat of fine and elegant workmanship, which seemed to have been manufactured in a loom, from a fine kind of grass. They are in their original colour whitish, but were usually discoloured by turmeric and oil, with which the natives smear their body; and this colour, in their opinion, enhances the beauty of the garment. Some of the mats were worn with a hole in the centre, through which the head was placed, permitting the other portions to hang over the breast and shoulders like the *tiabuta* of Tahiti, or the *poncho* of South America. Others were tastefully ornamented around the edges, as well as longitudinally in the centre, with some kind of grass died of a black colour, and elegantly worked into the mat.

"These islands consisted of two, slightly elevated, but woody; for provision they had coco-nuts, bread-fruit, plantains, fowls, &c. Hogs were scarce. They brought off for sale quantities of koir rope, varying in size from half an inch to an inch and a half and in coils of several fathoms in length; and fishing lines manufactured from some kind of bark, probably that of the *hibiscus tiliaceus;* the fish-hooks in use among them were the most peculiar I had seen among the islands in the Southern Pacific; they were formed from hard wood, like the fluke of an anchor, and several were attached to the end of each line: they had also scoop nets for fishing on the reefs. As articles of exchange they readily received pieces of iron hoop, glass bottles, beads, fish-hooks, &c. In one of the canoes was a lad, who said he was a native of one of the Ladrone Islands, and could speak a little of the Spanish language; he informed us that canoes went from these islands to the Ladrones, taking with them tortoiseshell and bêche-de-mer as articles of barter; this traffic (if the lad's statement could be relied upon) could not be extensive, as tortoiseshell seemed scarce and highly valued among them; and when it would have been supposed that they would have received iron tools in exchange for their com-

modities with us, the most desirable article they were desirous of acquiring was iron hoop. Boxes of moderate size were offered for sale by them, some made of a kind of red wood, others made of a kind of yellow wood, edged with black; at a distance they had the appearance of a child's coffin; they had been scooped out of a solid piece of wood, with a cover which takes entirely off: the natives kept their mats, fishing-lines, &c. in them. Among other articles were knives formed of shark's teeth, inserted in a round handle; their combs were neatly manufactured from the yellow kind of wood; the top was neatly carved and ornamented with feathers, and worn in the hair; wooden pins, of about six inches in length, were worn by a string around their neck, which were also used for arranging their flowing locks.

"The only weapons observed among them were a kind of club, or quarter-staff, about the size round of a common walking stick, five feet in length, and knobbed at each extremity; they were also made of the yellow wood before-mentioned; they were not heavy, nor had they the appearance of a formidable weapon; also slings, formed from coir, and neatly worked; they were similar to those used at the new Hebrides Group, and indeed most of the Polynesian islands. They had a few spears, which were merely long sticks pointed at the extremity. The trumpet conch shells, as well as the helmet conch shells,* were used to sound in time of war. They brought off several large bowls, some of them were painted of a red colour (and apparently lackered); they use them for containing their food, &c. at meals. They wore handsome necklaces, formed of red cornelian and tastefully arranged; they also wore others which seemed to be sections of a hard berry; they set a great value on these ornaments, and it was difficult to procure them except at a high rate. They also wore around the neck, suspended by a string, a small kind of coco-nut, hollowed, with a wooden stopper, which contained scented leaves and oil, &c.

"The dances which they exhibited before us seemed of a licentious character, and the songs were formed of several connected sentences, on some particular subject, probably on the visit of the ship to their islands, &c.† They were expert swimmers and divers: if an article in one of the canoes at a distance was required on board the ship, and the canoe could not readily approach the ship, one of the natives would jump into the water and swim to the ship, holding the article required for barter in his hand above the water, and bring it on board. They were very desirous of our landing, but the time and weather would not permit; they were earnestly desirous of cruizing in the ships, and the applicants were very numerous. Being a hardy and active race, whalers might find them useful on board their ships. Their canoes were rigged with the coir cordage, which was well laid, and as it could be purchased in large quantities for trifles, would be useful for shipping in their rigging, &c. The canoes sail very fast before the wind, and tack readily."

Valley of Death, in Java.—The following extract from the Journal of Mr. A. Loudon, is communicated by that gentleman to Dr. Jameson, and published in his last *Philosophical Journal.*

"Balor, 3d July, 1830.—This evening, while walking round the village, with the Patteh (native chief), he told me that there is a valley about three miles from Balor, that no persons could approach without forfeiting their lives, and that the skeletons of human beings, and all sorts of beasts and birds,

* The natives at Rótuma dive for these shells, which they find attached to the rocks at a depth of twelve or fourteen fathoms.

† This I observed frequently adopted at New Zealand and the Polynesian Islands, where extempore verses were made on certain occasions, and sung to a monotonous air.

covered the bottom of the valley. I mentioned this to the commandant Mr. Van Spreewonburg, and proposed our going to see it; Mr. Daendels, the assistant resident, agreed to go with us.

"Balor, 4th July.—Early this morning we made an excursion to the extraordinary valley, called by the natives *Guwo Upas*, or 'Poison Valley.' It is three miles from Balor, on the road to the Djiang. Mr. Daendels had ordered a foot-path to be made from the main road to the valley. We took with us two dogs and some fowls, to try experiments in this poisonous valley. On arriving at the foot of the mountain, we dismounted and scrambled up the side, about a quarter of a mile, holding on by the branches of trees, and we were a good deal fatigued before we got up, the path being very steep and slippery, from the fall of rain during the night. When within a few yards of the valley, we experienced a strong, nauseous, suffocating smell; but on coming close to the edge, this disagreeable smell left us. We were now all lost in astonishment at the awful scene before us. The valley appeared to be about half a mile in circumference, oval, and the depth from thirty to thirty-five feet, the bottom quite flat—no vegetation—some very large (in appearance,) river stones, and the whole covered with the skeletons of human beings, tigers, pigs, deer, peacocks, and all sorts of birds. We could not perceive any vapour or any opening in the ground, which last appeared to be of a hard sandy substance. The sides of the valley, from the top to the bottom, are covered with trees, shrubs, &c. It was now proposed by one of the party to enter the valley; but at the spot where we were, this was difficult, at least for me, as one false step would have brought us to eternity, as no assistance could be given us. We lighted our cigars, and with the assistance of a bamboo, we went down within eighteen feet of the bottom. Here we did not experience any difficulty in breathing, but an offensive nauseous smell annoyed us. We now fastened a dog to the end of a bamboo, eighteen feet long, and sent him in; we had our watches in our hands, and in fourteen seconds he fell on his back, did not move his limbs, or look round, but continued to breathe eighteen minutes. We then sent in another, or rather he got loose from the bamboo, but walked into where the other dog was lying; he then stood quite still, and in ten seconds he fell on his face, and never moved his limbs afterwards: he continued to breathe for seven minutes. We now tried a fowl, who died in a minute and a half. We threw in another, which died before touching the ground. During these experiments we experienced a heavy shower of rain; but we were so interested by the awful scene before us, that we did not care for getting wet. On the opposite side, near a large stone, was the skeleton of a human being, who must have perished on his back, with the right arm under his head; from being exposed to the weather, the bones were bleached as white as ivory. I was anxious to procure this skeleton, but any attempt to get at it would have been madness. After remaining two hours in this Valley of Death, we returned, but found some difficulty in getting out. From the heavy shower, the sides of the valley were very slippery; and had it not been for two Javanese behind us, we might have found it no easy matter to escape from this pestilential spot. On reaching our rendezvous, we had some brandy and water; and left this most extraordinary valley, came down the slippery footpath, sometimes on our hams and hands, to the main road, mounted our horses, and returned to Balor, quite pleased with our trip. The human skeletons are supposed to have been rebels, who had been pursued from the main-road, and taken refuge in the different valleys, as a wanderer cannot know his danger till he is in the valley.

CRITICL NOTICES.

The Works of Lord Byron, with his Letters and Journals, and his Life. By Thomas Moore, Esq. In 14 Vols. Vol. I. London, 1832. Murray.

The first volume of this elegant and cheap edition of the works of our most celebrated modern poet contains the Life of Lord Byron to the period of his return from the Continent in July 1811. In a former critique upon Mr. Moore's biography of the noble bard * we have given an analysis of it, and it is only necessary to add, that it possesses all the charm which may be expected from the biography of a poet written by a poet, and a biography full of elucidations of human nature in all its waywardness and eccentricity.

A Treatise on the Origin, Progressive Improvement, and Present State of the Manufacture of Porcelain and Glass. Being Vol. XXVI. of Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopædia*. London, 1832. Longman and Co. Taylor.

The *utilis*, as well as the *dulcis*, seems to be the aim of the conductors of this very comprehensive and entertaining collection of works, which includes subjects hitherto generally excluded from the rank of literary topics, but which, in this inquiring age, are of essential use in providing a rational and beneficial species of reading, particularly to the rising generation. The present is a very complete history of the two elegant arts of porcelain-making and glass-making, detailing the various branches of the two manufactures, illustrated with suitable cuts, and giving an entertaining account of their history and progressive steps of refinement.

History of the Civil Wars of Ireland. By W. C. Taylor, Esq., A.B. Vol. II. Being Vol. LXXIV. of *Constable's Miscellany*. Edinburgh, 1831. Constable and Co. London, Hurst, Chance, and Co.

We have already noticed † the first volume of this work, and with commendation. The present is the concluding volume; beginning with the Cromwellian invasion in 1649, and ending with the Union. It is a succinct, spirited, and impartial epitome of Irish history, which must be doubly acceptable at a time when the politics of Ireland *cannot* be longer neglected.

Narrative of Discovery and Adventure in the Polar Seas and Regions, &c. By Sir John Leslie, K.R.G., Robert Jameson, Esq., F.R.S. E. & L., and Hugh Murray, Esq., F.R.S.E. Third Edition, revised. Edinburgh, 1832. Oliver and Boyd. London: Simpkin and Marshall.

In this new edition, the entertaining "Narrative of Discovery and Adventure in the Polar Regions" has been enriched with some valuable additional matter. Amongst the accretions are a communication from Dr. Rafn, Secretary of the Antiquarian Society of Copenhagen, with a copy and translation of a curious inscription in Runic characters, found in the island of Kingiktorsoak, on the Greenland coast; a defence of the author's views respecting the Voyages of John Cabot and the Cortereals, which have been assailed in the "Memoir of Sebastian Cabot;" ‡ an account of the preservation of the crew of the *John* of Greenock, and their wintering at Operniwick; and, lastly, the summary of the whale fishery of 1831.

An Introduction to Perspective, Practical Geometry, Drawing and Painting; a New and Perfect Explanation of the Mixture of Colours; with Full and Practical Directions for Miniature, Crayon, and Oil Painting, &c. By Charles Hayter. Fifth Edition. London, 1832. Bagster.

Justice was done to the merits of this work in an early volume of the *Asiatic Journal*. We need say no more in recommendation of it, than to observe that it has now reached a *fifth edition*.

The Annual Biography and Obituary. 1832. Vol. XVI. London; Longman and Co.

The lives in the present volume of this able work comprise some of considerable interest. Amongst them are biographies of Brig.-Gen. Walker, of the Bombay Army (written by Major Moor), Mr. Abernethy, Mrs. Siddons, Rev. Robt. Hall, Sir Joseph Yorke, Mr. Roscoe, Mr. Northcote, R. A., and the Earl of Norbury. These lives are highly amusing, and none of the others are devoid of interest. It is one of the best volumes of the "Annual Biography" we have seen.

* See vol. i. N. S. p. 145. † Last vol. p. 358. ‡ See vol. v. p. 384.

OUR RELATIONS WITH CHINA.

The existing state of our relations with China is not the least important of the many difficult questions with which the Government is, at this juncture, embarrassed. That this subject attracts but little notice amongst the mass of the nation is consistent with the indifference into which it invariably relapses, with respect to eastern affairs, when particular interests are not exerted to rouse the "most thinking people" into a transient ecstasy against monopoly.

Whilst the legislature is accumulating volume upon volume of evidence respecting the China trade, there may now be ripening into maturity the germ of an event which would solve at once all the difficulties of the question, divest the East-India Company of its offensive mercantile character, and relieve the officers of his Majesty's exchequer from the trouble of receiving (for they incur no trouble in collecting) four millions sterling per annum, which, in the flourishing state of the national finances may be superfluous.

By those who bestow an occasional reflection upon the recent conduct of the Chinese government, its course has been supposed to betray ignorance, arrogance, and capricious tyranny: imputations not unsparingly, though not always justly, lavished upon the celestial court and its functionaries. Looking, as we always endeavour to do, a little below the surface of things, and giving the Chinese government the credit, which Mr. Rickards loudly claims for it, of being actuated by not unreasonable motives in its policy, we think it perfectly easy to explain its proceedings towards the British factory at Canton, and to reconcile its apparently hostile conduct, if not with justice, at least with common sense and oriental prudence.

It is a matter of notoriety, that in the progress of the investigation conducted by the parliamentary committees, and of the controversies "out of doors," as well as in the petitions of British merchants at Canton to the House of Commons, the advocates of open trade have adopted and defended the following amongst other propositions: first, that it is the right of this country, under existing circumstances, to require of the Chinese government ample facilities for our trade with all the ports of the empire, and the abrogation of those burthensome regulations by which our commerce is embarrassed; secondly, that this right may be enforced, if refused, by arms; thirdly, that much may be obtained from the fears, but nothing from the good-will, of the Chinese government; fourthly, that, in the event of an open trade with China, unless these facilities are largely granted, and an ambassador is permitted to reside at Peking, to ensure the observance of a commercial treaty, it would be indispensable, as well as perfectly just and practicable, to land a British army of 20,000 men at Canton, and march to the capital, for the establishment of free-trade principles: a step which a witness, formerly a resident merchant at Canton, declares was often the topic of conversation there. We have stated these propositions in simple and decent terms. Partizans, however, have not restricted themselves within the same limits; they have talked of hurling the imperial despot from the throne; of planting the British flag upon the great wall; of negociating

with bayonets instead of memorials, and of seizing and occupying some island on the coast of China: all which projects, we must do the authors the justice to say, they have shown, in their way, to be entirely consistent with the law of nations.

These demonstrations, we are able to assert, were, perhaps in the ordinary course of things, conveyed to Canton, where they were eagerly translated into Chinese, and regularly communicated to the seat of government at Peking.

What must have been the sentiments of that government, even if we ascribe to it less acuteness and sagacity than Messrs. Rickards and Crawfurd, and merely a regard to its own safety, it cannot be difficult to imagine. The restrictions on external trade, and the scheme of the hong monopoly, originated in the fear of foreigners getting a footing in the country, and establishing commercial connexions there: would the policy thus disclosed to the celestial court be likely to induce it to relax or draw tighter those restrictions? Whilst the Company's factory continued to be the organ through which the British trade was conducted, and its intercourse with the Chinese authorities to be managed with its accustomed prudence, the government might suppress its jealousy, and conceal its apprehensions; but when the abolition of the Company's factory was proclaimed to be near at hand, and a tumultuous mob of British free-traders about to be let loose upon China, embued with doctrines not likely to harmonize with those of either Confucius, Buddha, or Taou, it was extremely natural that the imperial court should be sensitively alive to these announcements, should resent the slightest encroachment, and moreover be morbidly jealous of all connexion between Europeans and its own subjects.

In this estimate of the feelings of the Chinese government, in consequence of the views discovered by the free-traders, we leave out of consideration the possible effects of a certain adventitious influence, which may have been exerted upon the court of Peking from other quarters.*

We find Messrs. Marjoribanks and Davis, in their evidence before the Select Committee of the Commons on East-India Affairs, in 1830, declaring that the Company's servants were (up to 1829) upon very good terms with the local authorities at Canton; that the latter were anxious they should continue so, and that the condition of British subjects in China, with reference to the relations with the government, had "very materially improved." In the official papers laid before the two houses of Parliament with respect to the recent collisions with the Chinese, we read that, up to the beginning of the year 1830, the select committee at Canton were satisfied of the conciliatory disposition of the local authorities. For example: on the 16th November 1827, they write to the Court of Directors, "we have no cause to complain of the conduct of the present officers at the head of affairs: it will be seen that redress was afforded by a notification from the hoppo of an offensive nature [*sic*] when complained of."† In another letter to the Court, dated 18th November 1828, the committee

* See an authentic letter from St. Petersburgh, respecting the views of Russia in the East, in our present number.

† Appendix IL to Report on Affairs of East-India Company (11th October 1831), p. 190.

notice "the conciliatory conduct of the officers of the government;"* and so late as the 23d February 1830, the committee speak still more explicitly. Referring to a proclamation received from the viceroy, they say, "the general tenor of this document is of the most conciliatory nature, as well as that previously received from his excellency; both lead to the conclusion that the government are extremely desirous to preserve the tranquillity which has usually attended the conduct of the trade; and perhaps, upon the present occasion, have evinced a greater anxiety to restore it to its ordinary course than they have hitherto permitted themselves to disclose."†

In investigating the causes of the differences which occurred at Canton, soon after this period, it is necessary to premise that, Mr. Plowden, the chief of the factory, quitted Canton on the 31st January 1830, leaving, as his successor, Mr. Baynes, and that Mr. Plowden, in his subsequent examination before the Select Committee of the Commons, on the 16th August last, gave the following evidence:

Q. Were you chief of the factory at the time the disputes took place in 1829 between the Chinese government and the factory?—*A.* I was. *Q.* What was the origin of these disputes?—*A.* They arose from a desire on the part of the select committee to ameliorate the condition of the foreign commerce at the port of Canton, which was very much embarrassed in consequence of the reduction of the number of hong merchants, and also the failure of one of the hong merchants, which was then impending, of the name of Chunqua; there was also a desire, on the part of the committee, to endeavour to remove some of the exactions and extortions, that seemed to press heavily upon the trade. *Q.* Did you concur in all the proceedings of the select committee in China?—*A.* By no means in the whole of them; I concurred in the views of the committee to ameliorate the trade by all means that were justifiable, reasonable, and proper; but I considered that they exceeded those bounds, and therefore their proceedings met with my constant opposition from 16th November, and my disapproval previous to that period. *Q.* Will you state the names of the select committee?—*A.* Mr. Baynes was second member of the council, Mr. Millett the third, and Mr. Bannerman the fourth. *Q.* Had you, by your instructions, the power of taking upon yourself the responsibility of the measure?—*A.* I had not; I proposed to take it upon myself when measures were reduced to great extremity, but my colleagues would not hear of it. *Q.* Had the grievances, of which you thought it right to complain, been of long date, or had any recent event brought them more prominently forward?—*A.* The only recent event was the probable failure of Chunqua's hong, which immediately drew our attention to the state of the commercial embarrassments; but these difficulties had been going on for some time, and it has been our constant endeavour, as they arose, to check them. *Q.* In a letter, upon the secret consultations, of the 25th December 1829, are contained several complaints; are those the complaints to which you refer?—*A.* This letter is addressed to the hoppo, or collector of customs at Canton: it is a counterpart of a letter which was addressed to the viceroy previously, and in consequence of the injudicious language then, and subsequently, adopted by the committee, the viceroy put a stop to our correspondence. This letter is founded upon the propositions of the committee of the 2d of October. *Q.* Did you concur in every part of

* Appendix II. to Report on Affairs of East-India Company (11th October 1831), p. 126.
† *Ibid.*, p. 129.

that letter?—*A.* Not at all; I was compelled to sign it from my official situation: I had no option to refuse my signature, after it had been resolved upon by the majority. *Q.* Were those complaints which are here detailed attended to by the Chinese government?—*A.* They received the greatest attention from the Chinese government. *Q.* Were any of the requests conceded?—*A.* Yes, I considered that six of them were conceded. *Q.* What induced the committee to relax so much in their previous requisitions, as they did in their subsequent letter of the 25th January 1830?—*A.* I am at a loss to conceive, for the contrast is very remarkable in those letters; whether it was that in the interim they had heard of my intention of coming home, and, as the responsibility would be transferred to themselves, that they endeavoured to acquiesce in those propositions that I had been in vain endeavouring to persuade them to fall into, I cannot tell; or whether it was that they considered it useless to contend any longer against the decisions of the Chinese government. No further concessions were gained in February that were not obtained in the November previous.

It would hence appear, that the very moment when it became imperative upon the representatives of the Company to evince the utmost forbearance, consistent with that calm steadiness of purpose, the adherence to which has won for us so many advantages, was unhappily chosen by a majority of the select committee for making a somewhat ostentatious and unnecessary display of resistance to the local authorities.

Considering the probable temper of the Chinese government at this moment, the ostensible causes of dispute lose in a great measure the frivolous character they would wear in ordinary circumstances.

It appears that these causes were primarily two, first, the residence of Mrs. Baynes, the lady of the chief, within the factory; and secondly, the conveyance of Mr. Astell,* a Company's writer, to the factory, in a sedan chair. It seems to be admitted that both were practices forbidden by the strict regulations of the empire, although their prohibition had not been always enforced; and likewise that although European females had been suffered to reside at Canton, and foreigners had not been prevented from using sedan chairs, the instances of neither were common or frequent.

On the 11th October 1830, the viceroy of Canton, in a rude proclamation, desired that the foreign women (*foo*) should be "driven away back again to Macao," and that foreigners going from their boats to the factory, and *vice versâ*, should, "as of old, walk on foot:" grounding this order upon the laws and regulations of the empire.

The select committee, treating this communication as an insult, having "no other object than wantonly irritating their minds," retaliated by hanging up the following placard, written in Chinese characters, at the gate of the factories:—

To all whom it may concern. In consequence of a certain occurrence, the select committee, who direct the affairs of an English Company, have in council resolved, that hereafter every class of persons sitting in sedan chairs shall be disallowed to enter the gate of the Company's factory. The porter is ordered to intercept all chairs, and prevent their entering. If any person refuses to listen to him, both the chair and the individual will assuredly be

* Son of the late chairman of the Court of Directors.

expelled by force. Every one will do well not to try the experiment with his person.

Not content with this very hostile announcement, a remonstrance to the viceroy and the local officers was drawn up, and presented at the city gates by a party of about eighty persons, in the Company's service; another party, equally numerous, composed of British merchants and officers of country ships, attending at the same time with a similar address.

This *memorial* (as it is termed) is described by the committee as being "written with a most anxious desire to conciliate the Chinese authorities," and as "an appeal to their good feelings." We are bound to say that, in our humble apprehension, its tone is any thing but conciliatory, and that it was calculated to work upon no feeling but that of resentment. We subjoin one or two passages:—

The English, who come to Canton for commercial purposes, invariably look up with respect and reverence to the sovereign of the great Tsing dynasty. But among the hundred officers of government appointed, it is unavoidable that there should be inequality, some good and some bad; some who, by a thorough understanding of the human feelings, by extending what they themselves like to others, and by a benevolent government, win people's hearts; on the other hand, there are some who, being undiscerning, by an irregular use of authority and power, and who, from selfish motives rule in a tyrannical manner, lose people's hearts.

Since Canton is opened as a mart for foreign trade, it is incumbent to receive men from remote parts with civility; they should not be insulted and treated ignominiously.

But on the 4th of the 8th moon of the current year, there was an official proclamation publicly exhibited, containing many unfounded and disgraceful assertions concerning foreigners. As for example: "it is directed that the hong merchants and linguists shall continually teach the foreigners, repress their pride and profligacy, and insist on their turning with all their hearts towards civilization, &c." Now excepting two or three of the hong merchants, they are all without learning or knowledge, and the custom-house interpreters are a still more ignorant set. The local mandarins calling them to erect themselves into masters to instruct and teach civilization to foreigners is indeed very laughable.

To sum up the whole, if the great officers wish to rule foreigners with justice and benevolence, affairs may go on with tranquillity; but if they wish to insult, tyrannize over, and govern foreign merchants vexatiously, we really do not know where the business will end.

This language had the effect which ought to have been anticipated. The viceroy sent a verbal message by a hong merchant, that if the lady was not removed in two or three days, soldiers would be sent to the factory "to seize and drive her out."*

This comparatively insignificant dispute was now brought to a point, from which neither party could recede without loss of honour. The committee acted, if not with discretion, at least with spirit. They determined to prepare for resistance, and ordered a force of 140 seamen, well armed, from

* The reply to this remonstrance from the viceroy, the hoppo, and the commandant, showing the illegality of the pretensions advanced by the committee, may be seen in this Journal, vol. iv. p. 199.

the vessels, with two 32-pound carronades, and three or four brass guns, which they posted within the gates of the factory.

It is proper to mention that almost immediately previous to this affair, Captain Mackenzie, a British subject commanding a vessel under Dutch colours, was killed, in a kind of chance-medley, by three Parsees of Bombay, the circumstances of which are fully detailed in this journal.* The viceroy sent to demand the surrender of these three men, on the ground that according to the laws and precedents, where foreigner kills foreigner in China, the criminal must be tried in the country. The committee, very properly, declined compliance, and despatched the men to Bombay. The sentiments they record in their consultations (7th October), on this subject, are worth reciting:—

It should be the great object of the Company's representatives in the country to impress on the Canton authorities the idea that interruptions and annoyances, when once commenced, are not so easily or quickly arranged, and above all to inculcate the maxim, that though the trade may have its advantages, these will never be purchased, by Englishmen at least, at the price of national disgrace. Submission to insult has shown the Chinese how valuable is the trade, and they have acted accordingly, in too many instances, in interrupting and annoying it; and hence perhaps has originated the erroneous supposition that to them the trade is a matter of indifference." †

On the 28th October, a letter was received from the viceroy, evidently intimidated by the menacing position assumed by the committee, in which he explains away his threat, though not in very courteous terms,‡ and states that if the "woman" be sent away, and the armed seamen return to their ships, "what is gone by may be passed over without a deep injury;" and in a subsequent edict, dated 29th October, he says, that "since the said chief and others have become penitent, and are awakened to solicit protection,"—referring to a demand of the committee of an assurance of personal security,—"I, the governor, assuredly will not admit the principle of moving the military to surround and expel them:" adding, however, that "hereafter they must implicitly obey the laws and regulations of the celestial empire."

As Mrs. Baynes, however, still remained in the factory (though there was

* See vol. iv. p. 195.

† Appendix II., 11th October 1831, p. 36.

‡ "The language used about sending troops to drive out (*pae ping*) and expel (*keu chuh*), was under an apprehension that the said foreign merchants would be pertinaciously stupid and not awaken, and from first to last would oppose, so as eventually to make it necessary to act thus. Therefore, was pointed out clearly the ultimate calamity, to cause them to know that which would arouse and awaken them. If, indeed, they themselves become penitent and reform (or alter their conduct), what necessity is there for them to be afraid of the majesty of the military?

"The celestial empire benevolently nourishes, righteously rectifies, and gloriously magnifies a vast forbearance. How is it possible that for driblets of men in a petty, petty, barbarian (*le*) factory, troops should be moved to exterminate! But the said chief and others could not explain this intention (in the hong merchant's threat); they stupidly listened to the teaching of traitorous persons, and forthwith presumed, in opposition to inhibitions, to order guns and arms to be brought up and arrange them at the door of their factory. This is still more wild and erroneous: only try to think, if indeed the said foreigners had among them an illegality of a very important nature, I, the governor, would instantly fly to report to the emperor, and the government troops would gather together like clouds, exterminate them, and leave a perfect vacuum!"

We observe that in the official papers an attempt is made to give the original characters, but from the awkward manner in which they were represented in the written copy (we presume) they are unintelligible scrawls.

now a decent opportunity of removing the lady without a compromise of the national character), the hoppo and the viceroy reiterated their demands that the "foreign woman" should retire. The former, in reply to a statement of the committee, that "the public records of foreigners show that foreign women did formerly reside with their husbands at Canton, though the custom had fallen into disuse," calls it "a whining, dunning, disputatious representation;" and, after sundry abusive terms, insultingly asks, "why did not the former barbarian merchants early indulge their anger, and with hearts dead to the subject, cease to come again to knock head for an open market?" He adds:

The governor, and I, the hoppo, have already met, and, according to the facts, reported for the hearing of the great emperor. Although he cherishes tender thoughts intensely, how can he extend indulgence to violators of the law? The state of things must provoke his holy anger to inflict severe chastisement, and possibly to interdict the commerce, not allowing it to come from the south.

About this period, Messrs. Marjoribanks and Davis arrived at Canton;* the former superseded Mr. Baynes as chief of the factory, and Mr. Davis became second member of the select committee.

The consultations of December 11, contain the following entry:

The committee assembled to meet the merchants. Previously to their arrival, the president stated to the committee, that they must in some degree feel prepared for renewed attempts at annoyance, on the part of government, in consequence of the late changes; and that the surest and most prudent mode would be to meet them with such a degree of temperate firmness, at the very outset, as would effectually check such a disposition. The other members of the committee cordially coincided in these sentiments.

The merchants communicated the commands of the viceroy that the foreign women (for it seems other females had now come to Canton) should return to Macao. This was refused; and it was urged that a positive pledge had been given on the 29th October that the question was set at rest! The supposed *pledge* was contained in the passage we have quoted a little way back. The hong deputation communicated likewise an order from the viceroy that Mr. Baynes should not be suffered to go away, in case his majesty, to whom a representation of his conduct† had been forwarded, should command the viceroy "to take Baynes, and punish his crimes."

The reply of the committee, though firm, is couched in mild and very courteous terms, denying the viceroy's right of interference with the Company's servants. This alteration of tone produced a corresponding change in the viceroy's language. That officer, in return to the committee's reply, reiterates his order for the removal of the foreign women, repeats that none were ever before suffered to reside in the factories, and expostulates with the committee, calmly and not unreasonably, upon their resistance and upon the impolicy of raising a dispute upon such a point as this.

* They arrived on the 24th November.

† The viceroy distinguishes between Mr. Baynes and Mr. Plowden. "Although the chief, Plowden," he says, "joined his name with the others, I, the governor, in making a minute and careful inquiry, have heard that the business all arose from Baynes, Millet, &c. wildly putting forth their lordly views (or decisions), and laying plans of perverse craftiness."

On the 12th January 1831, the governor promulgated the imperial orders, namely, that former regulations had disallowed the residence of foreign women at Canton, as well as foreign merchants entering the factories in sedan chairs; that "the old regulations must be obeyed," and "if still they (the committee) dare to procrastinate and resist, let them immediately be expelled by force."

We may here close the history of this collision with the Chinese authorities, in which nothing seems to have been gained, and, as will presently appear, much moral strength was lost, with the following extract from a despatch from the Court of Directors to the select committee. Referring to a letter of April 1829, which distinctly stated, that "the Court could by no means sanction the resort of European females to Canton," the directors censure the extreme measure of resisting by armed men the attempt of the Chinese authorities to enforce their prohibitory edicts, "and that not for the purpose of maintaining any point essential to the preservation of the important public interests committed to their charge, but to relieve them from a temporary domestic sacrifice;—a sacrifice necessarily entailed upon the members of our factory, in the discharge of the duties imposed upon them by the stations to which they are appointed."

The bad spirit engendered in the minds of the local authorities at Canton was, no doubt, fomented and brought into action subsequently by this ill-timed and unsuccessful opposition on the part of the late committee. The difficulties of their successors were increased by the fear of receding, or of seeming to truckle to the viceroy and his subordinates, which the committee considered would lay them open to the animadversion of the British merchants resident at Canton, and what would be much more serious, expose the character and the interests of the British nation to material injury. At the earliest stage of their administration of the affairs of the factory, they found it absolutely necessary to adopt a firm and decided, though courteous and conciliatory, tone. "An impression, arising out of the late changes," they observe (15th December) "has probably been made on the mind of the Chinese public, that we might be disposed to concede privileges which had been gained; and as it must be well known that concessions in this country often lead to further attempts at encroachment, we shall consider it necessary to make a stand upon the threshold." They add: "in our communications with this government, it will ever be our study to avoid all intemperate expressions: the language of inflexible firmness and politeness may be united, and we shall always endeavour to assume the first without allowing the second to sink into humility."

In considering, therefore, the course pursued by the committee in the subsequent and more serious rupture with the Canton authorities, we must not forget the dilemma in which they were placed, the perplexities which beset every course, as well as the peculiar character of the functionaries with whom they had to deal.

The papers recently laid before the House of Lords * put us in possession

* Papers relating to the affairs of the East-India Company, 1831-32. Ordered to be printed 27th January 1832.

of all the facts of the outrage committed on the factory, and the ostensible causes of it.

In the year 1828, the select committee endeavoured to effect a very desirable object, namely, to clear the square in front of the factory,* which was in a very offensive state, covered with filth and crowded with diseased beggars, to enclose it with a wall, and to build a landing-place (the factory being unprovided with one fit for use) secured by gates: it being necessary to *carry the quay a little further out.* The committee communicated their views to the hong merchants, in order that the matter should be represented to government, previously to entering upon the operations; but they were assured by the merchants that no necessity existed for a formal representation of the case to the local authorities, and that they would hold themselves responsible for the success of the undertaking: they even requested the committee not to address the government on the subject. The works were, accordingly, commenced in February 1828, but were suddenly stopped, in March, by the nan-hae-hëen.† This interference seems to have provoked the committee, and in September they delayed the unloading of the ships, alleging the want of a landing-place. The viceroy, in October, sent the nan-hae-hëen to direct the recommencement of the works *upon the landing place.* In November, an edict was received, authorizing the newly-accumulated ground in front of the factory to be taken in within the boundary, and a landing-place to be built with wood and stones; "but it was not permitted to *usurp, encroach,* and build in other places, which would involve examination and inquiry." In February 1829, the committee addressed the viceroy, requesting his sanction to the completion of the work, and to the surrounding the square with a wall, in order to exclude the rudeness and illicit practices of natives. The viceroy deputed kwang-chow-foo ‡ and the nan-hae-hëen to examine the place in person, and "understand the case clearly." These officers made a minute examination, and the hoppo § pointed out to them that if a wall was built round the enclosure, it would obstruct the view from the custom-house, and prevent the attendants keeping a look-out. This hostile remark the committee attribute, perhaps justly, to the absence of a bribe. The viceroy, upon the report of the deputation, positively prohibited the proposed alterations, excepting repairing the landing-place with wood and stones, and forbidding the wall to be built. He, at the same time, interdicted the Chinese from landing at the factory-stairs, and from walking on the Company's landing-place or making any disturbance there. This was in April 1829.

* After the fire at Canton, in 1822, the ruins and rubbish were thrown into the river about fifty yards above the Company's factory, whereby a considerable projection was formed into the river, which increased the violence of the current, and the tide, encountering this obstacle, was thrown upon the opposite bank, damaging the foundations of the buildings. Meanwhile the river gradually deserted the bank which is below, on the same side with the projection formed by the rubbish, and the loose fragments washed away from it occasioned still more the water to shoal in front of the factory, so that chop-boats with merchandise could not approach the stairs at particular periods of the tide. The object, therefore, was to carry out a quay and stairs to such a distance as would enable a laden cargo-boat to lay alongside the steps at low water.

† The magistrate of the district in which the European factories are situated.

‡ The magistrate who presides over the city district of Canton.

§ Superintendent of the customs.

In the month of June, an altercation with the Chinese authorities commenced respecting the debts of the hong, and the attempt of the government to establish a co-hong, which led to a suspension of the trade till February 1830.

On the return of the committee from Macao to Canton, in that month, and the resumption of the trade, the committee renewed their attempt to obtain permission to complete the works on the quay, but the viceroy characterized the application as an act of "perverse obstinacy." As the spot, in its existing state, was an impediment to the landing of cargo, and, in short, a disgusting nuisance, they ordered a body of seamen from the ships to level the ground, by filling up the cavity with rubbish, and surrounded it with a fence. This step led to a visit from the kwang-chow-foo, who directed the levelled ground to be hollowed out again, and restored to its original state; and the viceroy published an edict, against parties of seamen coming to Canton; threatening, if they did, that they should be fired upon.

These minute details are necessary to show the growing bad humour of both parties. It is impossible to say, that in the committee's conduct in this affair, there was nothing, in the act, the manner of it, and the language occasionally employed, at which Chinese jealousy and pride could not take umbrage. In this opinion we are confirmed by the view taken of the affair by the Court of Directors:* "we do not doubt," they say, "from the observations on your proceedings, that it was desirable that the space of ground in question should be enclosed; but we greatly doubt the propriety of your doing so, in open defiance of the repeated prohibitions of the Chinese. This is not a question of sufficient importance to incur the risk of exciting unfavourable feelings in the minds of the principal authorities in the city, much less is it one for which the tranquil progress of our affairs at Canton should be endangered by renewed discussions with the government of that place." And they intimate their opinion that the proceedings tended to influence the subsequent conduct of the government: of which there can be no doubt.

At this inauspicious period it was that the dispute respecting Mrs. Baynes occurred. Before the arrival of this lady from Macao, this season (she had resided in the factory without observation the preceding season), the viceroy disclosed his ire by the insulting edict alluded to in the early part of these remarks.†

Whilst the committee were at Macao, during the interval of the season 1831-32, the local authorities at Canton, evidently with the sanction, or under the direction of the imperial court (though the committee seem to have doubted this, and to have ascribed their acts to spontaneous tyranny), seized and imprisoned Woo-yay, one of the security-merchants and managing partner of the hong of Goqua, and by severe usage occasioned his death. The plea for this act of severity was, "that he had been traitorously connected with the English." The manner in which the committee speak of the respectability and integrity of this unfortunate individual, lead

* Papers laid before the House of Lords, 27th January 1832. P. 16.

† This edict, which is not recorded in the papers before us, may be found in our journal, vol. v. p. 75.

to the fair presumption that he was friendly to them,—perhaps more so than Howqua, the senior merchant;* and there are, amongst the official papers, copies of secret communications between the local authorities and the imperial court, which, it is admitted, were privately procured, and for which the committee must have been indebted to some of the hong. The present committee, in their report of this outrage upon the Chinese merchant, consider it as "the most afflicting and perhaps the most serious in its results of any of the existing evils." They state that they have every reason to believe that it was premeditated and determined upon prior to any change in the factory; and add, that "nearly all the previous proclamations of the government are also strongly marked with a spirit of pre-existing hostility."

On the 12th May 1831, whilst the committee were still at Macao,† the factory-premises at Canton, hitherto considered sacred from intrusion, were suddenly entered, without previous notice (contrary to an express stipulation in 1814), by the foo-yuen‡ and hoppo, with a strong party of armed attendants; the public hall was forcibly entered; the coverings were torn down from the pictures, that of the king of Great Britain being treated by the foo-yuen with pointed indignity; the hong merchants were summoned and threatened with immediate imprisonment and death for their "traitorous connexion with the English;" Howqua, the senior merchant, was kept on his knees upwards of an hour, pleading for pardon, and was released only at the intercession of the hoppo; the chief linguist of the factory was also put in chains and sent to prison, for the same reason, "traitorous connexion with the English," and orders were given for his execution, which were suspended at the intercession of the hoppo. These acts were only preliminary to others more outrageous. The gates of the factory leading to the river were torn down; the quay, built by the express sanction of the governor of Canton, was destroyed; the stone walls were pulled down; the trees in front of the factory were uprooted, and the premises generally laid waste, several hundred natives being employed in the work of devastation, which was not intermitted during the night, till the space in front of the factory, the only place possessed by the committee for the purpose of recreation and exercise, was converted into a heap of ruins.§

The step taken by the select committee, on receiving intelligence of this outrage, was to send a deputation of two of their members (Messrs. Daniell and Smith) to Canton, to communicate with the officers of government. These gentlemen convened the hong merchants, whom they requested to be the medium of an expostulation with the foo-yuen. The merchants were, however, in a state of the utmost terror, Howqua declaring that he dared not speak, much less reason, with so violent a man, "acting, as he believed, by the direct orders of the emperor." A letter of remonstrance to the foo-yuen was thereupon written by Messrs. Daniell and Smith (the viceroy being absent at Hainan, quelling the rebellion there),

* Howqua is considered to be adverse to the increase of English influence. See *Asiat. Journ.* vol. vi. p. 71.

† The season ends in February and re-commences in September or October.

‡ The vice-governor of the province, or deputy viceroy.

§ See our last vol. p. 177.

which letter the hong merchants reluctantly undertook to deliver, and the deputation returned to Macao.

On the 20th May, an order from the viceroy was received at Macao, containing "a copy of the original regulations to guard against foreigners, together with the alterations which have now been made, and arranged under eight topics," which the governor, the foo-yuen and the hoppo had submitted to the emperor for his approbation.* The following are the eight topics.

1st. Foreign merchants must not remain over the winter at Canton, but depart to Macao as soon as their business is over: this is in order to avoid their forming traitorous connexions with natives.

2d. Native merchants are not allowed to borrow money of foreign merchants. All balances due from hong merchants must be paid within three months, and the foreign merchants' receipt must be presented to government and recorded.

3d. No native *shawans* (meaning personal servants, a term corrupted from the English "servant") are allowed to be hired by foreigners. The compradors may hire native porters and watchmen, whose names are to be reported to the hong, who, with the comprador, are to be responsible for their control, and "should any of these people instruct and seduce the foreign merchants to act traitorously, let the hong merchants and comprador report them to government."

4th. After the foreign merchants have entered the port and anchored, military officers and soldiers are to be appointed to search and examine, and to make secret searches continually. "Foreign merchants, dwelling in the hong merchants' factories, must not be allowed to presume of their own accord to go out and in, lest they should trade and carry on clandestine transactions with traitorous natives."

5th. Foreign females are interdicted from dwelling in Canton or at the factories, and foreigners are forbidden to sit in shoulder-chariots (sedan chairs).

6th. The custom-house officers are to be vigilant in preventing the bringing of guns and muskets to the foreign factories.

7th. Commanders going backwards and forwards, between Macao and Canton, in sampan boats, must have a flag set, and a permit. "They must not come and go when they please."

8th. Petitions to the governor must hereafter be delivered to the senior hong merchant, to present. "It is not allowed that foreigners should presume to go to the city gate and present it themselves." If the senior merchant refuse to present it or intercepts it, foreigners, one or two only in number, may then carry the petition to the city gate.

These regulations, which subsequently received the imperial sanction,† the committee say, "would plainly reduce our condition here nearly to a level with the Dutch at Japan;"‡ and "if acted upon to the letter, foreign commerce could not be carried on at Canton."§ The Court of Directors, however, take a different view of the matter. They observe that "the regulations, though termed *new*, do not materially differ in substance from those which have been enacted at former periods;" they see no strong objections to any but the 3d and 4th (the 2d they think "a most wholesome provision");

* See the order, p. 25, Asiat. Intell.
† See p. 29, Asiat. Intell.
‡ Letter, 31st May 1831. Papers, &c. p. 5.
§ China Consultations, 20th May 1831. *Ibid.* p. 75.

and they are of opinion that a temperate and judicious appeal would have effected, and may still effect, a modification of the objectionable provisions.*

The committee, however, in the interval between the promulgation of the new regulations and that of the emperor's approval of them (received at Macao on the 8th June), seem to have laboured under the false impression that all these acts of the local authorities were unauthorized by the government; and they, in accordance with their policy of showing a front of resistance against encroachment, on the 20th May, despatched Mr. Lindsay with an address to the governor, deputy governor and hoppo, enumerating the acts of outrage, with directions to deliver up the keys of the factory to the foo-yuen: they likewise published a notice that unless the acts complained of were remedied, or security against their recurrence was obtained, the trade would be suspended on the 1st August following.

Mr. Lindsay found it impossible to forward the address to the foo-yuen, and was informed, through the merchants, by the hoppo, that neither he nor any other officer of government would receive any petition whatever. Mr. Lindsay, however, on the occasion of a visit of the kwang-heep† to the factory, had an interview with that officer, to whom he presented the petitions and the keys; but he declined receiving them, and delivered them to the hong merchants, by whom the papers were (afterwards) returned unopened. Under these circumstances, the committee published a notice, in Chinese, denouncing, in temperate terms, the conduct of the local authorities, especially the refusal to receive communications; concluding with a declaration, that "the English have no other than a feeling of perfect good-will to the Chinese people, but they never can submit to oppression." This notice, which was placarded in conspicuous places in Canton, soon reached the knowledge of the foo-yuen, and (according to private information) created a considerable sensation.

If this were the fact, the arrival, a few days after, of the emperor's confirmation (in no mild terms) of the new regulations, soon changed the aspect of affairs; and the committee found themselves reduced to the mortifying alternative of either hazarding the valuable interests committed to their charge, by opposing the imperial will; or of retracting their determination to suspend the trade: they prudently chose the latter.‡

On the 30th June, the unopened addresses to the governor, foo-yuen, and hoppo, and the sealed packet containing the keys of the factories, were returned to the committee at Macao, with a letter from the hong merchants, stating that upon presenting the documents to the governor, on his return to Canton, he had replied verbally that "the landing-place before the Company's factories originally belonged to the territory of the celestial empire; it was merely the hong merchants who erected it, and rented it to the barbarian merchants to dwell there; on this occasion, the foo-yuen had received the great emperor's orders to take this landing-place, which had been built, and destroy it by excavation."

* Letter 13th January 1832. *Ibid.* p. 19.

† Kwang-hëë (the latter word is *heep* in the Canton dialect): a military officer of the second or third rank. He is the person who receives petitions at the city gate.

‡ See the notice and reasons, p. 33.

Thus remained the affair, by the last advices from Canton. Various edicts had been promulgated, of minor moment, besides those to which we have adverted, and which our readers will find in the late numbers of our Journal. Amongst them is the foo-yuen's answer to a strong remonstrance of the British private merchants of Canton, and which breathes a most hostile spirit,* threatening the "barbarians" with immediate expulsion.

We have been unavoidably led into so long an exposition by a desire to put our readers in complete possession of the facts of an occurrence, the importance of which it is difficult to exaggerate. To those who have come to the convenient conclusion that a war with China would be desirable, the present position of affairs is a subject of triumph rather than regret. Even the select committee (we are sorry to observe) seem to have adopted the doctrine that hostile demonstrations are the only cure for the inconveniences our trade sustains at Canton; acting on this doctrine, the late committee applied to the Bengal Government and to the naval commander-in-chief in India, with the view of a warlike negociation. The letter to the Bengal Government breathes nothing but war; but, fortunately, that Government was too prudent to listen to such dangerous suggestions. Whatever prospective advantages might offer themselves as an incentive to so perilous an experiment, we trust—nay, we have the express declaration of the noble Earl at the head of the Government,†—that justice, not convenience, will be our rule of conduct in dealing with the Chinese government.

Once more, we assert our conviction, that the present derangement of our relations with China may be traced to the selfish and dangerous doctrines promulgated by the free-trade partizans, in England and India,‡ the knowledge of which kindled the embers of jealousy and apprehension, and the course pursued by the late committee fanned them into a blaze.

We subjoin, as a fit conclusion of this article, the sentiments of the Court of Directors, in their letter to the select committee, dated 18th January last.

> We were not insensible to the difficulties you would have to encounter on assuming the charge of the factory under our orders of the 26th May 1830, arising on the one hand from the notion, which the suppression of the former committee might engender in the minds of the Chinese, of a disposition on the part of the committee to yield more implicitly to the will of their government; and on the other from the opposition you might at first meet with from the British private merchants to a more conciliatory line of conduct, such merchants having so decidedly supported the views of your predecessors. But, after making every allowance for the circumstances in which you were placed, we cannot approve of the support which you gave to a continued disobedience of the laws prohibiting the residence of females at Canton, although repeatedly urged to obey them, both by the hong merchants and by the edicts of the viceroy.
>
> The commerce between Great Britain and China is too important to be put to hazard without the most urgent and imperious necessity, and on no account upon considerations of a personal nature. It is of essential moment to the

* See the remonstrance and the reply, pp. 30, 31.

† House of Lords, December 12, 1830. See p. 115.

‡ See last vol. p. 71, Asiat. Intell.

Indian as well as to the home revenues, both as regards the state and the East-India Company, as well as to the regular supply to the British public of an article of general consumption.

We sought that trade originally; the advantages which it has yielded have induced us to exert every measure to secure its continuance. Those exertions have been attended with success, and though late events have led to the expressions of opinions in favour of a more decided and less pacific course of policy, we are by no means prepared to adopt or to act upon such opinions.

To attempt to maintain a purely commercial intercourse, such as that with China, by force of arms, would, in a pecuniary point of view, be any thing rather than a matter of profit, even if justice and humanity could allow us for a moment seriously to contemplate such a step. We cannot in fairness deny to China the right which our own nation exercises as she sees fit, either by prohibiting, restraining, or subjecting to certain laws and regulations, its commercial dealings with other countries. China must be considered free in the exercise of her affairs, without being accountable to any other nation; and it must be remembered that she has rejected every effort made by us, as well as by almost every other European state, to form a commercial intercourse with her upon those principles which govern commercial relations with other countries.

It is a notion too commonly entertained and acted upon by you, and encouraged by foreign merchants residing at Canton, that nothing is to be gained from the Chinese by obedience to their laws and edicts, but that much may be obtained by intimidation. You may have succeeded for the moment in setting the government at defiance, but that government has not only taken the first opportunity to assert its dominion, but also, with a view of making you feel the consequences of disobedience, it has almost invariably deprived you of some advantages which it had either tacitly or avowedly yielded to friendly remonstrances. The proceedings as to Macao in 1809, and those now under review, fully bear out this observation.

We cannot pass over, without remark, the proceedings of the British private merchants resident in China. We waive for the present the question as to the circumstances under which those parties have become residents in that country; but we are forcibly struck with the terms in which they have addressed the Chinese authorities, and, we must add, the unwarrantable freedom with which they comment upon the laws and regulations of an empire, to which they have voluntarily resorted, and that for their own advantage.

By our last advices from Canton (private and published), which arrived after the preceding article was written, we find that our relations with China continue in the same unsatisfactory and precarious state. The reply of the acting governor to the remonstrance of the committee is curious.

SITTI MAANI.

The history of the beautiful Assyrian girl, Sitti Maani, forms the most touching episode in the narrative of Pietro della Valle. The traveller has left a picture of her in his letters to his friend Schipano, which possesses all the rich colours of poetry and romance. She died, it will be remembered, in her twenty-third year, of the pestilential fever then raging along the shores of the Persian Gulf.

I SEE, I see thee gliding by,
With drooping lash, and raven curl,
And mien of gentle dignity,
Thou sweet Assyrian girl!

So vividly thy lover's hand
Hath painted thy pure hope and glee,
I never dream of eastern land,
Without a thought of thee.

Oh, sweeter than the fountain crown'd
With palm-trees in the desert place,
The weary pilgrim must have found
The beauty of thy face.

For often, in the burning day,
Beneath the blue Arabian sky,
Thy phantom, on the lonely way,
Uprose unto his aching eye.*

And while his young companion vaunted
The Bagdad maiden in his ear,
No thought his lulled bosom haunted
Of Bedouin sword or spear.

How his heart gladdened at the swell
Of mighty Tigris, river old,
While the first rays of sunrise fell
On Bagdad's towers of gold!

Many a gorgeous song hast thou,
City of the caliph's glory,
Which memory loveth well; but now
She weepeth o'er Maani's story.

I may not follow in her track,
Among the orient bowers to roam;
Alas! her feet no more came back
Unto her childhood home.

A cloud upon her joy was sent—
(That tale so sad should ne'er be spoken!)—
And like a rose by tempest rent,
The stem of life was broken.

She faded—but her beauty's bloom
About the traveller's heart did glide;
In all his wanderings her tomb
Was ever by his side.†

* In the caravan with which Pietro departed from Aleppo was a young merchant of Bagdad, with whom he formed an intimacy, and who entertained him "as they rode side by side through the moonlight," with praises of the beauty and excellence of a young lady of Bagdad. The enthusiasm of the merchant was communicated at length to Pietro, and before he entered Bagdad he was in love with the unknown maiden,—who was Sitti Maani.

† The affectionate enthusiasm with which Pietro della Valle carried with him the coffined remains of his beloved wife is in the remembrance of the reader.

ORIENTAL REVIEW.

No. II.—The Encyclopædia of Ma twan lin, entitled 考通獻文, continued.

Section X.—*Schools and Public Instruction.*

The ancients had several kinds of schools; those which were in the house itself were called *shŭh*; those belonging to a whole hamlet, *seang*; those of a city, *seu*; and those in the capital of the kingdom *heŏ*. These establishments were, consequently, of very different characters; but it was only royal schools that had masters employed to teach music, and to finish the education of the scholars. It does not appear that the schools of cities, towns, and villages had masters appointed by the state for public instruction. In examining, however, in the ceremonial of the Chow dynasty, the article relating to the officers of the land, it appears that the chief of each district had the superintendence of the conduct and education of the people within his jurisdiction. On the first month of one of the four seasons of the year, the chief of the studies assembled the people, caused them to read the laws, and offered sacrifices: thus it was that the people were instructed in what regards rites and ceremonies. The governor of a *chow*, or city of the second order, had the charge not only of the government and the observance of the laws, but likewise of learning and of public instruction; he examined even his ministers as to their actions, their learning, and their capacity for the arts; and took notice of their faults with a view either to correction or punishment. From hence we learn, that, in those times, the governor of a province was also the most learned man in it. It was the same with all the overseers and prefects of great and small districts. All this might very well be in former times, for the officers appointed to governments were all qualified, by their virtue and knowledge, to be the masters and teachers of those who were under them. Their ordinances were so many lessons of wisdom, which afforded instruction to the people. But since the time of the Thsins and Hans, knowledge and government have no longer followed one and the same course; but have taken two separate routes. After that period, governors, or guardians of principalities, and directors of districts and cities of the third order were instituted, who were charged with the government of the people, whilst teachers and preceptors were appointed to instruct them and to direct the schools. These two institutions no longer harmonized with each other. The literati, during the time they were at their studies, applied themselves closely to them, and as soon as they thought themselves sufficiently learned, they joined the number of those who sought admission to the magistracy. When once there, they renounced their studies, which consisted of poetry, classical literature, ceremonies, and music, in order to devote themselves to accounts and new regulations. The ancients had this proverb: "you should begin by learning, in order to be employed in the government, and not wait till you are so employed in order to learn." It has happened, however, in the sequel, in respect to the magistracy, that persons do not learn till after they get appointments. Since such a state of things has taken place, learning and philosophy are merely fishing or hunting nets; the schools in the empire are mere 'dogs of straw;' how then can the people expect to see the government of the ancient kings restored? more particularly, since the paths to office have become little by-ways, and few can reach it by means

of letters. The schools have thus degenerated into mere ornamental appendages to the state, where peace reigns, and dunces as well as the ordinary magistrates regard learning as an instrument which has no connexion with the good or the ill-execution of the government, and with the support or decline of the state.

We shall give a sketch of the direction of the schools and of public instruction under the different dynasties, and shall add a statement of the honours paid and sacrifices offered to the ancient sages, and the early masters and teachers. We shall add at the end details of the ceremonies practised by the emperors in the schools, and the customs of each school. This section has seven books.

Section XI.—*Offices and Magistrates.*

The author states, that anciently offices were established for business alone, and were never given but to those who were competent to their duties; that no distinction was then made, as in later times, between internal and external offices, civil and military, *clear* and *disturbed*. Under Yaou and Shun, he continues, the same individuals fulfilled these different functions, but subsequently, those who had the office of governing the people, considered themselves as occupying the highest and most honourable station, and began to despise such as followed professions, though persons of talent; whilst the latter, perceiving the small regard paid to them, became degraded and incapable of ruling the people. Nevertheless, it was found necessary to institute posts for those who cultivated the arts, such as musicians, astronomers, physicians, sacrificers; these posts were comprehended under the denomination of *tsă-kew*, or 'different states.' They were not capable of ranking with the other dignities, and thence arose the distinction of *proper* and *confused* posts. Under the imperial family of the Chows, the same officers were in the interior of the palace and assisted the emperor. Under the Hans, this custom still subsisted; but it was abolished towards the middle of the reign of this dynasty. Only eunuchs and favourites had then permission to enter the palace. Thence resulted the distinction of internal and external officers, who subsequently caballed against each other. As to civil and military matters, the same man who was minister in time of peace, was a general in war; those who were secretaries became captains. In the sequel, these two conditions were completely severed. Then was also established the distinction of *right* and *left* in civil and military affairs. Great confusion appeared, at the same time, in the denominations of posts: the officers called *She chung*, or *Ke sze chung*, have duties belonging to the palace, yet they never enter it; and the duties of *t'hae wei*, and *sze ma*, are of military origin, whereas those who fulfil those offices have purely civil occupations.

This section consists of twenty-two books.

Section XII.—*Sacrifices in the open Air and in Temples.*

Ma twan-lin begins by stating that, in sacrificing, it is essential to distinguish the spirit and the worship. The spirit of the sacrifice, he continues, is lost, although the outward form of worship may be preserved. In the first instance, the ceremonies, the execution of which is confided to a sacrificer, were fixed by regulations; then the performance of these ceremonies was attached to the different posts and offices of state, and those who filled them were required to be present, even the princes and kings. Whence it has been easy to preserve the tradition of these ceremonies, and to transmit them to posterity, notwithstanding the change of the dynasties which have successively occupied the throne. But the spirit of the sacrifices, being nothing more than the

reason led to their institution, a great philosopher, an enlightened master, can alone explain it. On the fall of the Chow dynasty, its ceremonies began to fail, so that the worship itself was lost. What has been preserved since the Thsins and the Hans, either by tradition or in books, has reference only to the ceremonies, the performance of which belonged to posts and offices. With respect to the grand sacrifices of the empire, the ceremonies themselves have been lost. Under the Hans, the scholar Ch'hing k'hang ch'hing, after a profound investigation of the subject of ceremonies, composed a commentary upon it, which is of great service in supplying the deficiencies of the works which treat of ceremonies; but as his commentary is founded upon the doctrine which prevailed in his time, and upon the customs of the Thsins and Hans, he is often mistaken in his explanations of the classical books and the usages of the first three dynasties.

In ancient times, the sacrifices called *keaou* and *ming tang* were offered to heaven in the open air. The Thsins and the Hans first began to have chapels dedicated to the *five emperors* and to the *Great One*; they practised towards these deities the rites of the *keaou* and the *ming tang*. This new doctrine originated with the *fang-sze*, or enchanters; yet Ch'hing k'hang ch'hing has admitted it into his commentary, and thus gives credit to the lies of impostors in order to explain the rites: he has consequently been misled. For of all rites, the first, doubtless, is sacrifice, and of all sacrifices, the most important is that to heaven; but, since in respect to the name and meaning of the term *heaven* he has followed opinions so extraordinary, what faith can be put in his commentary? Nevertheless, all succeeding dynasties have followed his opinions, which they have blended only with those of Wang sŭh. With regard to the sacrifices called *te*, offered every five years by the emperors to their ancestors, and that called *hĕa*, offered to ancestors every three years, as well as that which is offered before the tablet of the founder of the family, there is nothing clear in the Book of Rites, and commentators are likewise as opposed to each other and as contradictory, as in respect to the sacrifice to heaven. In the last century, Dr. Yang, having in his hands the writings of another learned person, composed a work on rites observed during sacrifices, which may be regarded as a perfect performance which may serve as a fixed rule for all ages; but since it is adapted only to the text of the Book of Rites, and has no reference to the commentators Ch'hing and Wang, he has taken no pains to supply the deficiences of the text he explains; the consequence is, that his work is by no means complete. Thoo khe, in his *Thung tĕen*, was the first to make a good compilation of all these researches, and availed himself of the labours of Yang and the two other commentators, for the purpose of supplying their defects. Although his work is remarkably clear, it is nevertheless not comparable in respect to accuracy and purity of its sources of information to the work of Yang. For my own part, I shall commence by detailing the sentiments of these two authors, and shall afterwards treat of all that concerns ceremonies and sacrifices under the different dynasties, as well as what is stated in the two books on ceremonies prepared under the Thangs, in the years *khae yuen* (from A.D. 713 to 741), and under the Sungs, during the years *ching ho* (A.D. 1111 to 1117.) This will be the subject of my twelfth section on sacrifices, which will include an account of all the sacrifices, ancient and modern, offered to the gods and household divinities. I shall treat, in the first place, of the sacrifice *keaou*, then of the *ming tang*, of that termed *how t'hoo* (queen-earth), *yu* (or for rain), *woo te* (the five emperors), those offered to the sun, the moon, the stars and planets, to cold and heat, to the six venerable

objects,* and to the four regions of the world; of the sacrifices offered to the spirits which preside over fields, seed-times, mountains, and rivers; of that called *fung shan* offered to the earth, &c. In the last place, I shall treat of prayers, exorcisms, and superstitious sacrifices. The whole will be comprised in twenty-three books.

Section XIII.—*Of the Temples of Ancestors.*

In this section we shall examine what relates to the sacrifices, ancient and modern, offered to the *manes* of men. We shall begin with the ancestors of the families which have reigned and shall then treat of perpetual sacrifices, next of the sacrifices *heă* and *te*, next of those offered to subjects who have deserved well of the state, to emperors and great men of preceding dynasties; we shall afterwards speak of the temples of the ancestors of the princes and great vassals, and shall conclude with those of the officers and people. The whole in fifteen books.

Section XIV.—*Imperial Ceremonies.*

In the ancient classical books we find that there were two species of these ceremonies, denominated *le* and *e*, each of which comprehended three hundred different rites, but we are no longer acquainted with the particulars of them. They may, however, be reduced to five classes; namely, the ceremonies for fortunate events, for unfortunate events, those which relate to the army, to the reception of strangers, and to festival days. The grand ones may be reduced to six: the assumption of the virile cap, marriage, mourning, sacrifices, village-ceremonies, and those of mutual visiting. These are all the points to which the ceremonies of the ancient kings related; they have undergone great alterations since the Thsins and the Hans. Some of them have been entirely abolished and new ones instituted, which although originating in ancient times have been changed in practice, such as those of the virile cap, marriage, &c. The latter having always existed, we may dispense with discussing them. We shall, therefore, only speak of those which have been changed, or partly followed. These are the imperial sacrifices, the rites observed in schools, in the examinations and promotions of literati, down to the court ceremonials relative to the visits paid to the provinces by the emperor, the hunting parties, the carrying of the crown, the imperial habits, the tablets with which the great cover their body during audiences, the seals, flags, cars, the imperial suite, and ceremonies observed in great calamities of the empire. The first three form separate articles, and we comprehend under the title of ceremonies of the imperial court all the others, which constitute the ceremonial of the empire.

This section occupies twenty-two books.

Section XV.—*On Music.*

Tradition says: "the knowledge of sounds and tones is closely connected with the science of government, and he who understands music is fit to govern." In truth, good and bad music (or harmony) have a certain relation to the order and disorder which reign in a state. The first three dynasties reigned during a long series of years; they did much good to the people, and the people expressed their satisfaction by music. The principal dynasties which succeeded them were those of Han, Thang, and Sung. The best times of the Hans were the age of Wăn te and King te (B.C. 179 to 141); yet it was not till after these reigns and under that of Heaou woo te that king Hëen of Ho këen pre-

* The six venerables are the four seasons, cold, heat, celestial bodies, water, and dryness.

sented to this monarch an elegant piece of music, for which the emperor appointed a particular director, called the officer of the great music. This music was performed only on extraordinary occasions; and that usually executed, even in the grand sacrifice of heaven, was another. Under the reign of the emperor Ngae te (at the period of the birth of Christ), the use of really good music was abolished, and that of elegant music was introduced: soon after, Wang mang usurped the throne. The best times of the dynasty of the Thangs were doubtless the years *chin kwan* (A.D. 627 to 649), and *khae yuen* (713 to 741), although the music then in vogue was that of comedians. The tribunal of the grand ordinary promoted the study of this alone, and none but those who could not learn the vulgar music applied themselves to the fine sort. It may be easily conceived from this what it was which was then termed music. Under the dynasty of the Sungs, the years *thëen shing* and *king yew* (1023 to 1037) were the most brilliant; yet we find that it was at this very period that Hoo yuen, Le chaou, Yuen ye, Fan chin, and their disciples, complained that the musical time was not harmonious, that the airs and notes were not pure; though they were unable to succeed in reforming these defects. At length, in the years *ching ho* (1111 to 1117), began the introduction of the music called *ta ch'hing*, and this was concluded to be the fine music of the ancients; but scarcely had this work been completed, when a moiety of the possessions of the Sungs was wrested from them by the Ju chins.

The cause of these misfortunes, according to the sayings of the ancients, would appear to be that the ancients examined the government in music; whereas in subsequent ages, whilst the greatest exertions were making to establish a good government, there was no time to think about music. No attention was paid to this subject until, peace being established, and laws well digested, the chief ministers had not more serious occupations, and teachers and counsellors wanted employment; they then proposed to set about it; but scarcely was the work accomplished, when the government was sinking into feebleness and the monarchy verging on ruin.

History relates, that when the emperor of the Suys, during the years *khae hwang* (581 to 600), regulated the music, the opinion of Ho suy was followed, and that of Wan paou ch'hang rejected. The latter, on hearing the new music for the first time, exclaimed, with tears in his eyes, that the air and notes were effeminate, destitute of harmony, and despicable; and he predicted the speedy fall of the empire. But is it to be said, that if the opinion of Wan paou ch'hang had been adopted, the dynasty of Suy would have been preserved? Undoubtedly not; but we may admit that although Wan paou ch'hang was not able to compose a piece of music which could have preserved the Suys from ruin, he might nevertheless have had penetration enough to conjecture, from the music they adopted, their approaching fall. In this respect, he cannot be denied a superior and miraculous intelligence, which far surpassed that of other men. For my own part, I consider that the good order or fall of a state proceeds certainly not from music, but that in order to judge well of music, we must resemble the Sze khwangs, the Chow kews, the Wan paou ch'hangs, the Wang linga, and their like, and that the wonderful tact they possessed was innate and is incapable of being transmitted to others. Thus our modern sages, who would dissert by all means on music, investigate the time or measure of instruments, distinguish by clear and obscure notes well-arranged music from that which is like the cries of children; who, if they discover some old instrument, corroded with rust, mutilated, or broken, would deduce from it proofs of what they assert,—I compare them to blind

and ignorant persons, and I dare avow that I cannot place any faith in their reasoning. My researches respecting music will begin with an account of the form of music under the different dynasties; I shall then speak of the six measures, and shall conclude with what belongs to the eight tones. I shall distinguish in each of these particulars the mode *ya*, or of the great (*i. e.* Chinese), the *koo*, or foreign mode, and the *sŭk*, or vulgar mode. In order completely to exhaust all that relates to music and musical instruments, I shall treat of suspended instruments, of melodious songs, of dances, and of scattered music, and shall conclude with explaining the causes which have sometimes interdicted music. This section consists of fifteen books.

SECTION XVI.—*On the Army and Military Affairs.*

In the book which treats of officers under the Chew dynasty, it is said that five men make a *woo;* five *woo*, or twenty-five men, a *leang;* four *leang*, a *tsoo;* five *tsoo*, a *liu*, or troop (of 500 men); five *liu* made a *szee* (or regiment); and five *szee* a *kiun*, or division of 12,500 men. It is also stated there, that the lands of the first class, a family was considered to consist of seven persons, three of whom were subject to offices or employments; that in the lands of the second or middle class, each family was considered to consist of six persons, and out of two families five men were taken; lastly, that in the lands of the lowest class, the families were taken at only five men, of whom two were taken for service. The aforegoing were the regulations for the levy of men for exercises and reviews. It appears from the *Szee ma fă*, or laws of the duties of cavalry, that a square *le* made a *tsing*, or well; that four *tsing* made an *e*, or hamlet; four *e* constituted a *khew*, or hill, and four *khew* made a *tëen*, which consequently contained sixty-four *tsing*, or square *le*. A tëen should furnish four war-horses, a war-chariot, twelve oxen, three cuirassiers, and seventy-two soldiers. This was the rule observed in case of war.

The difference between these two calculations is founded on the following reason: in exercises and reviews there cannot be too many men (for the purpose of instruction); wherefore all were summoned who ate of the fruits of the earth, and were in a condition to bear arms. The old and infirm alone were exempted; the intention being by this means to exercise all families in the management of arms, and to qualify each individual to act as a soldier. Hence, the smallest states had as many as 10,000 armed men, whom they could assemble as soon as the order was issued. But since the levy and march of an army should be prompt and easy, only seventy-five men were drawn from a *tëen*, consisting of 512 families, which was only one man in six (or seven) families.

If all the *tëen* were put upon the footing of lands of the second class, in which two families were bound to furnish five men, a *tëen*, according to this computation, would have produced 1,280 men qualified to bear arms; but it furnished only seventy-five; consequently it required sixteen (rather seventeen) complete levies before every individual was included. The more men there were for exercises and reviews, the more drilled soldiers were there, and the fewer men were levied for war the less burthensome were the levies to the people. Such was the method pursued by the ancients in order to have always disciplined troops at their disposal.

In the lapse of time, it became otherwise. The literati formed a separate class, labourers another, artizans and merchants were ranged in two lower classes. The people, being thus divided into four classes, knew no longer any thing about cuirasses and arms, but of the soldiers was formed a sort of

fifth class, in addition to the others. The consequence was a diminution of the number of the military, and a still greater of soldiers skilled in the use of arms. Thus, when a war broke out, the whole of the troops were marched off, and exposed to slaughter without their being allowed any intermission. This excess of cruelty was often carried so far, that persons were sent off to war who had never been exercised. This may well be termed desertion of subjects.

The emperors of the Thang dynasty began the practice of employing only enrolled soldiers; the people and the military then formed two classes entirely distinct. The pretext for this innovation was, that it was much better to have troops bred up to service and disciplined all their lives, that they might be ready at the first occasion. It may be asserted, however, that in later times, the more the number of soldiers has augmented, the more have the unhappy consequences of these permanent armies been felt. The troops which composed them were either proud and refractory, or feeble and ill-disciplined, whence it has happened that not only has the strength of the states been deteriorated, but even their duration often curtailed.

I shall treat, in this section, therefore, of the military ordinances under the different dynasties; I shall then speak of the prince's guard, of the troops of the provinces, and particular kingdoms. Next I shall expatiate upon the exercises, war-chariots, naval forces, and the direction of the cavalry, and shall conclude with a description of the different arms. The whole in thirteen books.

Section XVII.—*On Penalties and Punishments.*

Ch'hing hëen, who flourished under the Hans, recommended strongly that in passing judgments we should lean to the side of lenity, and that whatever object we may have in view, no persons should ever be condemned to severe punishments. This sentiment of Ch'hing hëen was provoked by the excessive severity of the laws of the preceding dynasty of the Thsins, which had been considerably mollified by the founder of the Han family, but were almost revived under the reigns of the emperors Woo te and Seuen te, by the ministers Chang and Chao, who carried chastisement to its extreme verge, and found a pleasure in sentencing to death.

I have always observed with pain that punishments, such as slitting the nose, cutting off the ears, mutilating and marking the face, which appear rather the result of the tyranny of a Ch'he yew, should nevertheless have been employed in the reigns of Yaou and Shun. The arrest of the persons of all the relations of a criminal, and involving them in the penalty of death, has likewise appeared to me a piece of cruelty worthy of the Thsins, and which ought not to have been practised under the Hans and Weïs. I have been surprised to find that wise and virtuous princes were incapable of restraining themselves from following these unjust and tyrannical laws; and I am wholly of the opinion of Ch'hing hëen. The emperor Wan te of the Hans abolished the penalty of mutilation, and substituted that of the whip and of being shaven. The latter was too slight to act as a corrective of offenders; but the whip often produced the death of the criminal, which was too severe. In consequence, this punishment was also suppressed. Subsequently, the penalty was restricted to mere shaving. Persons convicted of an offence less than capital, were shaved and chained to labour at the public works: higher offences were punished with death. Cruel and severe judges, however, failed not to incline towards the heavier penalties; so that, under this dynasty (the Han), the number of per-

sons condemned to death became very considerable. Under the succeeding dynasties of Tsin and Wei, it was wished to obviate this abuse; but instead of adopting the punishment of the whip, diminishing the number of strokes, in order to prevent its producing death, the penalty of mutilation was revived, with a view of saving life. But the desired object could not be attained, and the practice of shaving and condemning to forced labour was again resorted to, as the only mode of punishment which could effect it. Judges never wanted pretexts for condemning to this penalty those whom they wished should avoid capital punishment. Instances were then seen of persons, who, after dangerously wounding or mutilating their enemies, got quit by the loss of their hair; and others who did not deserve death, condemned to that penalty by iniquitous judges. They went so far as to put to death the whole family of a criminal: a greater inequality in the administration of justice was never known. The dynasties of Swuy and Thang, at length, instituted the *five punishments*, namely, the whip, the bamboo, banishment, exile, and death. These five penalties were a returning to the five species of punishment in force under the ancient emperor Shun; but a holy king would not have been willing to employ them. As to those who desired to get themselves a name for clemency, and who displayed towards criminals an indulgence prejudicial to the general good,—so far as not to suffer murderers to die, and not to chastise those who had wounded others,—the result of such a system was that innocent persons, who were the victims of anger or hatred, could not get justice done them. On the other hand, those who trifle with law, and seek to enrich themselves without fear, follow not the example of the ancients, who applied themselves to the improvement of penal laws, and to extend good doctrines.

The object of the seventeenth section is, therefore, the investigation of pains and penalties. I shall begin with corporal punishments, then pass to those of exile and banishment, then treat of the mode of prosecution, and of the redemption of penalties, and shall conclude with pardons and amnesties. This section will contain twelve books.

Section XVIII.—*On the Classical Books and Literature in general.*

The burning of the books ordained by the emperor She hwang te, of the Thsin dynasty, who preserved only works on medicine, divination, and agriculture, has excited the lasting regret of the friends of letters. In examining the matter, however, by means of the books we still have, we are in possession of the Book of Changes (the *Yth king*), and the *Ch'hu thsew*, complete. In the *She king*, or Book of Verses, six sections are wanting: it is said that they contained songs which were sung with the accompaniment of instruments called *sǎng*, and that these songs were originally airs without words. If this be correct, we have in fact lost none of the Book of Verses. The rites never formed a particular book; we know them only by tradition, and they were collected into one by the literati of the dynasty of Han. With respect to the seventeen chapters of the *E le* and the six tëen or rules, they appeared last of all, and the only book lost is that containing the office of winter; but what remains of the seventeen chapters is such a mixture of good and bad, that the loss of this single book cannot be regarded as making an important chasm in the classical books. The only real loss is that of the forty-six chapters of the *Shoo king*, relating to the history of Shun and of the dynasties of Hea, Shang, and Chew. Thus of all the works which were burnt by the orders of the Thsins, it may be affirmed that these forty-six chapters constitute the only important loss. As to the books of medicine, divination, and agriculture,

which were excepted from the general proscription, it is remarkable that not a single one of them has been preserved till the present period. It is thus evident, that the works of wise and holy men are destined to exist for ever, whilst those books which treat of matters of inferior interest and of superstition perish, in spite of the care taken to preserve them. The loss of the one and the preservation of the others, depend not, therefore, upon the love or the hatred of kings, whose reign is but limited.

The historians of the Hans, the Swuys, the Thangs, and the Sungs have written the history of the civilization and literature of their ages; but on comparing the history of the times of the Hans with that of the Swuys, we find that six or seven out of the ten parts of the books of the former had been already lost under the latter. It appears to have been the same with respect to the books mentioned in the history of the Swuys and Thangs. These losses cannot certainly be attributed to a disaster like the burning under the Thsins; ought we not rather, with Ch'hang le kung, to seek the cause of the ruin and extinction of these books in the fact that every work which is easily made does not travel far. Few books, in fact, are transmitted to posterity; there are fewer persons who know how to preserve them, and still fewer who are willing to study them. Under the Sungs, in the years *kwang yew* (from 1049 to 1053), the emperor commanded the famous scholar Wang yaou chin, to draw up a catalogue of all the good works extant, and to mark the titles of those which existed in the Imperial Library. It was then found that there was already wanting a great number of works relating to history and to the explanation of the ancient classical books. Of many of these works we know nothing more than the name. In these latter times, Dr. Chaou tĥ chaou, surnamed Kung woo, has published a history of literature, and the learned Ch'hin che ch'hay, surnamed Chin sun, has published another bibliography, under the title of "Explanation and Titles of Books." These two authors have made observations chiefly on works which they had in their own private libraries. For my part, I shall commence by giving the titles of all the books mentioned in the history of the four dynasties referred to above. With respect to those which have been preserved to the present time, I shall give extracts from the opinions passed on them by different bibliographers. Besides this, I have collected from historians and other authors whatever can possess any interest upon the subject, either in ascertaining the name and date of the author, or in affording the means of judging of the authenticity or the incorrectness of the copies which have been handed down to us; or in discovering the nature, the excellence, or mediocrity of the works; so that the reader may be like a man who, entering a rich palace, is desirous of seeing and thoroughly knowing all its valuables; and if he find some of the books mentioned, he may immediately be aware of the contents, without the trouble of reading them from beginning to end; or if he have them not in his possession, he may at least, from what I state, know in the aggregate what such a work is which may be referred to, which is always a part of learning. Thus, my researches respecting books will contain seventeen chapters on the *king*, or classical books; eighteen on historical works; twenty-two on the philosophers; and twenty on literary collections: in all seventy-seven chapters.

Section XIX.—*Genealogical History of the Emperors.*

The great historiographer, Szee ma thĝen, says that philosophers attend, in history, only to the foundations of things, and that romancers amuse themselves with words: neither applying themselves to investigate the beginning and

the end of history. By these expressions, the great historiographer blames the literati of his own time who busied themselves a great deal with futile reasonings, and neglected to investigate the series of the different dynasties. This author, accordingly, established the succession of the first three imperial families, and gave their complete genealogy, beginning with Hwang te. But as the history of the five emperors (who succeeded Hwang te) falls in a very remote period, and as Szee ma thsĕen was determined to give a continuous history of their succession, many contradictions occur in his genealogical tables, which have brought upon him the criticism of the celebrated Geu Yang, who censures him for being unwilling to be ignorant of anything, and for suffering himself to be carried away by a mania of research too far extended. Yet the succession and genealogy of the first three races, and of those which succeeded them, down to our time, are clearly contained in history. Beginners know the whole succession, which they are taught so well, that they can reckon it on their fingers. As to the duration of each reign, the separation and removal of the different branches of the same family, our most skilful literati, for the most part, know not what to answer, if unexpected questions are put to them on these points. The reason is, that we have no books on succession in general. I have, therefore, endeavoured, in this section, by following the plan left us by Wang po thang, and which is likewise adopted in the abridgment of the History of the Five Families, to remedy this defect. I begin by giving the names of the families of the emperors and kings, and the places from whence they deduced their origin; I then state the length of their reigns, the changes in the honorific titles of the years of each reign, which comprehends the beginning and the end of each dynasty. Then I proceed to the genealogy of the empresses, queens, princes, and princesses, sons and daughters of the emperor, and their families. I then add the august ceremonies, the creations and coronations which have occurred under the different dynasties. Such are the contents of my nineteenth section, which is comprised in ten books.

Section XX.—*Institution and Creation of Feudal Principalities.*

The origin of the institution of fiefs is not known. The meeting held by the Emperor Yaou, on the Thoo shan mountain, has been considered to have been convened by the chief of all the principalities. At the period when Ch'hing thang (founder of the Shang dynasty) was placed by fate upon the throne, there were computed to be 3,000 individual principalities. The Chow dynasty distinguished five species of fiefs, forming, in the whole, 1,773 principalities; but in the period described in the chronicles called *Ch'hun thew* (about the sixth century before Christ), history discovers to us no more than 165, and even in that number were comprised the barbarians, who bordered on China on all sides. From this we find that in proportion as we go back into antiquity, the number of feudal principalities becomes greater, and that it diminishes as we approach the present time. It is natural to suppose that the more numerous the states were, the more restricted was their rule, and that the fewer they were, the greater was their extent. Nevertheless, in examining history we find that it was not so. Let us take, for example, those of the Yns and the Chows. History relates, that from Sĭĕ, the first ancestor of the family of Yn, down to Ch'hing thang, who became monarch of all China, the residence was changed eight times. From Shang, the princes of this family transported themselves to Te shĭh; from whence they returned soon after to Shang, and from Shang they subsequently went to Po. There were likewise many changes of residence in the state of the Chows, from Khe, the founder

of that family, to Wăn-wang, whose son became master of all China. The Chows dwelt first at Thay, then at Pin, then at Khe, and lastly at Fung. The kingdom of Shang, however, was no more than seventy *le* in extent, and that of Chow did not exceed a hundred; but it appears, from the distances at which the different places where they fixed their abode, at various periods, are far from each other, that their states were of much greater extent than seventy or one hundred *le*. We find also that Thai pĭh founded the kingdom of Oo, that Yu yĭh established that of Thsoo, that Khe tszee formed the kingdom of Chao sëen (in Corea). These three princes, in the outset, sought rather to exile themselves from their country, by retiring to the deserted territory at the extremities of the empire, than to form states, which became so only under their descendants, who transmitted them to their posterity.

I am therefore inclined to think, that although, in ancient times, some princes received from the emperor a certain portion of territory, it was entrusted to them only because, by reason of their justice and virtue, they were capable of directing the people and of ameliorating their moral condition: in this manner it was that they attracted subjects, who remained to their descendants, fixed in the same territory. If any great calamity happened, these princes were obliged to change their residence; but their people, being attached to them from affection, could not bear to leave them; whence it fell out, that as soon as they had fixed their abode in any spot, it became inhabited and cultivated. The fact is, that anciently the emperors and kings never looked upon the empire as their property, any more than the vassal princes regarded their fiefs as a patrimony. The emperors and the inferiors had the same end in view, namely, justice and impartiality. In succeeding ages, this was no longer the case; it was necessary to divide the country and fix the limits of the states, and they went so far as to dispute with each other about the possession of towns and fields, each desiring to have his portion separate. When the Thsins had extinguished the six kingdoms, they became masters of the whole empire, which they distributed into principalities (*kiun*) and cities (*hëen*). Then the emperor considered each foot of ground and each individual as his property; but scarcely had he transmitted the empire, at his death, to his son, when Lew and Heang, with all the brave men of the time, set about partitioning the succession, and made it into several kingdoms. Lew, who was the founder of the Han dynasty, after defeating Heang, having become, by the death of the latter, the strongest, destroyed all the other kings and princes, as well those who had attained the rank by their own exploits as those who had been created by Heang. He then partitioned certain territories in order to establish the principalities of Han, Phang, Ying, Loo, Ch'hang, and Oo. From that period, it was requisite, in order to obtain fiefs, to have rendered eminent services to the state; but some years after, nine of the newly created princes having revolted, most of them were put to death, and the greater part of the fiefs given to the members of the imperial family were abolished. All the principalities were then made into kingdoms, in favour of the princes nearest related to the throne, and those states which were thought too large, such as those of Oo, Thse, Thsoo, and Hwai nan, were curtailed and distributed amongst several. From that period, no king was created who was not of the imperial family of the Hans. Under the followiug reign, Kea-ne and Chaou thsoo, with their partisans, began to give umbrage by their great power. They alleged that, agreeably to arrangements formerly made, the near relations of the emperor ought not to have territorial possessions, whilst the most remote were in a condition to press the emperor, and that this state of things

could not fail to endanger the succession to the throne. A part of the fiefs were then divided, and others were curtailed. Against those who shewed a disposition to resist by force, war was made, and their estates were taken from them and given to others: thus were formed seventeen different kingdoms.

It was therefore under the Hans that the practise began of creating fiefs in favour of those who had rendered services to the founder of the dynasty, and those which had been established by chiefs who had been his rivals were annihilated. Subsequently, all the chiefs of families other than the reigning family were destroyed, and their estates were given to those of the imperial family. In the sequel, the most remote princes were destroyed, and then fiefs were granted only to the sons and grandsons of the emperors; for in proportion as the government became more strict, suspicions and precautions augmented.

When Ch'hing thang submitted to the empire, the Shangs had only eleven wars to make, and the Chows extinguished only fifty kingdoms: the other princes preserved the states which they had inherited from their ancestors under the preceding dynasties; for at this time, the policy of dividing the spoils of the empire amongst partizans was not yet known. Although the founder of the dynasty of the Chows had created a great number of fiefs in favour of princes of his blood, the posterity of the two founders, Wăn wang and Woo wang, retained their states during the whole time the reigning family subsisted; and we do not find that, after the reigns of Ch'hing wang and Khang wang, there was any thought of destroying the posterity of the two founders, in order to substitute that of these two other kings, their successors.

This has always induced me to maintain that, to establish fiefs and principalities required a just and generous heart, that regarded the empire as a common good. With such a heart, wise and able princes would be selected, and the proportion of territory allotted those princes, be it great or small, would serve to support all, and to give the empire a prolonged duration. But since the creation of fiefs has resulted from private interests alone, envy in respect to the more remote, and fear with regard to the nearer relatives of the imperial family, have engendered a multitude of suspicions, which have often prevented the princes from enjoying their fiefs during a single reign. After the emperors King te and Woo te (of the Hans), the vassal princes were first interdicted from ruling over their people and appointing their own officers. They consequently became mere titulary princes, and merely received the revenues of their states: they were unable to interfere in the administration of the territory or of the troops. Thus, the Hans, though they had been witnesses of the destruction of the Thsins, thought it expedient, in order to avoid a similar fate, to revive the creation of fiefs. But when a monarch has no other principal of action than a love of glory, without at bottom the justice which animated Yaou, Shun, and the princes of the first three dynasties, it is in vain he strives to imitate them. The feudatory princes created by such a principle, would themselves be continually imitating the conduct of the princes who, towards the close of the Chow dynasty, were constantly at war to aggrandize themselves at the expense of their neighbours: so that their rule did not last long.

Politicians have ascribed the fall of the Han dynasty to the failure of support from the feudatories of the imperial blood, which should have served as walls and ramparts to it; instead of which, especially towards the close, it

found itself absolutely alone. Nevertheless, in looking attentively into history, I have found much on both sides this view of the question; for I observe that Wăn te, of the Wei dynasty, through fear and jealousy of his near relations, very far from giving them states, kept them in prison, and thereby left his successors so weak, that Szee ma, father and son, robbed them of the crown without the slightest difficulty. On the other hand, the latter having founded the dynasty of Tsin, created a vast number of principalities which they gave to their relations; and thus the imperial house having become very numerous and powerful, each person possessing the whole civil and military authority in his state, it may undoubtedly be asserted that they adopted the very reverse of the policy of the Weis whom they had overthrown, yet it was precisely from this cause that all the misfortunes of the Tsin dynasty originated; for the eight kings of the imperial family, having revolted against them, and drawn into China the five barbarous nations of the north, were the cause of the changes which they occasioned there. Moreover, the princes, who were the issue of the emperors of the Sung and Thse dynasties, although yet in their infancy, were at the head of the government of the border provinces; but they possessed nothing but the name, the administration being really in the hands of magistrates selected by the emperor. No sooner, however, did a new emperor mount the throne, than he put to death all these feudatory princes, the sons of his predecessor, in order to substitute in their place his own sons. Nevertheless, the duration of these two dynasties was very short. The emperor Woo te, founder of the Leang dynasty, had a long reign and a numerous family: intimidated by the example of the two preceding families, he gave large states to all his children and grandchildren, with a very extensive authority. These princes were of the age of manhood, and possessed warlike talents: it may, therefore, be assumed that this emperor had profited by the error of his predecessors; yet these princes abandoned their sovereign and father in the revolution of How king, who secured the person of this prince, and was the occasion of his death. From the whole tenour of history, we therefore find, on the one hand, that the dynasties of Wei, Thse, and Sung wrought their own ruin by their jealousy and want of affection towards their near relations; and on the other, that the princes of the blood, although possessors of considerable states and highly honoured by the emperors, were unable to prevent the fall of the dynasties of Tsin and Leang. The result has been that, since that period, the advantage or disadvantage of fiefs has no longer been a matter much discussed, although all the arguments on this subject are not to be treated with absolute contempt; for we find in the writings of Wang kwan, Le szee, Lŭh szee hăng, Lew tsung yuen, and others, opinions on both sides the question.

For my own part, what I here give is, in the first place, a sketch of the different fiefs which have existed since the three Hwangs (Fŭ he, Shin mung, and Hwang te) down to the period immediately antecedent to the *Ch'hun thsew:* such as the principalities of Kung kung, Fang fung, Pe, Yung, Pan kwai, and others, respecting which I have collected and abridged whatever is to be found in the historians. The history of the twelve kingdoms having been described by the great historiographer, in his *She kea*, I have recorded merely the succession of the princes and the periods of their reigns. With respect to the petty kingdoms, like those of Chu, Leu, Hew, Thăng, &c., the events of which are mentioned in the *Ch'hun thsew* and elsewhere, I have adhered to the method adopted by the great historiographer, and have related

the principal facts. My authorities for all the princes, lords, relations by the female side, and other persons of note, under the western Hans, are the two historians Ma and Pan. Not having similar guides for the eastern Hans, I have extracted from different authors whatever relates to the commencement of the principalities of that period, as well as to the succession and duration of the reigns of the princes. As it was subsequent to the Thang dynasty that the mere dignity of duke (*leĕ how*) ceased to be hereditary, and as it was since the Sungs that that of king of the imperial blood (*thsin wang*) also ceased to be so, I shall, under these two dynasties, confine myself to recording the names and surnames of those persons who were elevated to these dignities. Such is the plan of my twentieth section, comprehending eighteen books.

[*To be concluded next month.*]

PRESS OF INDIA.

The following statement, exhibiting the number of periodical publications at the several presidencies of Bengal, Fort William, and Bombay, in each year, for the years 1814, 1820, and 1830, has just been printed by order of Parliament, and affords a striking evidence of the rapid march of periodical literature in British India.

BENGAL.

European Publications.

1814.

1. Calcutta Government Gazette.

1820.

1. Calcutta Government Gazette.
2. Bengal Hurkaru.
3. India Gazette.
4. Calcutta Monthly Journal.
5. Calcutta Journal.

1830.

1. Calcutta Government Gazette.
2. Bengal Hurkaru.
3. India Gazette.
4. Calcutta Monthly Journal.
5. John Bull.
6. Bengal Almanack and Annual Directory.
7. Asiatic Observer.
8. Quarterly Oriental Review and Register; originally Oriental Magazine and Calcutta Review.
9. British Indian Military Repository.
10. Unitarian Repository and Christian Miscellany.
11. The Trifler.
12. The Oriental Mercury, and Journal of Politics and Literature.
13. Helter Skelter, or Calcutta Monthly Miscellany.

1830—*continued.*

14. The Spy.
15. The Bengal Weekly Messenger.
16. Weekly Gleaner.
17. Bengal Chronicle; originally published under the title of "The Scotsman in the East," and afterwards as the "Columbian Press and Weekly Advertiser."
18. The Indian Magazine, or Miscellany of General Literature.
19. Oriental Observer.
20. Literary Gazette.
21. The Calcutta Commercial Chronicle.
22. Calcutta Chronicle.
23. The Gospel Investigator.
24. Calcutta Gazette and Commercial Advertiser.
25. Calcutta Domestic Retail Price Current and Miscellaneous Register.
26. Bengal Herald.
27. The Kaleidoscope.
28. The Calcutta Magazine.
29. The Calcutta Annual Keepsake.
30. Calcutta Commercial Guide.
31. The Mirror of the Press.

Native Publications.

1814.—Nil.

1820.—Nil.

1830.

1. Sumachar Chundrika.
2. Sungbad Cowmuddy.

1830—*continued.*

3. Jami Jehan Noomar.
4. Shums ul Akbar.
5. Sungbad Teemur Nassuck.
6. Sumachar Durpan.
7. Oodunt Martund.
8. Bungadooth.

FORT ST. GEORGE.

European Publications.

1814.

1. Madras Courier.
2. Madras Gazette.
3. Madras Government Gazette.
4. Madras Army List.
5. Madras Almanack.

1820.

1. Madras Courier.
2. Madras Gazette.
3. Madras Government Gazette.
4. Commercial Circulator.
5. Madras Advertiser.
6. Mr. Brown's Oriental Magazine.

1820—*continued.*

7. Madras Army List.
8. Madras Almanack.

1830.

1. Madras Courier.
2. Madras Gazette.
3. Madras Courier.
4. Madras Army List.
5. Madras Almanack.
6. Commercial Circulator.*
7. Madras Advertiser.*
8. Mr. Brown's Oriental Magazine.*

Native Publications.

None.

BOMBAY.

European Publications.

1814.

1. Bombay Gazette.
2. Bombay Courier.
3. Bombay Army List.
4. Bombay Calendar.

1820.

1. Bombay Gazette.
2. Bombay Courier.
3. Bombay Army List.
4. Bombay Calendar.

1830.

1. Bombay Gazette.
2. Bombay Courier.
3. The Chronicle.
4. The Iris.
5. Commercial Advertiser.
6. Bombay Registry and Directory.
7. Oriental Christian Spectator.
8. Sporting Magazine.
9. Bombay Calendar.
10. The Indian Calendar.
11. Bombay Army List.
12. Benton's Price Current.

Native Publications.

1814.—None.

1820.

1. Monthly Magazine, by Mulvee Feroz bin Mulvee Kaos.
2. Guzerattee Newspaper, by Furdoonjee Muzbanjee.

1830.

1. Na Summachar.
2. Bombay Native Hurkara, or Persian Huckba.
3. Mambeyka Hurkara, by Mahomed Ghasoordeen.
4. Price Current, in the Guzerattee language.

* The publication of these beyond 1820 not officially ascertainable, nor their extinction since that period.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

ON THE PAYMENT OF THE BENGAL ARMY.

To the Editor.

Sir: In the present state of the pecuniary prospects of the Bengal army, I trust you will permit me to bring to your attention a grievance which long existed previously to the agitation of the half-batta question; a grievance which, though often complained of, was never remedied, and which certainly needed not the last catastrophe to add to the distresses of the Indian army, already shorn of part of its appointments, through an extraordinary system of disbursement: I mean the issuing to all the troops below the station of Benares their pay in sicca, instead of sonaut rupees, as customary in the upper provinces; thereby entailing upon the officers, whose mischance it is to be enchained within these limits, a loss which before they could very ill afford, but which, now that the half-batta has been carried into effect against them, must necessarily reduce their income, whilst resident in the lower provinces, to a mere pittance, a bare subsistence only.

In the first place, be it understood that there is an essential difference between the Kuldar or Calcutta sicca rupee, and the Furruckabad or sonaut rupee; the latter being considered as inferior, and requiring an additional 4 rupees 8 annas on every hundred to constitute one hundred of the former: thus 100 sicca rupees are 104. 8. sonauts; or 100 sonaut rupees are 95. 8. siccas. Now, as the pay of the Company's forces in the East is fixed according to their tables in *sonaut* rupees, that rule ought, in every practicable case, to be adhered to, as a violation of it causes serious inconvenience to their military, who, if paid in sicca rupees, are exposed to a deduction of four rupees eight annas on every hundred sonaut rupees disbursed to them, as the accompanying statement tends to prove.

	In Sonaut Rs.	In Sicca Rs.	Loss. Rs. As.
The pay, *per mensem*, of a Colonel, is	1,280 0	1,222 6	57 10
Lieutenant Colonel...	1,020 0	974 2	45 14
Major	780 0	744 15	35 1
Captain.....	411 0	392 8	18 8
Lieutenant	254 0	242 10	11 6
Ensign.....	200 0	191 0	9 0

Without any equivalent or advantage to be derived from this arrangement, it being foolish to imagine that they can benefit by such a change, as to remittances, when they have hardly wherewithal to live in comfort; and with regard to their personal expenditure, they are obliged to defray all demands on their finances at precisely the same rate, whether paid in siccas or sonauts; each domestic of their establishment receiving individually so many rupees a month, without restriction as to the kind to be employed; it being always an invariable custom, that the rupee in *present* circulation is to form the criterion by which the payment of these wages is to be regulated, and the *same* being also in the eyes of the bunyah, or native shopkeeper, of only sixteen annas value under whatsoever appellation it may be denominated. This admitted as a fact, it stands to reason that, gaining nothing by such an alteration, but incurring, on the contrary, a heavy loss in proportion to their receipts by this tax imposed upon them, the officers would much rather prefer having their allowances issued to them in that description of rupee which would give most,

than be compelled to put up with that conferring least. Another most extraordinary thing connected with this subject is, that the places now chosen as the half-batta stations, Calcutta (including Dum Dum), Barrackpore, Berhampore, and Dinapore, are amongst the very stations *below* Benares where the evil here alluded to exists; so that whilst those regiments which have had the good fortune to be appointed to the cantonment above it, are *free from all deductions* whatsoever, those unlucky corps which have been doomed to three years' miserable sojourn at either of these hated spots, have to struggle with, not only one, but the *two together*, as *videlicet:*

Pay at the Stations above Benares. Full-batta and Sonaut Rupees, with no deductions.		At those below it (as Half-batta Stations) Half-batta and Sicca Rupees, being both deductions.					
			Sonaut Rupees.			Rs.	As. P.
Colonel	1,280 0		1,280	0	0	1,222	6 5
Lieut. Colonel	1,020 0		820	0	0	783	1 7
Major	780 0		635	0	0	606	6 10
Captain	411 0		371	0	0	354	5 0
Lieutenant	254 0		224	0	0	213	14 9
Ensign	200 0		180	0	0	171	14 5

Thus subjecting a battalion, in the last predicament, to a total monthly loss in the various grades of rank as undermentioned. A colonel (in round numbers), nearly 58 rupees (a small curtailment, when arrayed beside the rest; colonels, regimental, being entitled to full batta at any station, and this relating merely to the difference between siccas and sonauts); a lieutenant colonel, 237; a major, 173; a captain, 57; a lieutenant, 40; and an ensign 28.

This, however, does in no wise affect the cavalry, but merely the artillery and infantry, as the former have no stations *below* Benares, the lowest in their line being Sultanpore (Benares), a few miles only *above* that city; consequently they come neither under the operation of half-batta, nor are liable to the grievance which forms the subject of this letter.

A transmission, therefore, to the lower provinces from the upper, is regarded as a punishment, and is always felt as such, bearing in its train severe privation, long embarrassment, and sometimes ruin; whilst those corps distributed above Benares continue in the full enjoyment of their just allowances, and exert their utmost interest to remain so. The hardship and injustice of such a system on the part of those at the head of supreme affairs towards their military is sufficiently apparent, and needs no comment; but I trust that the period will soon arrive when the Honourable Court of Directors will be themselves convinced of the extensive detriment which must inevitably ensue to that important branch of the public service, should they still withhold an *urgent* reparation. They will then, in increase of wisdom, pay their officers in the manner at first established; or at least make the difference, if there be any, in *their* favour; they will also rescind the obnoxious orders regarding the half-batta; and as, *per contrà* to the foregoing, they will at once resume their wonted popularity, make their forces more efficient, and instead of experiencing the cold apathy and ill-concealed distrust to which such paltry economy has given rise, they will receive the united thanks and blessings of their "Indian army."

February 3d, 1832. C.

THE WISDOM AND LEARNING OF EGYPT.

FOR more than two thousand years, the ancient Egyptians have enjoyed a reputation for wisdom, which has exalted them far above all the other nations of antiquity. Let us be allowed to adduce a few examples of the vast extent of their understanding and penetration.

We are told by Herodotus that, prior to the reign of Psammetichus, the Egyptians believed themselves to be the most ancient people on the earth. This prince, however, being desirous of ascertaining whether the Egyptians or the Phrygians were the first born, shut up some infants in a desert place along with some goats, and the door of their apartment being opened, some time after, the children cried out *bekos*, whereupon he concluded that the Phrygians were the prior race, for he learned, upon inquiry, that the Phrygians called bread *bekos*. After grave consideration, therefore, the Egyptians yielded the claim of superior antiquity to the Phrygians, acknowledging them to be more ancient than themselves.

The Mendesians, says the same author, entertain a great veneration for the he and she-goat, a greater for the former than for the latter. Hence they honour those who take care of these animals. They hold one particular he-goat in profound veneration, and they pay more regard to him than to the others, and when he happens to die, the whole Mendesian nome goes into mourning. The he-goat and the god Pan are both called *Mendes*, in the Egyptian language. "When I was in Egypt," he adds, "there occurred in the Mendesian nome an astonishing fact: *γυναικὶ τράγος ἐμίσγετο ἀναφανδόν*. And this took place in public!"*

At Papremis, continues the father of history, the same ceremonies are observed, and the same sacrifices offered, as in the other cities; but when the sun begins to decline, a small number of priests, armed with large cudgels, place themselves at the entrance of the sacred enclosure; others endeavour to force it; a formidable contest with the clubs ensues; priests' heads are broken, and Herodotus was of opinion that many of the wounded must die of their wounds, though, he says, the Egyptians positively denied it. These solemn battles took place in commemoration of a fact which is sufficiently remarkable. The young god of war formerly resided within the sacred precincts, along with his mother. Upon growing up, he entertained too warm a passion for her;† the goddess's attendants drove him out; he returned with a party of men he had picked up; the skirmish recommenced;

* The same horrors are related by Plutarch: *ὁ Μενδήσιος ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ τράγος, λέγεται πολλαῖς καὶ καλαῖς συνιεργνύμενος γυναιξὶν ὐκ εἶναι μίγνυσθαι πρόθυμος, ἀλλα πρὸς τὰς ἄιγας ἐπτόηται μᾶλλον.* Plut. *in Gryllo*, p. 989. And also by Pindar:

Μίνδη τα παρὰ, κρημνὸν θαλλάσσης
Νίλου κέρας, Αἰγίβατοι
Ὅθι τράγα γυναιξὶ μίσγονται.

Pindar. ap. Strabo, lib. xvii, p. 802.

† The best commentators put a more decent construction upon this text, and consider that his visit to his mother was perfectly innocent.

the attendants were worsted, and the prince entered his mother's apartment.

Whosoever killed intentionally a sacred animal was punished with death; if the act was unintentional, the priests fixed a fine. But the murder, whether unintentional or voluntary, of an ibis or a hawk, entailed inevitably the penalty of death.

The 66th chapter of the second book of Herodotus contains some most pathetic details respecting the natural history of cats, which, in spite of all the great care of the Egyptians, often threw themselves publicly into the fire, which caused grievous lamentations throughout the whole country. When a cat happened to die in a house, the whole family shaved their eyebrows; but when a dog died, they shaved the head and whole body. Cats, dogs, ichneumons, shrew-mice, and hawks, were interred with the greatest solemnity: the funeral ceremonies of bears and wolves were less brilliant.

With respect to the crocodile, some worshipped it, whilst others ate it. It was the same with the hippopotamus.

They related to Herodotus a circumstance regarding the phœnix, which appeared incredible even to him. It set out, said the Egyptians, from Arabia, and came to the Temple of the Sun, bearing the dead body of its parent, enclosed in myrrh, and buried it in the temple. It was done in this way: the bird made a ball of myrrh in the form of an egg, of a weight which it thought itself capable of carrying, which it proved by raising the egg; into this mass of myrrh it introduced the dead bird, and stopped up the aperture with myrrh: the egg was then of the same weight as when the mass was solid. When it was closed up, the phœnix carried the ball into Egypt to the Temple of the Sun.

When women of quality died, they were not transferred immediately to the embalmers any more than such as were beautiful (who were held in great esteem), but were kept till three or four days after their death. This precaution was taken *ἵνα μή σφι οἱ ταριχευταὶ μισγωνται τῇσι γυναιξί*. It was stated that *λαμφθῆναι τινά φασι μισγόμενον νεκρῷ πρόσφατῳ γυναικός· κατειπεῖν δὲ τὸν ὁμότεχνον*.

The remedy against blindness, suggested by the oracle of Butos, and employed successfully by king Pheron, is calculated to afford a high idea of the wisdom of the Egyptians, of their physical science, of the chastity of their women, and of the moderation of their princes. The Nile having overflowed in the time of this king to the height of eighteen cubits, and inundated all the level country, a furious wind arose, which violently agitated the waters. Pheron, thereupon, with frantic temerity, seized a dart and hurled it into the midst of the tumultuous waves: immediately after, his eyes were struck with a sudden disease, and he became blind. He remained for ten years in this condition. In the eleventh year, a reply was brought him from the oracle of Butos, which announced to him that the time prescribed for his chastisement had expired, and that he would receive his sight by bathing his eyes *γυναικὸς οὔρῳ ὅτις παρὰ τὸν ἑωυτῆς ἄνδρα μοῦνον πεφοίτηκε, ἄλλων ἀνδρῶν ἰοῦσα ἄπειρος*. Pheron, in the first instance, tried that of his own wife; but seeing no better than before, he had recourse to other women,

and having at length recovered his sight, he collected, in a city called Erythrebolos, all the ladies upon whom this delicate experiment had been tried (except her who had stood the test), and having caused them to be burnt along with the city, he married the lady who had contributed to his cure.

The manners described by this ancient and veracious historian, and the delicate allusions of the learned and respectable Horus Apollo, are in perfect accordance: both of them, in their respective manner and according to their respective ages, exhibit the Egyptians as a nation profoundly ignorant, addicted to the most detestable vices, the upper and the lower classes of the people equally corrupt, superstitious beyond all bounds—in short, as fully deserving the portrait, which the caustic Juvenal has drawn of them.

King Rhampsinitos had been tricked and robbed by the son of his architect. As all attempts to discover the criminal had failed, through the craft of the latter, the king commanded the princess, his daughter, to prostitute herself in a place of public debauchery, and to admit all lovers indiscriminately, on condition that they related to her the most wicked and dextrous acts of their lives. The thief of whom the king was in search came amongst others; but discovering before-hand the object of this stratagem, he resolved to show that he was more cunning than the king. He cut off a dead man's arm, and putting it under his cloak, went to the princess and confessed his crime. The princess, endeavouring to seize him, got hold of the dead arm, and the robber escaped by this novel specimen of dexterity. The king, being thus reduced to his wit's ends, determined to proclaim by a herald the most magnificent rewards to the thief if he appeared. He came. The king, struck with admiration, gave him his daughter in marriage, as a man who was more cunning than all other Egyptians, who were more cunning than all the rest of the human race, of which we shall presently see a proof.

The same king, Rhampsinitos, distinguished himself greatly on another occasion. He descended to hell in his life-time, played there a game of hazard with Ceres, won it, brought away a gold hand-basin, which she gave him, and returned and re-occupied his throne. To commemorate this adventure, a festival was celebrated, in which a priest has his eyes bandaged, and is then left by himself. Two wolves came regularly to conduct to the temple of Ceres, a distance of twenty stadia, and very courteously conveyed him back again.

To this good king succeeded Cheops, who, in a pressing emergency, had recourse, like his predecessor, to the charms of his own daughter. His finances were in an embarrassed condition, yet he was intent upon building vast edifices. He, accordingly, directed the princess to take up her abode in a brothel, and to extract from her votaries a certain sum of money. She fulfilled this duty with a vast deal of grace, and required from each of her lovers, in addition to the money, a stone: the result was, that she not only amassed money sufficient to supply her father's exhausted exchequer, but stones enough to enable him to construct a small pyramid in honour of his

daughter. It is that which is placed in the midst of the three, in front of the great one.

The good king, Mykerinos, had only twenty concubines, whose statues in wood, according to the statement of the priests of Saïs, existed in the time of Herodotus. This prince, in respect to his daughter, was the counterpart of the young god of war; for there must be a little of every thing on the sacred banks of the Nile. The princess strangled herself through grief, and was buried in a wooden cow. The queen cut off the hands of the women who had given her up to the violence of her father. Sometime after, the oracle of Butos intimated to this excellent king, that he had only six years to live. He was exceedingly wroth at this, uttered some reproaches against the gods, and asked why his father and grandfather, villainous as they were, had been suffered to live so long, while such a very pious person (*ἐυσεβὴς*) as himself was to depart so expeditiously. The oracle replied that it was precisely for that reason that his life was to be curtailed; that Egypt had been fated to be tormented for 150 years; that his predecessors had faithfully fulfilled this honourable duty, but that he had neglected it. What did Mykerinos do? He collected together all the lamps, torches, flambeaux, and lanterns in the kingdom; lighted them every night, drank and played night and day, galloped over hill and dale, and tried to cheat the oracle by thus making six years into twelve, the night being turned into day.

And this is ancient Egypt, according to Herodotus! The little good he says of it, here and there, is no compensation whatsoever for these enormities. But are we to credit them? To this it must be answered, that there is a distinction to be drawn. We are bound to believe what the historian relates from his own observation, what is confirmed by annual festivals and ceremonies, and what agrees with other testimony. If we are entitled to reject what is impossible and to doubt what is absurd, we must remember, at the same time, that the Greek historian procured his information from the priests, who either believed what they told him, or did not believe it. If they believed it, what becomes of their boasted wisdom? If they did not, what could have been the level of the intellectual capacity of the people whom they could abuse with all this trash? Where such things are related to a traveller by persons of rank and consideration, it must afford us a despicable opinion of the country, especially if these degrading features are not redeemed by the report of splendid actions, great exploits, and indisputable records of useful institutions and honourable progress in letters. Where are the philosophers, the poets, the orators, the historians of ancient Egypt? As to heroes, we learn from Herodotus that they were not much in vogue there: *νομίζουσι δ'ὲν Αἰγύπτῳ οὐδ' ἥρωας εἶναι.* If Homer, Orpheus, Hesiod, Herodotus, and the personages of whom they speak, still live, why has that learned Egypt, "which engraved a lesson upon every stone," been able to do no more than preserve some few doubtful names of kings, quibbles, baboons, and obscene monsters. In the monuments of the country, the hand of the slave is seen every where; mind nowhere: all is mummy!

Look then at the celebrated work of Horus Apollo,—at the specimens of puerility, of falsehood, of drunkenness and vice which obtrude upon us in every page of a work which M. Champollion calls "the best interpreter of the monuments of ancient Egypt."

Consider that most of the classical authors who have spoken of Egyptian literature had no personal acquaintance with it, and copied instead of examining it; that Plutarch, for example, is renowned for blunders in philology which a schoolboy would blush at in our days; that those authors, however great their genius in other respects, were almost entirely destitute of critical skill, and were invariably inclined to the obscure and the marvellous.

Think of his passage in Horus Apollo, who says that the Egyptians drew an ass's head to denote a man who had never quitted his native country or travelled, because he was consequently unacquainted with history, and with the customs of other nations. As the Egyptians themselves never travelled out of their own country, the ass's head, therefore, fitted them all. Herodotus himself, who is so fond of calling the Egyptians the wisest of mankind, at the same time attributes to the *lares* the small portion of knowledge which had yet penetrated among them!

Read the Ægyptian Pantheon of M. Champollion and the *Bulletin Universel** on the civilization of the human race after the Egyptians; on the mission of Osiris and Isis; on the books more ancient than mankind, and the men themselves, at the same time emanations from the Creator and brothers of swine; on the Egyptian deities with Greek names; the Hermes No. I. and No. II.; the head of an ibis which was possessed of and taught all the arts and sciences, and composed, without assistance, the Egyptian Encyclopædia, besides forty-two volumes in folio, and, to top the climax, ruled the lower portion of the world, namely, "the tail" (*pesit*).

After these reflections, one is not surprised at the opinion so justly expressed by the late Dr. Young respecting the Egyptians and such of their written records as still remain: "I must acknowledge that my respect for the good sense and accomplishments of my Egyptian allies by no means became more profound as our acquaintance became more intimate: on the contrary, all that Juvenal, in a moment, as might have been supposed, of discontent, had held up to ridicule—their superstition and depravity—became, as it were, displayed before my eyes, as the details of their mythology became more intelligible."

* Partie Historique, 1824, vii. Sept. p. 171.

ON THE POLYNESIAN DIALECTS.

By George Bennett, Esq., F.L.S., M.R.C.S., &c.

The Polynesian languages are, with but few exceptions, soft and harmonious, and figurative in their construction. Blair observes,* that "all languages are most figurative in the early state;" and that, in the beginnings of society, "language is then most barren; the stock of proper names which have been invented for things is small, and at the same time imagination exerts great influence over the conceptions of men, and their method of uttering them; so that, both from necessity and from choice, their speech will at that period abound in tropes. For the savage tribes of men are always much given to wonder and astonishment. Every new object surprises, terrifies, and makes a strong impression on their mind; they are governed by imagination and passion more than by reason, and of course their speech must be deeply tinctured by their genius. In fact we find that this is the character of the American and the Indian languages; bold, picturesque, and metaphorical; full of strong allusions to sensible qualities, and to such objects as struck them most in their wild and solitary life. An Indian chief makes an harangue to his tribe in a style full of stronger metaphors than an European would use in an epic poem."

The languages of New Zealand, the Society and the Sandwich Islands, are radically the same; they are well adapted for colloquial purposes, nor are they less calculated for the harangues occasionally made by the chiefs, which, combined with their metaphorical expressions, produce an impressive effect on their auditors. The following example will illustrate the style among the Tahitian chiefs. After a missionary sermon, in which the people had been exhorted to contribute as formerly towards the Missionary Society, Otoore (a chief of secondary rank, but an intelligent and eloquent man) stood up, and thus replied to some remarks which he considered bore hard upon the people: "You are aware, my friends, that the *oi* tree† has its winter and its summer; at one season we behold it clad in its leaves and fruits, inviting the stranger to come under its shade, and to refresh himself; at another time, its branches are despoiled of their verdure and their fruits, and appear as the barren rock: thus it is with us; we have our season of plenty and our season of want; the season of plenty you have witnessed, and now you behold the season of want. Do not, however, despair, for although winter‡ follows summer, summer also follows winter." Another remark by the same chief was as follows: "You know the coco-nut tree, which grows on the sea-shore; it has fibrous roots, which being united hold it firm; they are its supports; the waves dash against it from season to season, one wave receding to give place to another; yet the tree stands firm: thus let it be with you, missionaries; be united like the fibrous roots of the coco-nut tree, and one will strengthen the other; whilst we beat at your roots, stand immoveable (as you were accustomed to do when we opposed your religion): the storm will end in a calm, and the tree remain standing."

The language of the Fidgi Group is very soft, and is considered, among the Polynesian, as Italian is among the European languages. We find the *s* prevail in the Fidgian; the *gn* and *f* in the Tonga; the *th* and *sh* in the Rótuma; the *ack* in the language of the New Hebrides Group. The Tongatabu chiefs regard a knowledge of the Fidgian language as an accomplishment, and there is

* Lectures on Rhetoric, 8vo. pp. 177, 178.

† *Spondias dulcis*; a tree indigenous to Tahiti, and one of the very few trees that are deciduous in that island.

‡ Literally, *tau*, 'season.'

much intercourse between the islands. From the frequent visits of the natives of Tongatabu to the Fidgis, the language of the latter will, no doubt, in some degree become corrupted by the introduction of several Tonga words. It will not be improbable, that on a close inquiry being made, other words will be found used at the Leeward Group of the Fidgis (where the Tonga natives have but little, if any, intercourse), instead of those now used at the Weather Group of the Fidgi Islands.

The Tahitian alphabet has been thus formed;

A, as in *mar*.
B,* as in English.
D, as in English.
E, as in the English *a* soft.
F, as in English.
H, as *hay* aspirate.
I, as in the French language.
M, as in *mo*.
N, as in *nu*.
O, as in English.
P, as in English.
R, as in *ro*.
T, as in English.
U, as *eu*.
V, as in English.
W,† as in *war*.

Specimens of the pronunciation of every Letter in the Alphabet, exemplified by Tahitian Words.

A, *marama*, moon.
B, *tubu*, to grow.
D, *duna*, a species of eel.
E, *mea*, thing.
F, *fara*, pine apple.
H, *haëri*, to go.
I, *ioa*, name.
M, *moo*, a lizard.
N, *fenua*, land.
O, *tao*, a spear.
P, *paku*, a drum.
R, *rero*, the brain.
T, *tubu*, to grow.
U, *upo*, the head.
V, *vai*, water.
W, *owai*, name of a tree; the bark of which is fragrant, and used by the natives for scenting their oil.

The *ae* in the Tahitian language is pronounced as the English *ai*; the *ai* as the English *i*.

Formerly, among the Society Islands, the names of things were often liable to change: the following instances will show the causes of such changes.

Fetu, 'a star,' was changed to *fetia*, on account of the former word having the termination *tu* similar to the name of the king, which was Pomari or Tu; the change taking place when the resemblance was observed. Again, *marama*, 'the moon,' was changed to *awae*, in consequence of a chief's daughter (allied to the royal family) having been named Marama. *Ra*, 'the sun,' was changed to *mahana*, in consequence of a chief having been named Hotu ra. If a chief dies in great pain, some one of the family would be named Mai, ma, mae, signifying 'painful disease' (*mae*, 'disease;' *ma*, *mae*, 'painful'); and if there was a word applied to anything, having a termination similar to that name, it would be immediately altered. Numerous other instances might be adduced, but these will suffice to show how and wherefore these changes take place.

The laws were formerly so strict on this subject, that the attendants of the king or chiefs could kill those who used any of the words that had been forbidden or changed; but since they have adopted Christianity, the old words have been principally resumed, and are not now liable to change; but the number of words (arising from the former changes) applied to the same object, renders the language difficult to strangers.

* The Tahitians have some difficulty in pronouncing the *b*; they pronounce it usually as *p*.
† The *w* is seldom used; the *v* being usually substituted.

The numerals in the Tahitian, Tonga, Fidgian, and New Zealand languages, are as follows:

	Tahitian.	Tonga.	Fidgian.	New Zealand.
one,	*taki,*	*taha,*	*dua,*	*tahi.*
two,	*rua,*	*ua,*	*lua,*	*rua.*
three,	*toru,*	*tolu,*	*tolu,*	*toru.*
four,	*fa,*	*fa,*	*fa,*	*fa.*
five,	*rima,*	*lima,*	*lima,*	*rima.*
six,	*ono,*	*ono,*	*ono,*	*ono.*
seven,	*hitu,*	*fitu,*	*fitu,*	*hitu.*
eight,	*vau,*	*valu,*	*valu,*	*varu.*
nine,	*iva,*	*hiva,*	*diva,*	*iva.*
ten,	*ahuru,*	*hongofulu,*	*tini,*	*tekau* or *nahuru.*

In the Tahitian language, "twenty" is expressed by *rua ahuru*, or 'two tens.' In counting a number of articles, they use the word *ta,au*, signifying "a score:" in New Zealand, the score is expressed by *takau.*

Vocabulary of the Tahitian, New Zealand, Fidgian, and Tonga Languages.

English.	Tahitian.	New Zealand.	Fidgian.	Tonga.
sun,	*mahana* or *ra,*	*ra,*	*lingia,*	*la.*
moon,	*marama* or *avae,*	*marama,*	*vula,*	*mahina.*
star,	*fetia* or *fetu,*	*fetu,*	*kalo, kalo,*	*fetu.*
night,	*rui* or *po,*	*po,*	*bongi,*	*pouri.*
day,	*mahana,*	*eao,*	*lingia,*	*aho.*
morning,	*poipoi,*	*ata,*	*mataka,*	*bongi, bongi.*
light,	*eao,*	*eao,*	*lingia,*	*aho.*
noon,	*avatea,*	*avatea,*	*singialebu,*	*hoata.*
evening,	*ahiahi,*	*ahiahi,*	*kaeavi,*	*ghafi.*
come,	*haeremai,*	*haeremai,*	*lakomai,*	*hau.*
go,	*haere,*	*haere,*	*lako,*	*alu.*
man,	*taata,*	*tanaka,*	*tamata,*	*tangata.*
woman,	*vahine,*	*vahine,*	*leva,*	*fifine.*
children,	*temarii,*	*temarii,*	*ngone,*	*tamagii.*
boy,	*temava,*	*temarii, tane,*	*ngone, tanange,*	*tamagii, tangata.*
girl,	*temahine,*	*kotiro,*	*ngonealeva,*	*taahine.*
dark,	*poviri,*	*powiri,*	*bongi,*	*pouri.*
sit,	*noho,*	*noho,*	*tiko,*	*nofo.*
stand,	*tia,*	*futatika,*	*tutuke,*	*tuu.*
eat,	*amu,*	*kai,**	*kana,*	*kai.*
drink,	*inu,*	*inu,*	*unuqu,*	*inu.*
good,	*maitai,*	*karpi* or *pai,*	*vinaka,*	*lelei.*
bad,	*ino,*	*kino,*	*ta,*	*kvei.*
house,	*fare,*	*fare,*	*vale,*	*fare.*
cloth,	*aku,*	*kakahu,*	*sulu,*	*ngatu.*
water,	*pape,*	*vai,*	*vai,*	*vai.*
rain,	*eua,*	*eua,*	*uta,*	*uha.*
god,	*atua,*	*atua,*	*kalou,*	*otua.*
spirit,	*varua,*	*vairua,*	*kalou,*	*otua.*
pray,	*bure,*	*karakia,*	*solo,*	*lotu.*
laugh,	*ata,*	*kata,*	*nene,*	*kata.*
cry,	*ote,*	*tani,*	*tangi,*	*tani.*
trade,	*hoo,*	*hoko,*	*voli, voli,*	*fakatau.*

The language of the Island of Oetiroa, or Rurutu, does not differ from that of the Society Islands, excepting in a peculiar manner of pronunciation, which

* The *k* and *g* are used in the New Zealand, but not in the Tahitian alphabet.

is similar also at Raivaoae, or High Island. The following are a few words differing in a slight degree from the Tahitan:

come,	*hanamai.*	man,	*tanaka.*
drink,	*unu.*	home,	*hare.*
good,	*rea.*		

LANGUAGE OF THE ISLAND OF RÓTUMA.

The language of this island is very harmonious and pleasing, particularly when spoken by the mild soft voices of the females. I have remarked that frequently in conversation they would drop the last letter of a word; for instance, *taha*, "one," they would frequently pronounce as if written *ta*; *hake*, "four," as if written *kak*; *ulu*, "breadfruit," as if written *ul*, &c.

The numerals are as follows:

one,	*taha.*	four,	*hake.*	seven,	*hitku.*	ten,	*siahuli.*
two,	*rua.*	five,	*lima.*	eight,	*valu.*	twenty,	*huali, siahuli.*
three,	*tolu.*	six,	*ono.*	nine,	*schiver.*	a hundred,	*tarou.*

VOCABULARY.

large,	*tieu.*	small,	*mea, mea.*	coco-nut,	*niu.*
go,	*lao.*	hog,	*buaka.*	butterfly,	*pépé.*
sun,	*astia.*	moon,	*kuaildia.*	rain,	*wash.*
yes,	*ca,*	word of salutation,	*anoaia.**	star,	*hitku*
no,	*inké.*	drink,	*imo.*	eat,	*até.*
fowl,	*moa.*	bad,	*recksia.*	good,	*lelei.*
very,	*bou.*	stop,	*tuu.*	you,	*ae.*
I,	*nou.*	him,	*kata.*	cloud,	*aongia.*
wind,	*leang.*	very strong,	*maoi bou.*	blood,	*tot.*
you are stingy,	*poë, ha.*	white,	*fish.*	full,	*iho.*
man,	*ta.*	hungry,	*mash, mash.*	us,	*koua.*
woman,	*haina* or *hen.*	scissars,	*koukava.*		

parora, used as a bye-word, signifying 'in joke.'
right, true, correct, *taang.*
virgin, *haina penshoroi.* beads, *papalangi.*
knife, *shélé.*

* Similar to the *teorena* of Tahiti, or the *tedafa* of Tongatabu.

London, December 23d, 1831.

VIEWS OF RUSSIA IN THE EAST.

(PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.)

" *St. Petersburgh*, (*8th*) *20th January* 1832.

" * * * Since the termination of the war in Poland, which deranged all the plans of the Russian government, and now that the affairs of Europe assume a more pacific aspect, it is believed that the emperor is about to resume his favourite project of an expedition against the khan of Khiva, in whose states, it is said, there are several thousand Russian prisoners, who were sold there by the Kirgheez. The journey of Captain Mouravieff, who was sent to Khiva, in 1819, by General Yermaloff, first disclosed in Russia the fact of the existence of this vast number of captives, and the wretched condition of such of them as have continued faithful to the Christian religion.* This fact has excited a national feeling throughout Russia, and I am convinced that a war against Khiva, though not unattended with difficulties, would be generally applauded. It is, however, more likely, that the emperor Nicholas will be contented with merely concluding a treaty, stipulating that the khan of Khiva should liberate the Russian prisoners, and that neither he nor any of his subjects should in future purchase any from the Kirgheez. It is pretty well known, indeed, that amongst the Mahomedan princes of Asia, treaties are never of long duration; and it is therefore presumed that, if the expedition takes place, an attempt will be made to get possession of the city of Khiva, and of some other fortified places in the country, in order to obtain a military footing there: in other words, that the whole khanat will be conquered, which cannot fail to be highly advantageous to Russia, since, when once in possession of a country situated to the southward of that of the Kirgheez, it could hold in complete check that nation of banditti, a small portion only of which is at present subject to Russia or at peace with it. The possession of Khiva would, besides, be of immense importance to the trade of Russia.

" It is considered that the expedition might proceed most conveniently by way of the Caspian Sea, for it would be next to impossible for it to traverse the steppes of the Kirgheez. Vessels might be constructed for the purpose on the banks of the Kama and Volga, and they might fall down the latter river to Astrakhan, where a part of the troops might be embarked, whilst the remainder could set out from Baku, in vessels built in the maritime province of Talish, which affords excellent timber for ship-building.

" When once established in Khiva, the Russians might easily controul Samarcand, Bokhara, and the other petty states which intervene between them and Runjeet Singh, with whom they have for some time kept up an intercourse by means of Tartar agents, but principally by means of Armenians, who are much attached to Russia, because they are protected there and well treated by the government, which has, indeed, done a great deal for them since a part of ancient Armenia became a Russian province.

" The wealthy Armenians of Moscow and of Nakshivan, near Cherkask, in the country of the Don Cossacks, as well as the patriarch of Edzmiazin, keep up a direct and uninterrupted communication with the Armenians of Calcutta and other cities of India. By this channel the Russian government procures all the intelligence and information which it requires regarding that country.

" It is believed here that our government is not altogether a stranger to the late severe edicts issued by the emperor of China against the English trade at

* See *Asiat. Journ.*, vol. xix. p. 443.—Ed.

Canton. It is some time since it despatched from hence to the Chinese frontier a counsellor of state attached to the College of Foreign Affairs; a man of talent and considerable shrewdness. He was joined there by the well-known Archimandrite Yakint, or Hyacinth, who was condemned by the emperor Alexander to end his days in a convent situated on an island in the Frozen Sea, but who has been pardoned in the present reign. He is an able man, profoundly versed in the Chinese language, and perfectly acquainted with the course of affairs at Peking, where he resided for fifteen years. The ostensible object of the journey of these two personages to Kiachta is to make inquiries respecting the Mongol religion; but no one imagines here that the government feels such a deep interest in the creed of the Dalai Lama."

* * *

BRIGADIER GENERAL ALEXANDER WALKER.

The name of General Walker claims, on various accounts, a place in British Indian biography. An interesting memoir of this excellent officer, which does credit to the pen of its writer, Major Moor,* in the recently published volume of the *Annual Biography*, affords us materials for a slight outline of the general's history.

Alexander Walker was a native of Scotland, and was born about the year 1765. He was appointed to a cadetship on the Bombay establishment in the year 1780. In 1782, the native battalion, to which he was attached as ensign, formed part of the Bombay field force under the unfortunate General Mathews. Ensign Walker bore a part in various engagements and skirmishes during that active campaign, was present at the sieges and assaults of Hyder's forts on the coast of Malabar,—Rajahmundry, Onore, Cundapore, Hassan-ghurry, Mangalore, &c. In the subsequent defence of Mangalore, the 8th battalion, to which Ensign Walker belonged, highly distinguished itself, and for its valour and fidelity, obtained from the Bombay Government the title of "The Grenadier Battalion." Ensign Walker headed one of the sorties on this occasion, and was severely wounded. Before he had recovered, on the advance of Tippoo, flushed with his victory over Mathews, against the battered and crumbling walls of Mangalore, Ensign Walker joined his corps, and in the course of this remarkable siege, was again wounded. When the garrison was reduced to extremity and compelled to surrender the fort, Tippoo demanded two hostages for the due observance of the capitulation. Volunteers were accordingly invited, and Ensign Walker, who had received repeated marks of approbation from Colonel Campbell, the commander of the heroic garrison, immediately presented himself (with Lieut. Gilkennet), notwithstanding the reputation of Tippoo at that period (1783) for cruelty and perfidy. During the four months the tyrant detained the hostages, they were subjected to a variety of privations and insults, and even considered their lives in danger. The "spirited and zealous conduct" of these two officers was acknowledged and rewarded by the Bombay Government.

The peace of 1783 enabled that Government to turn its attention to commercial objects, and Ensign Walker was selected to command the military part of an expedition for the purpose of establishing a post on the north-west coast of America for the supply of furs for the China market. After exploring as far north as 62°, however, the enterprize was abandoned.

* Author of the Hindu Pantheon, &c., and an intimate friend of General Walker.

The conduct of Tippoo to our ally, the rajah of Travancore, in 1790, brought on a war with Mysore, and Lieut. Walker (who had been promoted to that rank in 1788) was with his battalion, under Colonel Hartley, in the first smart campaign, and became adjutant of the line to the field force. He was present at the battle of Tiruvannagari and the escalade of Trincalore.

In the campaign of 1791, the governor, General Abercrombie, commanded the field army, and he appointed Lieut. Walker to the adjutancy of the 10th light infantry, with which he served in the campaign of 1792, which ended in the treaty of Seringapatam.

He resigned his adjutancy to rejoin the grenadier battalion, but was soon after appointed military secretary to Colonel Dow, commanding in Malabar, and subsequently quarter-master of brigade. This staff-appointment he resigned to share with his corps in the siege of Cochin: and he was made military secretary to Colonel Petrie, the commander of the field division of the Bombay army.

He was afterwards appointed assistant to the Malabar commissioners, and when General James Stuart, the commander-in-chief of the Bombay army, came into Malabar, he appointed Brevet Captain Walker his military secretary.

In 1797, he became deputy quarter-master-general, which gave him the official rank of major; and in the following year, deputy auditor general, with succession to the auditor-general-ship on the first vacancy.

In 1799, war broke out with Tippoo; when Major Walker was appointed quarter-master-general to the Bombay army in the field. He was present at the battle of Seedaseer, the first conflict, and at the capture of Seringapatam, the last.

In 1800, the talents he had displayed, and the information he had collected and forwarded to Government connected with Malabar, part of the cessions of Mysore, recommended him to the notice of the authorities. Whilst serving as a member of the Malabar commission, Marquess Wellesley intimated to General Stuart, that from Major Walker's able communications on the subject of Malabar, he entertained so high a sense of his talents, integrity, knowledge, and general character, that he was desirous he should enter his family, satisfied "that his services might be employed with great public benefit there."

At the request of Sir Arthur Wellesley (the present Duke of Wellington), Major Walker was nominated to attend the commanding officer in Mysore and Malabar, in order to assist him in the campaign with his local information. On the completion of this service, as well as upon other occasions, he received the thanks of the Government. He also managed satisfactorily some complicated and delicate negociations with the rajah of Cochin.

The desperate condition of the fine provinces of Guzerat having attracted the attention of the Bombay Government, Major Walker, whose services had hitherto been confined to the south of India, was selected to conduct the negociations and to command the troops intended to give them weight, in order to establish our salutary influence in the west,—a scene of anarchy and wretchedness.

A description of the condition of the Guicowar states at this period may be inferred from the objects to which Major Walker's negociations were to be directed, namely, "the reconcilement of the estranged and hostile members of the ruling family, the payment of the arrears, and dismissal of the lawless soldiery; the arrangement and collection of the dilapidated and almost unproductive revenues; the reduction of the overwhelming debt of the state; the

re-organization of the nearly inoperative courts, judicial and civil, and various other points essential to the restoration to tranquillity of an unhappy country, sunk in the combined results of all these and many other co-existing abuses."

As was expected, military operations were requisite against the most violent, whose interests were opposed to tranquillity, which were conducted (to use the words of Marquess Wellesley) with "distinguished military talent." The rebels were subdued, our influence in Guzerat, on which depended the comfort and security of the ruling family, was established; and in June 1802, Major Walker was appointed political resident at the court of the Guicowar rajah.

Major Walker's arduous duties, however, may be said to have only now commenced. He had to adjust a variety of conflicting claims and peculiarly embarrassing interests on the part of the Peshwa and Sindia, which was effected partly by negociation, partly by mutual cessions, and partly by conquest. The usual effects of tranquillity and good management followed his judicious measures, and the prosperity of the country and the augmentation of the revenues were alternately a theme of admiration. In 1805, a general defensive alliance between the Guicowar and the English was negociated by Major Walker, in allusion to which, the Supreme Government requested that of Bombay to "signify to that officer its distinguished approbation of the zeal, ability, and judgment manifested by him during the whole course of the arduous negociation, which has terminated in the late important and advantageous arrangements with the Guicowar state."

Military operations were, however, still necessary, in order to subdue some of the turbulent feudatories in Kattywar, whither Major Walker received instructions to proceed in a civil and military capacity; and Kattywar was soon brought into the same orderly condition as the rest of the Guicowar's territories.

It was during his expedition into Kattywar, that Major Walker succeded in effecting an object near to his heart, namely, the abolition of female infanticide, which had prevailed immemorially amongst the Jahrejah Rajpoots of that province. So intent was he upon this object, that all the results of his forty years' labour in India, his military achievements, his civil successes, sunk to nothing in his estimation, compared with this nobler triumph. Be it remembered, too, that it was a victory gained by argument alone. "It was accomplished," he says, in a letter to the Court of Directors, July 1819, "no doubt with great difficulty, but it was so far a spontaneous act, that it was solely effected by persuasion and reason. It is under this influence alone," he adds, "that the measure (of suppressing female infanticide generally throughout the west of India) can ultimately be expected to prove successful."

In 1809, the state of his health obliged him to apply for permission to proceed to Europe, soon after he had obtained the rank of lieut.-colonel. The regret with which his departure was viewed by the people of Guzerat could not be less gratifying to his feelings than the tribute paid by the Bombay Government in a general order, dated 19th January 1809, which contains a highly flattering exposition of his services. The gentleman (Major Carnac), who succeeded him as political resident in Guzerat, says: "his name, to the hour of my quitting Guzerat, many years after that populous province had lost the benefit of his presence, was uttered by all with feelings of deep veneration for his virtues."

Immediately after his embarkation for England, Guzerat became the scene of commotions. Futteh Sing, the ruler of Cutch, invaded the province, and

this was followed by a rising of the Kattywar chiefs. Colonel Walker received letters at Point de Galle, from Lord Minto, communicating these facts, and expressing a wish that he would not leave India in this emergency. In defiance of medical advice, he suspended his return, proceeded to the scene of action, entered Kattywar at the head of a detachment, reduced some strong forts, and soon brought the Cutch government, and the petty piratical chiefs in the neighbourhood, to reason. The distinguished thanks of the Bombay Government acknowledged this important and timely service.

In 1810, Lieut. Col. Walker again obtained leave to quit India, and the Bombay Government, in its general order of 23d January, after adverting to the sentiments expressed in the order of the preceding year, added: "the Governor in Council, in announcing Lieut. Colonel Walker's ultimate return to his native country, embraces the opportunity of renewing the expression of the obligations of the Government for the important services which have already received its cordial and unqualified testimony, and which have been enhanced by the eminent and substantial benefits that this presidency has derived from his protracted residence in India." There are upwards of sixty general orders, minutes of council, extracts of consultations, &c., of a similar character, expressive of gratitude and admiration of his talents, zeal, courage, assiduity, and success.

In 1812, Colonel Walker retired from the service, and lived in domestic privacy in Scotland, till 1822, when he was appointed to the Government of St. Helena, with the rank of brigadier general. Here his active mind employed itself, though in a limited sphere, in promoting schools and libraries, improving the agriculture and horticulture of the island, by the formation of societies, the abolition of slavery, and the amelioration of the lower classes. His addresses to the different societies on the island may be found in different parts of this work, and they speak strongly in favour of his varied talents, sound judgment, and kind solicitude for the welfare of all classes.*

Whilst presiding at the council board, he was struck with apoplexy, from the effects of which he never fully recovered. In 1828, he quitted the government of St. Helena, all classes of persons on the island expressing in their addresses† the warmest respect and esteem for his character, and enumerating services rendered to their community which well deserved their encomia.

He enjoyed but a short time his second retirement to his native country. He died on the 5th March last, at Bowland, near Edinburgh, aged about 66, leaving a widow and two sons.

General Walker may justly be ranked amongst those great men whom British India has, at different periods, "raised up for herself and then given to the mother-country."

* See *ex. gr.* his address to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of St. Helena, 1826, in *Asiat. Journ.*, vol. xxii. p. 455.

† See *Asiat. Journ.*, vol. xxvi. p. 96.

CHINA.

To the Editor.

Canton, Oct. 10, 1831.

Sir:—I am glad to perceive, by the latest numbers of your interesting periodical, that you still take considerable notice of our affairs in this part of the world. You know, I suppose, that our great emperor, 'Reason's glory,' has this year attained the respectable age of a semi-century. In honour of it, he conferred a *Găn Ko*, 'gracious examination,' or opportunity of obtaining degrees, on the gentry of the land. But the joy was damped at the commencement of the year, by the death of his only son who could succeed to the throne. In consequence of this, he refused to be worshipped by sacrifice, and declined giving any banquets. In the month of July, however, he had two sons born to him, by two Tartar concubines. These, unlike a son he has by a Chinese concubine, are considered legitimate, and can succeed. There is now, therefore, the probability of a minority and regency in China on the demise of his present majesty.

There has been great destruction of life and property in the central part of China and Loochow by the rivers overflowing their banks. And in the south, on the 23d of September, we had a tremendous typhon.

We have to-day heard that old governor Le is certainly coming back to Canton again: it was so arranged at his interview with the emperor. It would, therefore, appear, that he has not interest enough to retain him at court.

M. Pauthier's passion for Hindoo theism and Chinese Taoism is amusing enough. I'll hint to some of the priests of Budh and Ta, that a mission from them would be very acceptable in Paris, where they are in want of a state religion, being now tired of the old-fashioned religion derived from the Hebrews. If you understood the beautiful notions of entity and non-entity attributed by the young French orientalist to the old prince Laou-keun in your No. for June 1831, it is more than I can do. Wishing, however, success to all sinologues, I remain yours, &c.

* * *

To the Editor.

Sir:—Having seen your magazine for the first time, I cannot neglect an opportunity which offers of writing to Europe, to express my satisfaction at the conspicuous notice which this interesting country receives in it. Any information it may be in my power to contribute shall be at your service.

Affairs at Canton are in a rather ticklish state. This you know, of course, from the Canton papers. My opinion is that the Chinese government would be glad to get rid of the English, but are really *afraid* to resort to extremities.

I am, &c.

Macao, 30th September 1831. A. Z.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE MUSULMANS OF INDIA.*

We consider Mrs. Meer Hassan Ali's "Observations on the Mussulmauns of India" as a work which, in these times when there is such a redundancy of vapid literature, is curious and even valuable, not from its merits as a literary composition (though they are not slight), or from its general pretensions to originality of thought or details, but because it gives a minute and accurate portraiture of Mohamedanism as it exists in Hindustan at the present day, drawn by one who has possessed unusual opportunities of obtaining means of ensuring its completeness and fidelity.

The author is an English lady, who married a Musulman of Lucknow, of respectable family, and has been domesticated in, and confined to, Mohamedan society for a period of twelve years. Her habits of observation seem to be considerable, and by the help of her husband's familiarity with the literature of the East, and the experience and theological knowledge of her father-in-law, Meer Hadjee Shah—whom the fair author depicts as a correct model of the true Musulman, an example of the patriarchs of the Bible—she has been enabled to accumulate a vast fund of materials illustrative of the peculiar manners, the religious opinions, and even the literature, of the Hindu Musulmans.

The observations are communicated in the convenient form of letters. Some attempt is consequently made at methodizing the multifarious topics which come under observation; but it is obvious that, in attempting to give the reader an analysis of the contents of such a work, we labour under great difficulties. We must be contented with a desultory, and consequently imperfect, account.

One or two remarks may be premised. Mrs. Hassan Ali† confirms the remark of M. Garcin de Tassy,‡ that the Mohamedanism of India is distinguished by peculiarities not to be found amongst the followers of the Prophet elsewhere, and that it has imbibed much from Hindu manners and superstitions. Another remark is this, namely, that the fair authoress has exhibited Mohamedanism in perhaps too favourable a light. She says: "in my attempt to delineate the Mussulmauns, I have been careful to speak as I have found them, not allowing prejudice to bias my judgment, either on the side of their faults or virtues." Adding, however, "but I deem it incumbent on me to state, that my chief intimacy has been confined to the most worthy of their community; and that the character of a true Mussulmaun has been my aim in description."

Of their liberality and freedom from most of the prejudices with which the Hindus are tinctured, their humanity, and above all, their charitable disposition, there can be no doubt; if we had any, Mrs. Hassan Ali's work would go far to remove it. With regard to the latter trait, she observes:—

* Observations on the Musulmauns of India, descriptive of their Manners, Customs, Habits, and Religious Opinions, made during a Twelve Years' Residence in their Immediate Society. By Mrs. Meer Hassan Ali. Two vols. London, 1832. Parbury, Allen, and Co.

† This lady should reject the "Meer," which is an honorary prefix to a *male* name. An European wife might as well write "Mrs. Mr. Such-a-one," or "Mrs. Sir John."

‡ See Remarks on the Mohammedanism of India, p. 53.

You perceive a system of charitable feeling is inculcated by the laws of Mahumudi; and in every-day practice it is found to be the prominent feature in their general habits. It is common with the meanest of the people to offer a share of their food to any one calling upon them at meal-time. I have seen this amiable trait of character in all classes of the people; and often on a river-voyage, or a land-journey, when the servants cook their dinner under a tree or by the bank of the river, if a dog, which they consider an unclean animal, advances within their reach, a portion of their food is thrown to him, with that kindliness of feeling which induces them to share with the hungry, whatever gifts they receive from the Author of all good. Except in seasons of famine, no one need despair of having sufficient to support nature, wherever the Mussulmauns congregate. I speak it to their credit, and in justice to their character.

The fair author, moreover, makes rather a successful attempt to defend the Musulmans from the charge of deteriorating female society. As this is a point of some interest, we shall extract some passages which occur in different parts of the letters:

The ladies' society is by no means insipid or without interest; they are naturally gifted with good sense and politeness, fond of conversation, shrewd in their remarks, and their language is both correct and refined. This, at first, was an enigma to me, considering that their lives are spent in seclusion, and that their education was not conducted on European principles; the mystery, however, has passed away upon an intimate acquaintance with the domestic habits of the people. The men, with whom genteel women converse, are generally well educated, and from the naturally inquisitive disposition of the females, not a word escapes the lips of a father, husband, or brother, without an inquiry as to its meaning, which having been once ascertained, is never forgotten, because their attention is not diverted by a variety of pursuits, or vain amusements. The women look up to the opinions of their male relatives with the same respect as children of other climes are accustomed to regard their tutor or governess,—considering every word pronounced as worthy of imitation, and every sentiment expressed as a guide to their own. Thus the habit of speaking correctly is so familiar to the females of Mussulmaun society, that even women servants, long accustomed to serve in zeenahnahs, may be readily distinguished by their language from the same class of people in attendance on European ladies.

They have not, it is true, many intellectual resources, but they have naturally good understandings, and having learned their duty they strive to fulfil it. So far as I have had any opportunity of making personal observations on their general character, they appear to me obedient wives, dutiful daughters, affectionate mothers, kind mistresses, sincere friends, and liberal benefactresses to the distressed poor. These are their moral qualifications, and in their religious duties they are zealous in performing the several ordinances which they have been instructed by their parents or husbands to observe. If there be any merit in obeying the injunctions of their lawgiver, those whom I have known most intimately deserve praise, since "they are faithful in that they profess."

To ladies accustomed from infancy to confinement, this is by no means irksome; they have their employments and their amusements, and though these are not exactly to our taste, nor suited to our mode of education, they are not the less relished by those for whom they were invented. They perhaps wonder

equally at some of our modes of dissipating time, and fancy we might spend it more profitably. Be that as it may, the Mussulmaun ladies, with whom I have been long intimate, appear to me always happy, contented, and satisfied with the seclusion to which they were born; they desire no other, and I have ceased to regret they cannot be made partakers of that freedom of intercourse with the world, we deem so essential to our happiness, since their health suffers nothing from that confinement, by which they are preserved from a variety of snares and temptations; besides which, they would deem it disgraceful in the highest degree to mix indiscriminately with men who are not relations. They are educated from infancy for retirement, and they can have no wish that the custom should be changed, which keeps them apart from the society of men who are not very nearly related to them. Female society is unlimited, and that they enjoy without restraint.

In general, I have observed those females of the Mussulmaun population who have any claim to genteel life, and whose habits are guided by religious principles, evince such traits of character as would constitute the virtuous and thoroughly obedient wife in any country; and many, whom I have had the honour to know personally, would do credit to the most enlightened people in the world.

The Mohurrum, a festival of such prominent importance in India, is described, with all its gorgeous and curious details, as celebrated at Lucknow. It is a curious proof of a slight approach to amalgamation in the two great divisions of the population of India, that whilst the Mohamedans have adopted many of the superstitions of the Hindus, the latter pay great respect to the Musulman saints, and on approaching the *tauzeeah*, "bow their heads with solemn gravity." In this festival, the part played by the ladies is conspicuous:—

In commemorating this remarkable event in Mussulmaun history (says Mrs. Hassan Ali), the expressions of grief, manifested by the ladies, are far greater, and appear to be more lasting than with the other sex; indeed, I never could have given credit to the extent of their bewailings, without witnessing, as I have done for many years, the season for tears and profound grief return with the month of Mahurrum. In sorrowing for the martyred Emaums, they seem to forget their private griefs; the bereavement of a beloved object even is almost overlooked in the dutiful remembrance of Hasan and Hoseïn at this period; and I have had opportunities of observing this triumph of religious feeling in women, who are remarkable for their affectionate attachment to their children, husbands, and parents: they tell me, "we must not indulge selfish sorrows *of* our own, whilst the Prophet's family alone have a right to our tears."

We would complete the picture of the Musulman ladies with an account of their dress, the details of which are given by Mrs. Hassan Ali with an exactness which would interest our fair readers; but it would occupy too much space.

The religious sentiments of the Musulmans are treated throughout the work with a tenderness which, springing, as it evidently does, from no apostacy from the faith in which the authoress was educated, may inculcate charity on those on whom it is most incumbent to practise it.

Of the three principal roots of the Mussulmauns' faith, little need be further said in explanation. I have had various opportunities of learning their undis-

guised thoughts, and wish only to impart what the people are, who are so little known to the world in general. All persons having had the opportunity of studying the peculiarities of their particular faith, will, I think, give them due credit, that reverence for, and belief in God, forms a prominent trait in their character and faith: the English translation of the Khoraun by Sale (imperfect as all works must be where the two languages are inadequate to speak each other's meaning), will tell without a commentary, that the worship of God was the foundation on which Mahumud built his code of laws; and that the prophets were all acknowledged by him as messengers sent from God to his people, in every age of the world; and, lastly, that Mahumud was the prophet, who came when the people of the earth, vicious and profane, had fallen into the most dissolute habits, worshipping idols instead of God. This passage is the sentiment expressed to me by a worthy man, and a true Mussulmaun; I have traced it out for the sake of explaining what is in the hearts of the Mussulmauns of the present day.

When I have conversed with some of them on the improbability of Mahumud's prophetic mission, I have been silenced by a few words, "how many prophets were sent to the Israelites?"—"Many." "You cannot enumerate them? then, is it too much to be probable, that God's mercy should have been graciously extended to the children of Ishmael? they also are Abraham's seed. The Israelites had many prophets, in all of whom we believe; the Ishmaelites have one prophet only, whose mission was to draw men from idolatry to the true God. All men, they add, will be judged according to their fidelity in the faith they have professed. It is not the outward sign which makes a man the true Mussulmaun; neither is it the mere profession of Christianity which will clear the man at the last day. Religion and faith are of the heart."

It is well known that the Musulmans expect a prophet or messiah, called Imaum Mehdy, the title given to the twelfth Imaum, who is to purge the world of evil, and in conjunction with Christ, at his second coming, make all men to be of "one mind and one faith." Meer Hadjee Shah, the authoress's venerable father-in-law, just previous to his death, expressed to her his full expectation that "when Jesus Christ returns to the earth, he should rise from his grave, and be with him, and with Imaum Mehdy also."

The severity of the Musulman fasts can only be understood by those who make the trial. In the zeenana, the females submit to the rigid privations of the Ramazan with cheerfulness. Children are inured to it gradually; but death sometimes happens, and Mrs. Hassan Ali relates an event of this kind which took place at Lucknow:—

Two children, a son and daughter of respectable parents, the eldest thirteen and the youngest eleven years of age, were permitted to prove their faith by the fast, on one of the days of Rumzaun; the parents, anxious to honour their fidelity, expended a considerable sum of money in the preparations for celebrating the event amongst their circle of friends. Every delicacy was provided for opening their fast, and all sorts of dainties prepared to suit the Epicurean palates of the Asiatics, who when receiving the trays at night would know that this was the testimony of the children's perseverance in that duty they all hold sacred.

The children bore the trial well throughout the morning, and even until the third watch of the day had passed, their firmness would have reflected credit on people twice their age, making their first fast. After the third watch, the

day was oppressively hot, and the children evinced symptoms of weariness and fatigue; they were advised to try and compose themselves to sleep; this lulled them for a short time, but their thirst was more acute when they awoke than before. The mother and her friends endeavoured to divert their attention by amusing stories, praising their perseverance, &c. The poor weak lady was anxious that they should persevere; as the day was now so far gone, she did not like her children to lose the benefit of their fast, nor the credit due to them for their forbearance. The children endeavoured to support with patience the agony that bowed them down—they fainted, and then the mother was almost frantic, blaming herself for having encouraged them to prolong their fast against their strength. Cold water was thrown over them; attempts were made to force water into their mouths; but, alas! their tender throats were so swollen, that not a drop passed beyond their mouths. They died within a few minutes of each other; and the poor wretched parents were left childless through their own weakness and mistaken zeal. The costly viands destined for the testimony of these children's faith, it may be supposed, were served out to the hungry mendicants as the first offerings dedicated to the now happy spirits of immortality.

The pastimes of the Musulman youth are limited:—

The amusements of boys in India differ widely from the juvenile sports of the English youth; here there are neither matches at cricket nor races; neither hoops nor any other game which requires exercise on foot. Marbles they have, and such other sports as suit their habits and climate, and can be indulged in without too much bodily exertion. They fly kites at all ages. I have seen men in years, even, engaged in this amusement, alike unconscious that they were wasting time, or employing it in pursuits fitted only for children. They are flown from the flat roofs of the houses, where it is common with the men to take their seat at sunset. They are much amused by a kind of contest with kites, which is carried on in the following manner. The neighbouring gentlemen, having provided themselves with lines, previously rubbed with paste and covered with pounded glass, raise their kites, which, when brought in contact with each other by a current of air, the topmost string cuts through the under one, when down falls the kite, to the evident amusement of the idlers in the streets or roadway, who, with shouts and hurrahs, seek to gain possession of the toy with as much avidity as if it were a prize of the greatest value: however, from the numerous competitors, and their great zeal to obtain possession of it, it is usually torn to pieces. Much skill is shown in the endeavours of each party to keep his string uppermost, by which he is enabled to cut that of his adversary's kite.

Kite-flying is an amusement which is pursued with as much passion as horse-racing here. The late Doulut Rao Scindia was inordinately fond of this apparently silly pastime.

We transcribe the fair author's account of Delhi and its court:—

My visit to Delhi, once the great capital of Hindoostaun, and the residence of the great sultauns, has made impressions of a lasting kind, and presented a moral lesson to my mind, I should be sorry to forget in after years; for there I witnessed the tombs of righteous men in perfect repair after the lapse of many centuries, standing in the midst of the mouldering relics of kings, princes, and nobles, many of whose career, we learn from history, was comparatively of recent date; yet, excepting in one solitary instance of Shah Allum's grave,

without so much of order remaining as would tell to the passing traveller the rank of each individual's mausoleum, now either entirely a ruin or fast mouldering to decay.

The original city of Delhi presents to view one vast extent of ruins; abounding in mementos of departed worth, as well as in wrecks of greatness, ingenuity, and magnificence. Why the present city was erected or the former one deserted, I cannot venture an opinion, neither can I remember correctly in what reign the royal residence was changed; but, judging from the remnants of the old, I should imagine it to have been equally extensive with the modern Delhi. A part of the old palace is still standing, whither the present king, Akbaar Shaah, occasionally resorts for days together, attracted perhaps by sympathy for his ancestors, or by that desire for change inherent in human nature, and often deemed essential to health in the climate of Hindoostaun.

The city of Delhi is enclosed by a wall; the houses, which are generally of brick or red stone, appear to good advantage, being generally elevated a story or two from the ground-floor, and more regularly constructed than is usual in native cities. Mosques, mukhburrahs, and emaum-baarahs, in all directions, diversify the scene with good effect; whilst the various shops and bazaars, together with the outpourings of the population to and from the markets, give an animation to the whole view which would not be complete without them.

The palace occupies an immense space of ground, enclosed by high walls, and entered by a gateway of grand architecture. On either side the entrance I noticed lines of compact buildings, occupied by the military, reaching to the second gateway, which is but little inferior in style and strength to the grand entrance; and here again appear long lines of buildings similarly occupied. I passed through several of these formidable barriers before I reached the marble hall, where the king holds his durbar (court) at stated times; but as mine was a mere unceremonious visit to the king and queen, it was not at the usual hour of durbar, and I passed through the hall without making any particular observations, although I could perceive it was not deficient in the costliness and splendour suited to the former greatness of the Indian empire.

After being conveyed through several splendid apartments, I was conducted to the queen's mahul (palace for females), where his majesty and the queen were awaiting my arrival. I found on my entrance the king seated in the open air in an arm chair enjoying his hookha; the queen's musnud was on the ground, close by the side of her venerable husband. Being accustomed to native society, I knew how to render the respect due from an humble individual to personages of their exalted rank. After having left my shoes at the entrance and advanced towards them, my salaams were tendered, and then the usual offering of nuzzas, first to the king and then to the queen, who invited me to a seat on her own carpet,—an honour I knew how to appreciate from my acquaintance with the etiquette observed on such occasions.

The whole period of my visit was occupied in very interesting conversation; eager inquiries were made respecting England, the government, the manners of the court, the habits of the people, my own family affairs, my husband's views in travelling, and his adventures in England, my own satisfaction as regarded climate, and the people with whom I was so immediately connected by marriage; the conversation, indeed, never flagged an instant, for the condescending courtesy of their majesties encouraged me to add to their entertainment, by details which seemed to interest and delight them greatly.

On taking leave, his majesty very cordially shook me by the hand, and the queen embraced me with warmth. Both appeared, and expressed them-

selves, highly gratified with the visit of an English lady who could explain herself in their language without embarrassment, or the assistance of an interpreter, and who was the more interesting to them from the circumstance of being the wife of a Syaad; the queen, indeed, was particular in reminding me that "the Syaads were, in a religious point of view, the nobles of the Mussulmauns, and reverenced as such far more than those titled characters who receive their distinction from their fellow-mortals."

I was grieved to be obliged to accept the queen's parting present of an embroidered scarf, because I knew her means were exceedingly limited compared with the demands upon her bounty; but I could not refuse that which was intended to do me honour at the risk of wounding those feelings I so greatly respected. A small ring, of trifling value, was then placed by the queen on my finger, as she remarked, "to remind me of the giver."

The king's countenance, dignified by age, possesses traces of extreme beauty; he is much fairer than Asiatics usually are; his features are still fine, his hair silvery white; intelligence beams upon his brow, his conversation gentle and refined, and his condescending manners hardly to be surpassed by the most refined gentleman of Europe. I am told by those who have been long intimate with his habits in private, that he leads a life of strict piety and temperance, equal to that of a durweish of his faith, whom he imitates in expending his income on others without indulging in a single luxury himself.

The queen's manners are very amiable and condescending; she is reported to be as highly gifted with intellectual endowments as I can affirm she is with genuine politeness.

A variety of Oriental tales and anecdotes are interspersed throughout the volumes, which, though seldom remarkable for point or interest, illustrate the opinions and manner of the people. Some of the tales are very old acquaintance. Take for example the following, which at once recalls to us the judicial acuteness of our friend Sancho Pança:—

Of the Kaabah (Holy House) many wonderful things are recorded in the several commentaries on the Khoraun, and other ancient authorities, which it would fill my letter to detail. I will, however, make mention of the mystic chain as a sample of the many superstitious habits of that age.

It is said, "a chain was suspended from the roof of Kaabah, whither the people assembled to settle (by the touch) disputed rights in any case of doubt between contending parties."

Many curious things are related as having been decided by this mystic chain, which it would seem, by their description, could only be reached by the just person in the cause to be decided, since, however long the arm of the faulty person, he could never reach the chain; and however short the person's arm who was in the right, he always touched the chain without difficulty. I will here relate one of the anecdotes on this subject.

"Two pilgrims travelled together in Arabia; on the way one robbed the other of his gold coins, and secreted them carefully in the hollow of his cane or staff. His companion missing his cash, accused him of the theft, and when disputes had risen high between them, they agreed to visit the mystic chain to settle their difference. Arriving at the Kaabah, their intentions being disclosed to the keepers of the place, the thief claimed the privilege, being the accused, of first reaching to touch the chain; he then gave the staff in which he had deposited the money into his fellow-pilgrim's hands, saying, 'keep this, whilst I go to prove my innocence.' He next advanced and made the usual prayer,

adding to which, ' Lord, whatever I have done amiss I strive to remedy; I repent, and I restore;' then raising his arm, he touched the chain without difficulty. The spectators were much surprised, because all believed he was actually the thief. The man who lost his gold, freely forgave his fellow-traveller, and expressed sorrow that he had accused him wrongfully; yet he wished to prove that he was not guilty of falsehood—having really lost his gold,—and declared he also would approach the chain to clear himself from such a suspicion: ' here,' said he to the criminal, ' take back your staff;' and he advanced within the Kaabah, making the required prayer, and adding, ' now my Creator will grant me mercy and favour, for He knoweth my gold was stolen, and I have not spoken falsely in that, yet I know not who is the thief.' He raised his hand and grasped the chain, at which the people were much amazed."

We conclude with an account of the festival of the new year:—

" Nou-Roze " (New-Year's Day) is a festival or eade of no mean importance in the estimation of Mussulmaun society.

The exact period of commencing the Mussulmaun new year, is the very moment of the sun's entering the sign Aries. This is calculated by those practical astronomers, who are in the service of most great men in native cities; I should tell you that they have not the benefit of public almanacks as in England, and according to the hour of the day or night when the sun passes into that particular sign, so are they directed in the choice of a colour to be worn in their garments on this eade: if at midnight, the colour would be dark puce, almost a black; if at mid-day, the colour would be the brightest crimson. Thus to the intermediate hours are given a shade of either colour applicable to the time of the night or the day when the sun enters the sign Aries; and whatever be the colour to suit the hour of Nou-Roze, all classes wear the day's livery, from the king to the meanest subject in the city. The king, on his throne, sits in state to receive congratulations and nuzzas, from his nobles, courtiers, and dependents. " Mabaarukh Nou-Roze !" (may the new year be fortunate !) are the terms of salutation exchanged by all classes of society, the king himself setting the example. The day is devoted to amusements, a public breakfast at the palace, sending presents, exchanging visits, &c.

The trays of presents prepared by the ladies for their friends are tastefully set out, and the work of many days' previous arrangement. Eggs are boiled hard, some of these are stained in colours resembling our mottled papers; others are neatly painted in figures and devices; many are ornamented with gilding; every lady evincing her own peculiar taste in the prepared eggs for " Nou-Roze." All kinds of dried fruits and nuts, confectionary and cakes, are numbered amongst the necessary articles for this day's offering: they are set out in small earthen plates, lacquered over to resemble silver, on which is placed coloured paper, cut out in curious devices (an excellent substitute for vine leaves) laid on the plate to receive the several articles forming " Nou-Roze " presents.

Amongst the young people these trays are looked forward to with child-like anxiety. The ladies rival each other in their display of novelty and good taste, both in the eatables and the manner of setting them off with effect.

The aforegoing extracts will suffice to show the varied contents of this work, which we cannot dismiss without commendation.

THE JAVANESE LANGUAGE.*

THE Javanese is the general language of the island of Java, and prevails throughout nine-tenths of the country; in the mountainous districts the Sunda language is spoken, which, indeed, is merely a dialect with a considerable number of Malay words intermixed. The Javanese is the most polished of all the dialects of the southern archipelago of Asia, and possesses a tolerably copious literature. Hitherto no attempt has been made by Europeans to furnish us with the means of studying this language, if we except the Malay, Javan, Madurese, Bali, and Lampung vocabulary published by Sir Stamford Raffles, in his excellent History of Java. A young Dutch scholar, Mr. Gericke, has therefore rendered a real service to literature in publishing the Javanese Grammar of which we are about to give a brief notice; and we are able to announce to those who feel an interest in inquiries of this nature, that this gentleman, having, during a residence of several years in Java, applied himself closely to the study of its inhabitants and their literature, intends speedily to publish several other volumes on the language, history, and literature of the Javanese.

In this grammar of Mr. Gericke, the Javanese is written throughout in the original characters, which are, perhaps, the most peculiar of any in Asia, and resemble in this respect the Sclavonian alphabet of St. Jerome, which might compare with any European writing which is the most overloaded with small superfluous marks. The Javanese alphabet, denominated *tjarakan*, contains in itself the traits of its Hindu origin, and appears to have been borrowed from the ancient writing of the Buddhists, rather than from the Devanagari alphabet, notwithstanding that it is disposed in a different order. It is read from left to right, and consists primitively of twenty *haksoros*, or letters, of which the following are the names and order: *ho, no, tjo, ro, ko, dho, to, so, wo, lo, po, do, dyo, yo, nyo, mo, go, bo, tho, ngo.*

Each *haksoro* is composed of a consonant followed by a vowel, which was originally a short *a*, but is at present pronounced like *aw* in the English words *law, saw*, and consequently approximates nearer to the *o* than the *a*.

Another series of the Javanese alphabet is that of the twenty *pasangngans*, which have the same names and value as the *haksoros*, and which detract their vowel from the latter when they follow them. Three of these signs are placed in the same line with the *haksoros*, three are joined to them on the right side, and descend below the line, and the rest are placed under the *haksoros* with which they are combined.

As in all Indian alphabets, the other vowels, besides the short *a*, are added to the consonants by peculiar signs, namely:

Pepet, placed above the line, is the short *e*.
Taling, on the left of the haksoro, is the long *e*.

* *Eerste Gronden der Javaansche Taal*, or First Rudiments of the Javanese Language, with a Chrestomathie and an Index of the Words employed in it. By J. F. C. GERICKE. Batavia, 1831. One vol. 4to

Taroong, on the right and united to the *taling*, is the open *o*.
Wooloo, above the line, is the *i*.
Sookoo, on the left of the *haksoro*, is the vowel *oo*.
Wignyan, at the end of a word, represents the letter *h*.
Layar, above the *haksoro*, is an *r*,
Pingkal is attached to the right of the *haksoro*, and is pronounced *y* or *w*.
Tjetjak, above the line, is the nasal *ng*.

It is obvious that the last four of these signs are of Hindu origin.

Besides the signs of Javanese writing, there are several others, which may be, for the most part, considered as monograms.

It is well known that the Javanese language has some singular varieties of expression arising from the differences of rank in the persons who converse together, and that these varieties form, as it were, so many peculiar dialects. Mr. Gericke has been careful to distinguish the respective terms of each of these dialects, which are the following:

1. *Kromo*, or expressions which are employed by inferiors in addressing their superiors.
2. *Ngoko*, those employed by superiors in speaking to their inferiors.
3. *Kromo* and *Ngoko*, expressions used indiscriminately by persons of every rank.
4. *Madhyo*, terms employed by persons of equal rank, in familiar conversation.
5. *Kawi*, or words of the poetic language, mixed with many terms of Sanscrit origin.

To these different phraseologies must be further added a good number of Arabic terms introduced by Islamism, as well as some Malay words.

The dialect denominated *Ngoko*, which is used by superiors to inferiors, appears to approximate to the Malay, if we may judge from the names of numbers:

	Kromo.	Ngoko.
One	*tjotoongil*	*tjidji* or *tjiwidji*.
Two	*kolih*	*lĕorĕo*.
Three	*tigo*	*tĕloo*.
Four	*tjokowon*	*popot*.
Five	*gontjol*	*limoo*.
Six	*nĕm* or *nĕnĕm*	id.
Seven	*pitoo*	id.
Eight	*wĕoloo*	id.
Nine	*tjongo*	id.
Ten	*tjodhotjo*	*tjopoolooh*.

Like all the languages of the Asiatic archipelago, the Javanese appears to be extremely simple in its grammar. The declension of the noun-substantive has neither gender nor number, and even the different cases are not always expressed by appropriate particles. Frequently the sense and position of the word alone suffice to denote the case. The adjective is still more simple in its forms, and scarcely ever undergoes a change, not invariably even in the comparative and superlative degrees. Nor is the conjugation of the verbs very diversified or complex. The Javanese grammar is,

therefore, one of the most easy to acquire: that of Mr. Gericke, although sufficiently copious, occupies only sixty-nine pages.

The *Chrestomathie*, or collection of examples, contains some curious pieces: amongst several official letters from Javanese princes, is one of tolerable length addressed by Mangkoo Negoro to the Dutch Governor General Van Den Bosch. The Javanese text, which is all printed in the original character, has the corresponding pronunciation: we confess that a translation would, in our opinion, have been a more useful guide to the student. This *Chrestomathie*, which consists of 111 pages quarto, concludes with the *Papali*, an extract from a great poem by the celebrated prince Kyahi Hageng Seselo, who lived about three centuries ago, and whose tomb is at Seselo, in the district of Grobogan. This extract occupies twenty-five *podho*, or stanzas.

The vocabulary at the end of the work is drawn up with care, and enhances its utility. It contains all the words in the *Chrestomathie*, with their analyses; those of Arabic origin are carefully marked, and the author would perhaps have done well had he pointed out, in like manner, the Malay and Sanscrit terms. Probably, Mr. Gericke did not conceive this necessary for a mere vocabulary, and reserves it for the complete Javanese dictionary which he is preparing for the press.

We suspect that it is the Academy of Arts and Sciences at Batavia which has mainly promoted and facilitated this publication, and it affords the ground of a fresh claim, on the part of that learned body and its perpetual secretary, M. Vander Vinne, to the gratitude of all who have at heart the interests of sound and solid learning.

KL.

GRAY'S ELEGY.

To the Editor.

SIR:—Several attempts have been made to show that the well-known stanza, in Gray's Elegy in a Country Churchyard, was borrowed:—

> Full many a gem, of purest ray serene,
> The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear;
> Full many a flower was born to blush unseen,
> And waste its sweetness on the desert air.

I think in the following verses of Dr. Young (Sat. V., v. 229) may be discerned the idea and some of the expressions. Speaking of Nature, he says:

> In distant wilds, by human eyes unseen,
> She rears her flowers and spreads her velvet green;
> Pure gurgling rills the lonely desert trace,
> And waste their music on the savage race.

E. T.

THE REVENUE SYSTEM OF INDIA.

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN RAMMOHUN ROY AND THE BOARD OF CONTROL.*

Qu. 1. By what tenure is land held in the provinces with which you are acquainted?—*A.* In the provinces of Bengal, Behar, and part of Orissa (Midnapoor), land is now held by a class of persons called zamíndárs (*i.e.* landholders), who are entitled to perpetual hereditary possession, on condition of paying to government a certain revenue, fixed on their respective lands. This is termed the zamíndáry system. But in the ceded and conquered provinces, belonging to the presidency of Fort William, no fixed agreement has yet been made with the zamíndárs, as to the amount of assessment; consequently their estates are not in their own hands, but under the immediate management of Government, and subject to fresh assessments from time to time, at its discretion. In the Madras presidency, the revenue is, for the most part, collected directly from the cultivators (called ryots), according to the rate fixed on the different descriptions of land in various situations, by the government revenue officers. These cultivators may retain possession as long as they pay the revenue demanded from them.

Q. 2. By what tenure was land held under the former government?—*A.* Under the Mahommedan government, lands were held by hereditary right on the zamíndáry system (though the revenue was sometimes arbitrarily increased), and the zamíndárs were considered as having a right to their respective estates, so long as they paid the public revenue. They were at the same time responsible for any breach of the peace committed within the limits of their estates. In this manner many estates, some of which can yet be referred to, such as Vishnapore, Nuddea, &c. continued in the same family for several centuries.

Q. 3. Do persons of all religious sects hold by the same tenure?—*A.* No religious or other distinctions were observed under the former government, in regard to the holding of land; at present, Europeans are interdicted by law from becoming proprietors of land, except within the jurisdiction of the British courts of law at the three presidencies, Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.

Q. 4. Are the estates most usually large or small?—*A.* In the Bengal presidency the estates are many of them considerable, and there are many others of various smaller sizes. But in the Madras presidency, where the revenue is collected directly from the cultivators, the district is generally divided into small farms.

Q. 5. Do the proprietors cultivate their own estates, or let them to tenants?—*A.* To the best of my knowledge, almost all the land in the Bengal presidency is let out by the proprietors in farms, on a larger or a smaller scale.

Q. 6. On what terms are the farms rented?—*A.* The farms are frequently rented by the zamíndár himself to cultivators, often on lease for payment of a certain fixed rent; and frequently the zamíndár lets the whole or a great part of his zamíndáry to respectable individuals, who realize the rents from the cultivators according to the contracts previously made with them by the zamíndárs, or subsequently by these middlemen.

Q. 7. Does the ordinary rate of rent seem to press severely on the tenants?—*A.* It is considered in theory that the cultivator pays half the produce to the landholder, out of which half ten-elevenths or nine-tenths constitute the revenue paid to government, and one-tenth or one-eleventh the net rent of the

* Printed in the Appendix to the last Report of the Select Committee of the Commons on the Affairs of the East-India Company, ordered to be printed 11th October 1831.

landholder. This half of the produce is a very heavy demand upon the cultivator, after he has borne the whole expense of seed and cultivation; but in practice, under the permanent settlement since 1793, the landholders have adopted every measure to raise the rents, by means of the power put into their hands.

Q. 8. Under the former government, had the cultivator any right in the soil, to cultivate in perpetuity, on paying a fixed rent, not subject to be increased? —*A.* In former times, khud-kasht ryots (*i. e.* cultivators of the lands of their own village) were considered as having an absolute right to continue the possession of their lands in perpetuity, on payment of a certain fixed rent, not liable to be increased. But under an arbitrary government, without any regular administration of justice, their acknowledged rights were often trampled upon. From a reference to the laws and the histories of the country, I believe that lands in India were individual property in ancient times. The right of property seems, however, to have been violated by the Mahommedan conquerors in practice; and when the British power succeeded that of the Mahommedans, the former naturally adopted and followed up the system which was found to be in force, and they established it both in theory and practice.

Q. 9. Are the tenants now subjected to frequent increases of rent?—*A.* At the time when the permanent settlement was fixed in Bengal (1793), government recognized the zamíndárs (landholders) as having alone an unqualified proprietary right in the soil, but no such right as belonging to the cultivators (ryots). [*Vide* Reg. I. and VIII. of 1793, the foundation of the permanent settlement.] But by article 2d, of section 60, of Regulation VIII. of 1793, Government declared that no one should cancel the pottahs (*i. e.* the title deeds), fixing the rates of payment for the lands of the khud-kasht ryots (peasants cultivating the lands of their own village), "except upon proof that they had been obtained by collusion;" or, "that the rents paid by them within the last three years had been below the nirk-bandú (general rate) of the purgunnah," (particular part of the district where the land is situated); or, "that they had obtained collusive deductions;" or, "upon a general measurement of the purgunnah, for the purpose of equalizing and correcting the assessment." In practice, however, under one or other of the preceding four conditions, the landholders (zamíndárs), through their local influence and intrigues, easily succeeded in completely setting aside the rights, even of the khud-kasht cultivators, and increased their rents.

Q. 10. In what manner was the revenue assessed by Government upon each estate, and upon what principle, at the time of the permanent settlement?—*A.* In the province of Bengal, at the time of the permanent settlement (in 1793), the amount of revenue which had been paid on each estate (zamíndáry), in the preceding year, was taken as a standard of assessment, subject to certain modifications: estates (taalúks) which had paid a revenue directly to Government for the twelve years previous, without fluctuation, were to be assessed at that rate; and the principle of that assessment was considered to be nearly one-half of the gross produce. In Behar and other places, the gross amount of the rents arising from an estate was fixed upon as the rate of government assessment, allowing, however, a deduction of ten per cent. to the landholder (zamíndár), in the name of proprietor's dues (málikánah), and also something for the expense of collecting the rents, &c. In the upper provinces attached to the Bengal presidency, as before observed, no settlement has yet been concluded with the zamíndáars (landholders). The estates (zamíndáries)

are sometimes let out by Government to the highest bidder, to farmers of revenue on leases of a few years, and in other cases the rents are collected from the cultivators by the government officers.

Q. 11. On what principle do the proprietors of land regulate the rate of rent paid by the tenant?—*A.* The different fields or plots of ground on an estate are classed into first, second, third, and fourth quality, and certain rates per bigah (a well-known land measure in India) are affixed to them respectively, agreeably to the established rates in the district. These rates are considered as a standard in settling the rent to be paid by the cultivators; but as the precise quality of land is always liable to dispute, and fields may be classed in the first, second, third, or fourth quality, according to the discretion of the zamíndárs, or government surveyors, and the measurement is also liable to variation, through the ignorance, ill-will, or intentional errors of the measurers, there is *in practice* no fixed standard to afford security to the cultivators for the rate or amount of rent demandable from them, although such a standard is laid down *in theory*.

Q. 12. Is the rent any specific proportion of the gross produce of the land?—*A.* In theory the rent is estimated, as I before observed, at half the gross produce of the land; it is often increased, however, much beyond that amount by various means; but in places peculiarly subject to have the crops destroyed by sudden inundation, or any other casualty, villagers cultivate generally on condition of receiving half the gross produce, and delivering the other half to the landlord (samíndár).

Q. 13. Is the rent paid in money, in agricultural produce, or in labour?—*A.* The rent is generally paid in money, except under peculiar circumstances, when the agreement is to pay half the gross produce as rent; and it is sometimes paid by labour, when some of the villagers enter the service of the landlord (samíndár) on condition of holding certain lands in lieu of their services.

Q. 14. If in money or produce, at what periods of the year, and in what proportions?—*A.* The money-rent is usually paid by monthly instalments, the heaviest payments being made when the harvest is realized; and the payments in produce, of course exclusively at that season.

Q. 15. Is the revenue in many instances collected by Government directly from the cultivators, and not from the proprietors, or any set of middlemen?—*A.* Yes, very commonly in the Madras presidency, and sometimes in the ceded and conquered provinces, as above observed (Ques. 10). Also when lands advertised for sale, in order to realize arrears of revenue, do not find purchasers, they may remain temporarily on the hands of Government.

Q. 16. In the event of a proprietor or cultivator falling into arrears in his instalments of revenue, what means are adopted by the Government for realizing it?—*A.* Various modes have been adopted; but the usual mode now followed with respect to landholders (zamíndárs) is, that at the expiration of every third month of the revenue year, should any balance of revenue remain unpaid, the estate in arrear may be advertised for sale.

Q. 17. Is the person of the proprietor liable to be arrested for the revenue?—*A.* Should the arrear of revenue due not be realized by the sale of the estate, the person of the proprietor may be seized.

Q. 18. What proportion of the revenue may fall into arrear in one year, or what proportion of land may be subject to legal process by the public authorities for its recovery?—*A.* Perhaps two-fifths or one-half of the whole revenue are usually in arrear, on an average, taking the whole year round, and more

than one half of the estates are advertised for sale every year, but comparatively few are actually sold, as many of the proprietors contrive, when pressed by necessity, to raise the money by loan or otherwise.

Q. 19. In the event of the tenants falling into arrear with their rents, what means do the proprietors adopt for realizing it?—*A.* They distrain their moveable property, with some exceptions, by the assistance of the police officers, and get it sold by means of the judicial authorities.

Q. 20. Do the courts afford the same facilities to the proprietors for recovering their rents, as to the Government for realizing its revenue?—*A.* When the revenue of an estate falls into arrear, the Government, of its own authority, sells the property. But the proprietor cannot sell the property of a cultivator, except by means of the judicial authority, which, however, generally expedites the recovery of such balances.

Q. 21. In the event of a sale of land for revenue, what mode does the collector adopt in bringing it to sale?—*A.* When, at the end of the revenue quarter or year, as before explained, a balance remains due, a notice is put up in the collector's office (cutcherry), announcing that the lands are to be sold, unless the balance of revenue be paid up within a certain period. On the expiration of this period, the lands may be sold to the highest bidder at public auction by the collector, under the sanction of the Board of Revenue.

Q. 22. What period of indulgence is given to the defaulter before the sale takes place?—*A.* A space from one month to six weeks, and not less than the former period, from the time of advertising, is allowed for paying up the arrears before the sale can actually take place.

Q. 23. What previous warning is given to him to pay up his arrears; what length of notice of the intended sale is given to the public, and in what mode is the notice published?—*A.* First, the collector sends a written order to the defaulting landholder, demanding payment of the arrears due: failing this, a catalogue of the various estates for sale is inserted in the Government Gazette, and the particulars of each are advertised in the office of the collector, and of the judicial court, and the Board of Revenue.

Q. 24. What class of persons become the principal purchasers?—*A.* Frequently other landlords become purchasers, and sometimes the proprietors themselves, in the name of a trusty agent; sometimes persons engaged in trade, and sometimes the native revenue officers, in the name of their confidential friends.

Q. 25. What proportion of the land is purchased by the revenue officers?—*A.* The proportion purchased by the revenue officers is now, comparatively, very small.

Q. 26. Do they conduct the sales fairly, or turn their official influence to their own private advantage?—*A.* As such publicity is not given to the notices of sales as the local circumstances require, native revenue officers have sometimes an opportunity, if they choose, of effecting purchases at a reduced price; since the respectable natives in general, living in the country, are not in the habit of reading the Government Gazette, or of attending the public offices; and in respect to estates of which the business is transacted by agents, by a collusion with them the estates are sometimes sold at a very low price.

Q. 27. Can you suggest any plan for obviating abuses of this kind?—*A.* 1st. The advertisements or notices of sale should first be regularly sent to the parties interested, at their own residences, not merely delivered to their agents. 2dly. They should be fixed up, not only in the government offices, but in the chief market-places and ferries (ghâts) of the district, also in those of

the principal towns, such as Calcutta, Patna, Murshedábád, Benares, Cawnpore. 3dly. The police officers should be required to take care that the notices remain fixed up in all these situations, from the first announcement till the period of sale. 4thly. The day and hour of sale being precisely fixed, the biddings for an estate should be allowed to go on for a specific period, not less than five minutes, that all intending purchasers may have an opportunity of making an offer; and the lapse of that period should be determined by a proper measure of time, as a sand-glass, placed on the public table, for general satisfaction.

Q. 28. When a cultivator fails to pay his rent, does the proprietor distrain or take possession of the tenant's moveables by his own power, or by applying to any legal authority?—*A.* Already answered (see *Qu.* 19).

Q. 29. Does the legal authority seize upon both the moveable and immoveable property, and the person of the tenants for his rent?—*A.* 1st. On a summary application to the police, the moveable property of the tenant, with some exceptions, is distrained by the help of the police officers. 2dly. By the ordinary judicial process, the immoveable property of the tenant may be attached, and his person arrested, for the recovery of the rent.

Q. 30. What is the condition of the cultivator under the present zamindáry system of Bengal, and ryotwary system of the Madras presidency?—*A.* Under both systems the condition of the cultivators is very miserable; in the one they are placed at the mercy of the zamíndár's avarice and ambition, in the other they are subjected to the extortions and intrigues of the surveyors and other government revenue officers: I deeply compassionate both, with this difference, in regard to the agricultural peasantry of Bengal, that there the landlords have met with indulgence from Government in the assessment of their revenue, while no part of this indulgence is extended towards the poor cultivators. In an abundant season, when the price of corn is low, the sale of their whole crops is required to meet the demands of the landholder, leaving little or nothing for seed or subsistence to the labourer or his family.

Q. 31. Can you propose any plan of improving the state of the cultivators and inhabitants at large?—*A.* The new system acted upon during the last forty years having enabled the landholders to ascertain the full measurement of the lands to their own satisfaction, and by successive exactions to raise the rents of the cultivators to the utmost possible extent, the very least I can propose, and the least which Government can do for bettering the condition of the peasantry, is absolutely to interdict any further increase of rent on any pretence whatsoever; particularly on no consideration to allow the present settled and and recognized extent of the land to be disturbed by pretended re-measurements; as in forming the permanent settlement (Reg. I. of 1793, sec. 8, art. 1st.), the Government declared it to be its right and its duty to protect the cultivators, "as being in their situation most helpless," and that the landlord should not be entitled to make any objection on this account. Even in that Regulation (VIII. of 1793, sec. 60, art. 2d,) the Government plainly acknowledged the principle of the khud-kasht cultivators having a perpetual right in the lands which they cultivated; and accordingly enacted that they should not be dispossessed, or have their title-deeds cancelled, except in certain specified cases, applicable of course to that period of general settlement (1793), and not extending to a period of forty years afterwards. If Government can succeed in raising a sufficient revenue otherwise, by means of duties, &c. or by reducing their establishments, particularly in the revenue department, they may then, in the districts where the rents are very high, reduce the rents payable by the cul-

tivators to the landholders, by allowing to the latter a proportionate reduction. On this subject I beg to refer to a paper (Appendix A.) which I drew up sometime before leaving Bengal, which, with some additional hints and quotations, is subjoined.

Q. 32. Are the zamíndárs in the habit of farming out their estates to middlemen, in order to receive their rents in an aggregate sum, authorizing the middlemen to collect the rent from under-tenants; and if so, how do the middlemen treat the cultivators?—*A.* Such middlemen are frequently employed, and are much less merciful than the zamíndárs.

Q. 33. When the cultivators are oppressed by the zamíndárs, or middlemen, are the present legal authorities competent to afford redress?—*A.* The judicial authorities being few in number, and often situated at a great distance, and the landholders and middlemen being in general possessed of great local influence and pecuniary means, while the cultivators are too poor and too timid to undertake the hazardous and expensive enterprise of seeking redress, I regret to say that the legal protection of the cultivators is not at all such as could be desired.

Q. 34. Can you suggest any change in the revenue or judicial system which might secure justice and protection to the cultivators against the oppression of the zamíndárs, middlemen, or officers of government?—*A.* I have already suggested (*see Q.* 31) that *no* further measurements or increase of rent, on any pretence whatever, should be allowed. 2dly. Public notices in the current languages of the people, stating these two points, should be stuck up in every village; and the police officers should be required to take care that these notices remain fixed up at least twelve months, and to prevent any infringement thereof, on receiving information of any attempt at re-measurement on the part of any landholder (zamíndár), &c. 3dly. Any native judicial commissioner for small debts (munsif), who is authorized to sell distrained property for the recovery of rent, should be required not to proceed to sale unless fully satisfied that the demand of the zamíndár had not exceeded the rate paid in the preceding year; and if not satisfied of this, he should immediately release the property by application to the police. 4thly. That the judge or magistrate be required to hold a court one day in the week for cases of this kind, and on finding any zamíndár guilty of demanding more than the rent of the preceding years, should subject such offender to a severe fine; and on discovering any police officer or native commissioner guilty of connivance or neglect, he should subject them to fine and dismissal from office. 5thly. The judge or magistrate in each district should be directed to make a tour of the district once a year in the cold season, in order to see that the above laws and regulations for the protection of the poor peasantry, are properly carried into effect. 6th and lastly. The collector should be required to prepare a general register of all the cultivators, containing their names, their respective portions of land and respective rents as permanently fixed according to the system proposed.

Q. 35. Is the condition of the cultivators improved within your recollection of the country?—*A.* According to the best of my recollection and belief, their condition has not been improving in any degree.

Q. 36. Has the condition of the proprietors of land improved under the present system of assessment?—*A.* Undoubtedly: their condition has been much improved, because being secured by the permanent settlement against further demands of revenue, in proportion to the improvement of their estates, they have in consequence brought the waste lands into cultivation, and raised

the rents of their tenantry, and thus increased their own incomes, as well as the resources of the country.

Q. 37. Has the government sustained any loss by concluding the permanent settlement of 1793 in Bengal, Behar, and part of Orissa, without taking more time to ascertain the net produce of the land, or waiting for further increase of revenue?—*A.* The amount of assessment fixed on the lands of these provinces at the time of the permanent settlement (1793) was as high as had ever been assessed, and in many instances higher than had ever before been realized by the exertions of any government, Mahommedan or British; therefore the government sacrificed nothing in concluding that settlement. If it had not been formed, the landholders (zamíndárs) would always have taken care to prevent the revenue from increasing by not bringing the waste lands into cultivation, and by collusive arrangements to elude further demands; while the state of the cultivators would not have been at all better than it is now. However, if the government had taken the whole estates of the country into its own hands, as in the ceded and conquered provinces and the Madras presidency, then, by allowing the landholders only ten by cent. on the rent (malikánáh), and securing all the rest to the government, it might no doubt have increased the revenue for a short time. But the whole of the landlords in the country would then have been reduced to the same wretched condition as they are at present in the ceded and conquered provinces of the Bengal presidency, or rather annihilated, as in many parts of the Madras territory, and the whole population reduced to the same level of poverty; at the same time, the temporary increase of revenue to government, under its own immediate management, would also have soon fallen off, through the misconduct and negligence of the revenue officers, as shown by innumerable instances in which the estates were kept khás, *i. e.* under the immediate management of government.

Q. 38. Why are lands so frequently sold for arrears of revenue, and transferred from one set of hands to another?—*A.* For ten or twelve years after the introduction of the permanent settlement, the old zamíndárs, from adhering to their ancient habits of managing their estates by agents, and neglecting their own affairs, very soon lost a great part of their lands, and some the whole; the purchasers, by their active exertions and outlay of capital, improved many of their estates, and increased their own fortunes; but many of their heirs and successors again becoming less active and more extravagant, by rivalry with each other in nuptial entertainments, funeral rites, and other religious ceremonies, frequently ran into debt, and brought their estates again into the market.

Q. 39 and 40. Do the lands sold for arrears usually realize the revenue claimed by government, and fetch their full value; if not, what is the cause of the depreciation?—*A.* They generally realize the revenue due from them; not always, however, as they are sold sometimes even below the amount of arrears due by the proprietors, owing to the want of due publicity, and consequent absence of competitors, or some collusive sales of the estate, as before observed. (*See* Answer to Question 26.)

Q. 41. After the sale of the lands, should the arrears not be realized, does the government seize upon the person of the proprietor?—*A.* Yes, the government seizes his person, and any other property government may discover him to be possessed of is sold.

Q. 42. If so, is there any limit to his confinement, except payment of the debt?—*A.* There is no specified limit, to the best of my recollection; but after

government is satisfied that he has given up all his property, he may obtain his release from its humanity.

Q. 43. Have the cultivators any means of accumulating capital under the present system?—*A.* Certainly not: very often, when grain is abundant, and therefore cheap, they are obliged, as already observed, to sell their whole produce to satisfy the demands of their landlords, and to subsist themselves by their own labour. In scarce and dear years they may be able to retain some portion of the crop to form a part of their subsistence, but by no means enough for the whole. In short, such is the melancholy condition of the agricultural labourers, that it always gives me the greatest pain to allude to it.

Q. 44. When the government makes an assessment on the fields of the cultivators, by means of numerous subordinate officers, is there any effectual mode of preventing collusion, embezzlement, or oppression in the valuing and measuring of the lands?—*A.* I think it is almost impossible under that system, carried on as it must be by means of a vast number of individuals who are generally poor and have no character to support. From their mismanagement, not only the cultivators suffer, but ultimately the government itself, from the falling off in the revenue, under a system which at once presses down the people and exhausts the resources of the country. However, if the government would take the survey and assessment of one of the preceding years as a standard, and prevent any future measurement and assessment, it would relieve the cultivators from the apprehension of further exactions,* and the collector or the registrar of the district should be authorized to grant reduction to any cultivator subjected to over-measurement, on being petitioned and on personally ascertaining such to have occurred.

Q. 45. Are collectors generally competent to superintend personally the revenue affairs of their district?—*A.* From the heat of the climate, and from the difficulty of transacting business in a language which is foreign to them, the collectors in general, for the above reasons, must stand in need of aid from others, whom they employ as instruments in conducting the details; at the same time they have so little intercourse or acquaintance with the native inhabitants, that they must naturally depend chiefly on two or three persons who are around them, in whom they generally place confidence, and consequently these few, who have no chance of bettering their condition, from the trifling salaries allowed them, sometimes consult their own interests rather than those of the government or the people.

Q. 46. Are the collectors vested with sufficient power to perform effectually the duties attached to their office, or do they enjoy authority of an extent to be injurious to the public?—*A.* Their powers are amply sufficient. The judicial authorities, also, are always required by the regulations of government, to afford them promptly every necessary assistance in the discharge of their duties; and many collectors are even invested with the additional office and powers of magistrates, contrary to the judicious system established by Lord Cornwallis, and to the common principles of justice, as they thus became at once parties and judges in their own case; consequently such powers very often prove injurious to those who attempt to maintain their own rights against the claims of government, whose agents the collectors are. I much regret such a wide deviation in principle from the system of Lord Cornwallis, as I think that system, with such modifications and improvements as time may

* Since writing the above, I happened to meet with a gentleman from Madras, of high talents and experience, who maintained that no further measurement or assessment is at all allowed in the provinces belonging to that presidency. I felt gratified at the intelligence, and shall feel still more so to find it confirmed by the regulations of government.

suggest, should be maintained, as the basis of the revenue and judicial systems of India.

Q. 47. Can you suggest any improvement which might secure the revenue to government and protection to the people?—*A.* The regulations already in force are fully adequate to secure the government revenue. But to secure the people against any unjust exactions on the part of the revenue officers, I would propose, first, that the collectors should not by any means be armed with magisterial powers. Secondly, that any charge against the revenue officers should be at once investigated by the judicial courts to which they are subject without reference to the number of cases on the file of the court, as has been the practice with regard to causes in which the collectors are prosecutors, so that both parties may have an equal chance of legal redress. This seems to be the best remedy that presents itself under existing circumstances; but, with the present system, I must repeat my fears, that redress will not always be attainable.

Q. 48. Would it be injurious or beneficial to allow Europeans of capital to purchase estates and settle on them?—*A.* If Europeans of character and capital were allowed to settle in the country, with the permission of the India Board, or the Court of Directors, or the local government, it would greatly improve the resources of the country, and also the condition of the native inhabitants, by showing them superior methods of cultivation, and the proper mode of treating their labourers and dependants.

Q. 49. Would it be advantageous, or the reverse, to admit Europeans of all descriptions to become settlers?—*A.* Such a measure could only be regarded as adopted for the purpose of entirely supplanting the native inhabitants, and expelling them from the country; because it is obvious that there is no resemblance between the higher and educated classes of Europeans, and the lower and uneducated classes. The difference in character, opinions, and sentiments, between the European and the Indian race, particularly in social and religious matters, is so great, that the two races could not peaceably exist together as one community, in a country conquered by the former, unless they were assimilated by constant intercourse, continued and increased for a long period of years, under a strong and rigorous system of police in every village, large or small; an establishment so expensive, however, that the present revenues of India could not support it. Such assimilation has in some measure taken place at Calcutta, from the daily communication of many of the respectable members of both communities; yet even in that capital, though the seat of government, and numerous police officers are placed at almost every 100 yards, the common Europeans are often disposed to annoy the native inhabitants. By the above statement, I do not mean to convey that there are not any honest and industrious persons among the European labourers; on the contrary, I believe, that amongst the very humblest classes of society such characters are numerous: but, even in justice to them, I deem it right to state, that without capital they could not, in a hot country, compete with the native labourers, who are accustomed to the climate, and from their very different habits of life in regard to food, clothes, and lodging, can subsist on at least one-sixth, if not one-tenth, of what is required by an European labourer; consequently the latter would not find his situation at all improved, but the very reverse, by emigrating to India.

Q. 50. Would the judicial system, as at present established, be sufficient to control the European settlers in the interior of the country?—*A.* At present British-born subjects are not amenable to the Company's courts, except as

regards small debts under 500 rupees (about £50), and for petty cases of assault. Consequently, under the present regulations, the courts as now established are by no means competent to exercise any adequate control over British-born subjects in the interior.

Q. 51. Would it be advisable to extend the jurisdiction of the King's courts already established at the presidencies, or to augment their number, or to give greater power to the Company's judges over the European settlers?—*A.* If the expenses attending the King's courts could be reduced to a level with the costs of the Company's courts, it would be useful and desirable to increase the number of such courts to the same extent as that of the Company's courts of appeal at present, if Europeans of respectability are permitted to settle freely in the interior. But should such a reduction of expense be impracticable, it seems necessary in that event to extend the power of the Company's courts under the judicial servants of the Company. In the latter case these judicial servants should be regularly educated as barristers, in the principles of British law, or the British settlers must consent to be subject to the present description of judicial officers, under such rules and regulations as the local government of India establishes for the rest of the inhabitants of the country. With regard to the extension of the jurisdiction of the King's courts already established at the presidencies, although in these courts justice is, I think, ably administered, yet it is at an expense so enormous to the parties, and to the community, that even so wealthy a city as Calcutta is unable to support its exorbitant costs, to which two successive grand juries have called the attention of the judges without any effect.

Q. 52. How would the settlement, on a large scale, of Europeans of capital in the country, improve its resources?—*A.* As a large sum of money is now annually drawn from India by Europeans retiring from it with the fortunes realized there, a system which would encourage Europeans of capital to become permanent settlers with their families, would necessarily greatly improve the resources of the country.

Q. 53. Is there any portion of land in the provinces with which you are acquainted free from public assessment?—*A.* There is land of this description, and in some districts to considerable extent.

Q. 54. Have any measures been adopted by government to ascertain the validity of the title by which such lands are held free from assessment, or have any of them been resumed? and under what circumstances?—*A.* In Regulation XIX. of 1793, Lord Cornwallis, the Governor General in Council, directed the revenue collectors to inquire into the validity of the titles of such lands; and in case of there being any doubt as to their validity, to institute prosecutions so as to have them judicially investigated; and in the event of the parties in possession of the land failing to establish a valid title in the court, the lands might, by a decree of the court, be resumed by the collectors on behalf of Government. But the Government declared, in the preamble of that Regulation, that no holder of such tax-free (lákhiráj) lands should be deprived of them, or subjected to revenue, until his title should be judicially investigated, and "adjudged invalid by a final judicial decree." However, I feel bound to add, that in 1828, by Regulation III. of that year, the revenue collector in each district was authorized to dispossess the holders of such tax-free lands by his own authority, without reference to any judicial court, if the collector should be of opinion, after such inquiry as might satisfy himself, that the title of the proprietor was not valid. It is therein enacted, sec. 4, art. 1. that "such decision of the collector shall have the force and effect of a de-

cree." Also art. 2, that "it shall not be necesary for him to transmit his proceedings to the Board of Revenue;" but the party dispossessed might appeal. And by art. 3, whether an appeal be filed or not, "that it shall and may be lawful for the collector immediately to carry into effect his decision by attaching and assessing the lands." The Regulation produced great alarm and distrust amongst the natives of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, many of whom petitioned against the principle of one party, who lays claim to the land, dispossessing an actual possessor at his own discretion; and Lord William Bentinck, though he has not rescinded this Regulation, has suspended the immediate execution of it for the present.

London, 19th August 1831. RAMMOHUN ROY.

(A.)—PAPER ON THE REVENUE SYSTEM OF INDIA.*

Various opinions are entertained by individuals with regard to the perpetual settlement of public revenue, concluded according to Regulation I. of 1793, with proprietors of land in the provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, and arguments resting on different principles have been adduced for and against this system; no room is therefore left for throwing any new light on the subject. We, however, may safely advance so far as to admit the settlement to be advantageous to both the contracting parties, though not perhaps in equal proportion.

2. To convince ourselves in the first instance of the accuracy of the opinion that the perpetual settlement has proved advantageous to Government, a reference to the revenue records of the former and present rulers will I think suffice. No instance can be shown in those records, in which the sum assessed and annually expected from these provinces was ever collected with equal advantage prior to the year 1793. To avoid the demand of an increase of revenue on the part of Government, proprietors in general used then wilfully to neglect the cultivation, which very often proved utterly ruinous to themselves, and excessively inconvenient to Government, in managing, farming, or selling such estates for the purpose of realizing their revenues.

3. Such persons as have directed their attention to the revenue records of Government, must have been struck with the extreme difference existing between the rate of value at which estates usually sold prior to the year 1793, or even for several years subsequent to that period, and the common price which the disposal of those estates now obtains to Government or individuals at public or private sales; and it will not, I believe, be alleged that I am far wrong, when I say that this increase in general may be reckoned tenfold, and in some instances twenty. This enormous augmentation of the price of land is principally to be attributed to the extensive cultivation of waste lands which has taken place in every part of the country, and to the rise of rents payable by the cultivators, and not to any other cause that I can trace.

4. It is true, the common increase of wealth has an irresistible tendency to augment the price, without improving change in the property; but when we reflect on the extent of overwhelming poverty throughout the country (towns and their vicinity excepted), we cannot admit that increase of wealth in general has been the cause of the actual rise in the value of landed estates. To those who have ever made a tour of these provinces, either on public duty, or from motives of curiosity, it is well known that within a circle of a hundred miles in any part of the country, there are to be found very few, if any, besides proprietors of land, that have the least pretension to wealth or independence, or even the common comforts of life.

* The paper referred to in Q. 31.

5. It has been asserted, and perhaps justly, that much of the increased wealth of Bengal, in late years, is to be ascribed to the opening of the trade in 1814, thereby occasioning a greatly-increased demand for the produce of lands. In as far, however, as this cause may have operated to increase wealth, it is confined to landlords and dealers in commodities.

6. Besides, Government appropriates to itself an enormous duty on the transit and exportation of the produce of the soil, which has, since the period of the perpetual settlement, increased to a great amount from the exertions of the proprietors in extending and improving cultivation, under the assurance that no demand of an increase of revenue would be made upon them on account of the progressive productiveness of their estates.

7. In the second place, that the perpetual settlement has been conducive to the interest of the proprietors of land, is a fact acknowledged by all parties, and is fully evident on reference to the present and former revenue registers. The benefit which the proprietors enjoy is principally owing to two circumstances; first, the extended cultivation of waste lands which formerly yielded no rent; secondly, subsequent increase of rents, much beyond those rates paid by cultivators at the time of the perpetual settlement, in defiance of the rights of khud-kásht ryots, that is, such villagers as cultivate on lease the land that belongs to the village.

8. None will, I think, hesitate to rejoice in the augmentation of the incomes of proprietors, derived from the extension of cultivation, as every man is entitled by law and reason to enjoy the fruits of his honest labour and good management. But as to the policy of vesting in the proprietors, themselves exempted from any increase of tax, the power of augmenting rents due from their khud-kásht tenants, I must confess it to be a subject that requires examination.

9. It is too true to be denied, that there was no regular system of administering justice, even in theory, under the government of the late rulers, and that there were few instances in which such humble individuals as khud-kásht ryots succeeded in bringing complaints against proprietors to the notice of higher authority. Nevertheless their claims to the cultivation of particular soils at fixed rates, according to their respective qualities, were always admitted, as the means of their livelihood, and inducements to continue to reside in their native village; although proprietors very often oppressively extorted from them sums of money, in addition to their rents, under the name of abwábs, or subscriptions, while on the other hand the ryots frequently obtained deductions through collusion with managers, acting in behalf of the proprietors.

10. The measure adopted for the protection of khud-kásht tenants, in art. 2d, sec. 60, Reg. VIII. of 1793, was conditional, and has been consequently subject to violation. Hence they have benefited very little, if at all, by its provisions.

11. The power of imposing new leases and rents, given to the proprietors by Reg. I. and VIII. of 1793, and subsequent Regulations, has considerably enriched, comparatively, a few individuals, the proprietors of land, to the extreme disadvantage, or rather ruin, of millions of their tenants; and it is productive of no advantage to Government.

12. During the former system of government, proprietors in these and other provinces, contrary to the tenure by which lands are held in England, were required to pay a considerable proportion of their rents to the ruler of the country, whose arbitary will was alone sufficient to augment or reduce the

rates of the revenue demandable from them, and who by despotic power might deprive them of their rights as proprietors, when they failed to pay the revenue unjustly alleged to be due from them: under these circumstances, the situation of the proprietors was not in any respect on a more favourable footing than that of the khud-kásht tenant; and, consequently, his right was not in any way analogous to those of a landlord in England.

13. In short, there were three parties acknowledged to have had a fixed right in the soil. 1st. The ryots, to cultivate the lands, and receive one half of the produce in return for the seed and labour. 2dly. The Government, in return for its general protection, to receive the other half, with the exception of one-tenth or eleventh. 3dly. The zamíndárs, or landholders, to receive that tenth or eleventh for their local protection, and for intervention between the Government and the peasantry.

14. With a view to facilitate the collection of revenue, and to encourage proprietors to improve their estates, Government liberally relieved them, in the year 1793, from the distress and difficulties originating in the uncertainty of assessment, by concluding a perpetual settlement with them. But I am at a loss to conceive why this indulgence was not extended to their tenants, by requiring proprietors to follow the example of Government, in fixing a definite rent to be received from each cultivator, according to the average sum actually collected from him during a given term of years; or why the feeling of compassion, excited by the miserable condition of the cultivators, does not now induce the Government to fix a maximum standard, corresponding with the sum of rent now paid by each cultivator in one year, and positively interdict any further increase.

15. Some, however, doubt whether Government can now assume the power of bettering the condition of this immense portion of its subjects, without violating the long-standing practice of the country, and the principles laid down in their existing Regulations, at least for the last forty years; but I am satisfied that an unjust precedent and practice, even of longer standing, cannot be considered as the standard of justice by an enlightened Government.

16. With respect to the regulations, however, there would be no real violation of them: as in Reg. I. of 1793, which is the basis of the permanent settlement, the government thus expressly declares that: "It being the duty of the ruling power to protect all classes of people, and more particularly those who from their situation are most helpless, the Governor General in Council, will, whenever he may deem it proper, enact such regulations as he may think necessary for the protection and welfare of the dependent talookdars, ryots, and other cultivators of the soil; and no zamíndár, independent talookdar, or other actual proprietor of land, shall be entitled on this account to make any objection to the discharge of the fixed assessment which they have respectively agreed to pay."

17. And again, in Regulation VIII. of 1793 (sec. 60, art. 2d) the government recognized the principle of the cultivators of the lands of their own village (khud-kásht ryots) having a permanent right to retain possession thereof, at a fixed rent; and enacted that their title-deeds should not be set aside, except in certain specified cases, applicable to that period of general settlement, and not extending to forty years afterwards.

18. I regret to say, that in some parts of these provinces the rent is already raised so high, that even an interdict against farther increase cannot afford the ryots (cultivators) any relief or comfort; consequently, the government might endeavour to raise part of its revenue by taxes on luxuries, and such

articles of use and consumption as are not necessaries of life, and make a proportionate deduction in the rents of the cultivators, and in the revenues of the zamíndárs, to whom their lands belong.

19. Failing this, the same desirable object may be accomplished by reducing the revenue establishment in the following manner. Under the former government, the natives of the country, particularly Hindoos, were exclusively employed in the revenue department, in all situations, and they are still so almost exclusively under the present system. The collectors, being covenanted European servants of the Company, are employed as superintendents, at a salary of 1,000 or 1,500 rupees (£100 to £150) *per mensem*. The duties, however, are chiefly performed by the native officers, as they are not of such importance or difficulty as the duties attached to the judicial department, in which one slip might at once destroy the life of the innocent, or alter the just destination of property for a hundred generations.

20. The principal duties attached to the situation of collector are as follows: 1st. The receipt of the revenue by instalments, according to the assessment, and remitting the amount thus collected to the general treasury, or to one of the commanding officers, or to the commercial resident, or salt agent, as directed by the accountant-general. 2d. Advertising and selling the estates of defaulters, to realize arrears. 3dly. Taking care of his own treasury, to prevent any mismanagement of it, and the revenue records. 4thly. Making partitions of estates, when joint sharers thereof apply to him for such division. 5thly. Preparing a quinquennial register of the estates paying revenue within his collectorship. 6thly. Ascertaining what tax-free land has been in the possession of individuals without a valid title. 7thly. Furnishing the judicial authorities with official papers required by them, and executing their decrees concerning lands, &c. 8thly. Deciding leases which the judicial officer has it in his option to refer to the collector. 9thly. Officiating as local postmaster, under the authority of the postmaster general. 10th. Assessing duties on the vendors of liquors and drugs, with the concurrence of the magistrate, and collecting the duties payable thereon (on receiving five per cent. on the amount of collection for his trouble). 11th. Giving out stamped papers to native vendors, and being responsible for the same; ten per cent., I think, on the sum realized being allowed him for his trouble and responsibility. (The two latter articles produce to the collector an additional monthly income of not less than from 200 to 1,000 rupees a month, according to the greater or smaller sale in different districts.) 12th. Regulating the conduct of the native sub-collectors, assessors, and surveyors employed on the estates under the immediate management of government. 13th. Transmitting monthly and annually reports and accounts to the accountant-general and the civil auditor, and corresponding with the Board of Revenue on the various affairs of his collectorship, as well as obeying their instructions.

21. A native of respectability, at a salary of about 300 or 400 rupees per month, may be appointed in lieu of the European collector; and he should give sureties for his character and responsibility, to such amount as government may deem adequate. The large sum that may thus be saved by dispensing with the collectors, would not only enable government to give some relief to the unfortunate ryots above referred to, by reducing their rents, but also raise the character of the natives, and render them attached to the existing government, and active in the discharge of their public duties, knowing that, under such a system, the faithful and industrious native servant would receive the merit, and ultimately the full reward of his services; whereas, under the

present system, the credit or discredit is attributed to the European head of the department, while the natives, who are the real managers of the business, are entirely overlooked and neglected, and consequently they seem, most of them, to be rendered quite indifferent to anything but their own temporary interest.

22. With respect to the expediency and advantage of employing native revenue officers to the higher situations in the revenue department, I am strongly supported by the opinions of persons whose sentiments have great weight with the governing party, as well as with the party governed. I can safely quote the remarks of many distinguished servants of the Hon. East-India Company, such as Sir Thomas Munro, Mr. H. Ellis, Mr. Robert Rickards, and others.

23. The native collectors should be under the immediate and strict control of the Board of Revenue as the European collectors at present are, and should be made strictly responsible for every act performed in their official capacity. No one should be removed from his situation unless on proof of misconduct, regularly established, to the satisfaction of government, on the report of the Board of Revenue.

24. For the present, perhaps, it would be proper to transfer the duty of selling the property of defaulting landholders to the registers; and the judges, instead of referring causes to the revenue officers, should submit them to the sudder aumeens (or native commissioners really appointed to decide causes under a certain amount).

25. In order to prevent the exercise of any undue influence or bribes in obtaining the situation of native collectors of revenue, it is requisite that all the present serishtadárs, or head native officers, attached to the different collectorships, should at once be confirmed in the situation of collector, and in case of his death or removal, the next in rank should succeed him. In the same manner those under them should be each promoted regularly in succession, according to his rank in the revenue department, unless from being unable to produce the requisite security, or from other evident disqualification; and no one should be allowed to hold the situation of collector, unless he had been at least ten years in the revenue service.

26. The present collectors may be transferred, if found qualified, to the judicial or some other department, or allowed to retire on suitable pensions. Besides the Board of Revenue, who should exercise a constant superintendence over the revenue branch, there should be six or eight European civil servants of the Company, who stand high in the estimation of government, appointed, under the denomination of circuit collectors, to examine personally, from time to time, the records kept, and the proceedings held by the native collectors.

27. At all events, I must conclude with beseeching any and every authority to devise some mode of alleviating the present miseries of the agricultural peasantry of India, and thus discharge their duty to their fellow-creatures and fellow-subjects.

London, Aug. 19th, 1831. RAMMOHUN ROY.

THE LITERATURE OF ALEXANDRIA.

No. I.

The narrative of the exploits of Alexander, as related by contemporary and subsequent writers, might be styled the Romance of Grecian History. It had all the exciting interest of a vividly-imagined fiction to recommend it to the delighted ears of the people. Aristotle has defined the difference between the poet and the historian to consist in the relation by the one of things as they *did* happen, and by the other as they *might* have happened. The conquest of Persia was a magnificent dream rather than a reality, even to the Macedonians. That all the gorgeous chivalry of the East should have fled before the comparatively contemptible charge of a Grecian captain, seemed scarcely credible. If Xenophon's account of the disastrous retreat of the ten thousand had been read with avidity, how much more enthusiastically must the record of victory have been received! We accordingly find a multitude of historians in the age immediately following the decease of Alexander. Memoirs of the conqueror himself and of the various inhabitants of Asia, treatises upon antiquities, &c. were poured forth in abundance: but, unfortunately, no writer of high and intellectual integrity arose to chronicle these wonderful events for posterity. During the life-time of Alexander, the pedestal on which his glory rested appeared to exceed any power of mental geometry possessed by his contemporaries. His most favoured companions, Anaximenes, Callisthenes, Onesicritus, Hieronymus, and Aristobulus, were all more or less dazzled by the lustre of their master's achievements. Ptolemy, the most distinguished of the generals of Alexander, was followed implicitly in all his details by Arrian, who thought it impossible that a prince could lie! He was at least more entitled to belief than any of his rivals. A collection of the Oriental histories of the life of Alexander would form a course of reading almost as wild and delightful as the *Arabian Nights*. Schlegel considered the expedition of Alexander, the third great epoch in the annals of Greece: how far it tended towards the corruption of the public mind, and the consequent injury of the spirit of the age, admits of much argument. Literature had passed rapidly from summer into autumn, and the winter was prematurely coming on. The thick clouds, which began to lower upon the Grecian horizon, were not brightened by the uplifted foreheads of any future Sophocles or Pindar. The tree of knowledge was covered with verdant foliage, but it evinced signs of incipient decay, and the dying away of the bright green was already perceptible. I will not seek to trace the deterioration of Greek intellect either to Oriental luxury or to the predominance of any particular state; it had passed through every gradation—from barbarism to sublimity, from sublimity to refinement, and from refinement to effeminacy. Its vitality was exhausted, its destiny was accomplished.

The tumults which followed the death of Alexander effectually precluded the cultivation of the arts. But the agitations of war were not, as M. Matter has observed, the only reason of the extraordinary sterility of the Greeks after Alexander. The mighty elements of mind and empire, which had been shaken by the struggles of Eumenes, Antigonus, Ptolemy, and Demetrius, gradually returned into their former state of tranquillity. Ptolemy laid down his arms, and devoted his time to the patronage of science and the improvement of his subjects; Seleucus diffused prosperity throughout his vast dominions; and Attalus attracted the most distinguished individuals to his favoured court.

The kings of Macedonia and Syracuse rivalled them in the promotion of the cause of literature, and Greece found leisure to occupy herself with her former pursuits.* But it was in vain: her morning star had set for ever. Any attempt to explain this singular fact would be idle. We may as well endeavour to offer a reason why one part of Greece was more fertile in genius than another, or why Switzerland, the most charming country of Europe, should be more destitute of poets than the unpicturesque villages of Holland. Matter's observation upon this apparent paradox is interesting: Corinth enjoyed, he says, all the advantages of Athens, and more than Sparta, yet she did not surpass Thebes in the number of her illustrious children. It could not be the engrossing nature of commercial pursuits, or the unceasing turmoils of an unsatisfied democracy, which hindered the Corinthians from cultivating literature; for the Athenians were also commercial, and suffered still more from the turbulence of a tyrannical democracy. It could not be her belligerent spirit that turned Sparta from the worship of the muses, or the austerity of her manners, from the study of the arts; for Athens was also warlike, and Sparta did not always escape the enticing lures of foreign luxury. It could not be the climate of Bœotia which weighed so heavily upon the aspiring spirit of Theban genius, for it bordered closely upon Attica, and Thebes had already given birth to Pindar, Pelopidas, and Epaminondas.

The literary history of Alexandria, after the death of its founders, is, in fact, the history of the literature of Greece. Alexander never thought, while tracing a plan for a town which, being situated between Tyre and Carthage, might bring into its harbours the commerce of both, that in a few brief years it would become not only the most crowded mart in the world, but the "asylum of letters and a sanctuary of light" to the benighted nations.

It is probable that the Greeks, who had been established in Cyrenaica since the seventh century before our era, may have contributed in some measure to the population of Alexandria, but the Greeks soon crowded to it from every direction, and became so powerful by their arts and talents, that a new Athens rose in perfect beauty upon the alien soil of Africa.

In every point of view the literature of Alexandria is well worthy our patient investigation. The Grecian name, no longer confined within the narrow limits of a republican state, had been carried into the hitherto unknown regions of poetic fable. The natural world was enlarged, and the mental world seemed to have expanded with it. The Greek of the age of Solon would scarcely have recognized the manners or opinions of his own countrymen, who were scattered from the pleasant vallies of Europe to the distant shores of the Indus. Greek was the vernacular dialect of the civilized globe. An able and copious treatise upon the school of Alexandria would be a most acceptable contribution to ancient history. The prize essay of M. Matter is too confused in its arrangement, and at the same time too cursory in its treatment of several topics of interest, to entitle it (notwithstanding its general learning and elegance) to supply this desideratum. The excellent discourse of the illustrious Heyne, *De Genio Sæculi Ptolemæorum*† is only long enough to make us regret that the author's intention of entering into the subject more at large was never carried into execution. Heyne united to a deep and critical knowledge of the classics a delicacy of taste and a vigour of thought which enabled him to point out the beauties of a writer with the grace of an Addison, while detecting his errors with the acuteness of a Porson. Some letters, replete with erudition, have been written on the same subject by M. Manso.‡

* Matter. † *Opuscula Academica*, vol. i. Gott. 1785. ‡ *Vermischte Schriften.*

Matter divides the history of the Greek school in Egypt into two periods, which are subdivided into several sections. The first of these periods comprises the 275 years during which the family of the Ptolemies reigned in Alexandria.* Matter resolves this period into these epochs: 1. Under the fostering care of Ptolemy Soter, Ptolemy Philadelphus, and Ptolemy Evergetes, the Alexandrian school attained its highest glory. 2. In the second epoch, the vices of Ptolemy Philopator severely injured the cause of literature. Alexandria was no longer the favourite abiding-place of learned men; Greece recovered a portion of her former refinement; the political storms which had so long desolated her cities began to subside, and she once more afforded an asylum to her children. It should be observed, however, that notwithstanding the luxurious habits of Philopator, the arts continued to receive a small degree of encouragement. Surrendered to the dominion of his passions, the love of his country was not quite extinct in his bosom, for he still associated with some of the ornaments of the age, and considerably improved the Egyptian marine.† 3. The third epoch unfolds the melancholy spectacle of Egypt exiling her most gifted citizens, under the influence of Evergetes II., that *monstrum hominis*, as Heyne calls him; yet he himself had been instructed by the celebrated Aristarchus, had composed twenty-four books of history which obtained considerable reputation, and is said, moreover, to have emended some Homeric readings. His cruelty was fatal to the school of Alexandria. The museum was deserted, and its inhabitants wandered forth to teach the sciences in Greece, Rhodes, and Syria. The misguided prince made some ineffectual efforts to recal those whom he had alienated from his court, but his own barbarity, and the crimes of his successors, offered no season of quiet to literature. The curtain was about to drop upon the once-splendid dynasty of the Ptolemies. With the last of them ends the first period of Alexandrine history, and the incorporation of Egypt with the Roman empire commences the second.

With its transposition from its native home, the spirit of Greek literature, as Schöell notices, appears to have undergone a total change. *Au lieu d'hommes de genie, il y eut des savans.*‡ For men of genius they had verbal scholars. Instead of the golden poetry of Plato, and the sweet and delicate history of Xenophon, they saw the birth of grammar, rhetoric, arithmetic, geometry, astronomy, and music. The mind, as it gradually lost the soft colours of fancy and imagination, assumed the more sober garments of reason and erudition. An antiquarian taste was its distinguishing characteristic. A discovery was valued more highly than an invention. The poets were rather *curiosi* than *ingeniosi*, as may be easily proved by a hasty glance at the remains of Callimachus or Apollonius Rhodius. The subjects of their poems were usually selected from some obscure and mysterious fable, or founded upon one of the most recondite sciences. A society for the diffusion of useful ignorance would have been beneficial in Alexandria. The garb of the antiquary fitted awkwardly the beautiful form of Greek poetry. We have no memorial, says Heyne, of any Alexandrine poet who was not at the same time a grammarian, a philosopher, and a mathematician. A love of trifling ingenuities usurped the place of noble designs. Lycophron composed sixty tragedies, yet he is not unjustly supposed to have been indebted for his admission into *The Pleiades* more particularly to the skill with which he composed anagrams on the name

* Schoell, *Hist. de la Litt. Grecque.* Tom. iii.

† Athenæus, and Heyne, *De Genio Sæculi Ptolemæorum.* He pourtrays Philopator as *luxuriæ et omni corruptelæ deditus.*

‡ *Histoire de la Litterature Grecque*, tom. iii. p. 40.

of his patron, Philadelphus, and queen Arsinoë, deriving the one απο μελιτος, and saying that the other was Ιον Ηρας, "a violet of Juno."

Heyne attributes the first seeds of corruption to the excess of grammatical erudition. The grammarians were indeed a numerous family.

It may appear paradoxical to assert, that the most beautiful compositions of the human mind have been produced in seasons of the most general ignorance and comparative barbarity. The assertion does not however admit of refutation. Homer is understood to have been a poor and destitute wanderer, and Virgil the friend and associate of princes; yet the *Æneid* cannot compete with the *Iliad* in originality or majesty of thought, or in variety and picturesqueness of illustration. The early poets of a nation are their own legislators; giving laws to their successors, they are themselves unfettered by any conventional restriction. Thus every art, whether poetry, painting, or history, must have attained a high degree of excellence before any canons of criticism could be established. The *Iliad* of Homer originated the poetics of Aristotle. The splendid fabric was raised, and it remained for that illustrious master of truth to point out the beauty of the pillars and the unity of the design to future people. The practice of publicly reciting their poems before the assembly of the people had naturally vested the decision upon their merits in the hearers. In Greece alone could works of such finished delicacy have been entrusted to a mixed auditory in perfect safety. But there the appeal was very rarely answered with injustice. Sometimes, in periods of great political excitement, an unfair influence might have been exercised upon the popular opinions; but this was a singular exception. The Grecian ear, not less than the eye, was peculiarly susceptible of graceful and harmonious concords.

In the literary history of all nations, the gradations by which they rise to sublimity and purity, and decline into mere elegance and affectation, are found to be nearly the same. The spirit of criticism increased in proportion to the decay of invention. Dante was the text-book for the succeeding generation, and men wrote pages to prove the authenticity of an allusion, or the analogy of a metaphor. But the most extraordinary confirmation of this position is furnished by the school of Alexandria. A change had, indeed, passed over the spirit of literature. No longer characterised by the noble freedom of its early days, it pined away in the confinement of its new habitation.

The light and enchanting grace of the Grecian muse was destroyed by the fetters of scholastic knowledge. She ceased to be instructed by taste, and submitted to a course of regular studies. The age of genius had passed away; that of criticism and grammar was rising in its stead. The scholiasts upon Homer cite innumerable instances of the erudition and industry of the scholars of this period. Philology usurped the place of poetry, and geography of history. The *Œdipus* of Sophocles was replaced by the dramas of Philicus, and the poetic history of Herodotus by the *Periplus;* but our present occupation is with the grammarians of Alexandria. The study of grammar, γραμματικη τεχνη, cannot be said to have existed as a distinct science before the third century.* Then it was that the attention was first directed to the correction and elucidation of the works of the poets, and commentaries were written, sometimes effectual in clearing up confused and vitiated passages, but frequently distinguished by a love of trifling and a display of useless information.† These critics were styled Ενστατικοι, or 'proposers of questions,'

* Schoell, vol. iii. p. 182.

† I would be understood as speaking only of grammar applied to composition and reduced into positive rules. Every tribe, however barbarous, has its own idioms. In the various modifications of words to

and they who replied to them Αντικοι or Επιλυτικοι. The study of language became the passion of the age. While one grammarian devoted himself to the explanation of old and almost forgotten words, another bewildered himself in the intricacies of the most minute subtilties. The understanding which has been enervated by low and worthless pursuits is unable to elevate itself to the contemplation of a noble object. An unnatural feverishness spreads over the mind and dries up its purer energies. Heyne has eloquently described this *febris* of the moral constitution. But the ills to which I allude were the results of degrading a most admirable study into an inane and useless amusement. The critical school of Alexandria, in its original state, has contributed more than any other institution to the preservation of the choicest remains af ancient art. I say this in order that the foregoing remarks may not be taken in a sense foreign to the one intended.

I am led by the grammarians to that immortal monument of the Ptolemean family—the museum. If we possessed the works which Callimachus, Aristonicus, Callixines, and Ælius composed upon the origin and history of the museum, we should have no difficulty in forming a correct judgment of its earliest character. But, unfortunately, not a fragment remains, except the titles, to instruct us as to their contents. Strabo, Athenæus, Plutarch, and Pliny, to whom we are chiefly indebted for the knowledge we have obtained, are particularly brief in their notices, and not rarely at perfect variance with each other. In proportion to the obscurity of any subject will always be found the number of hypotheses. Thus, if truth attempt at any time to lift her head above the surrounding darkness, she is quickly compelled to bend it down again beneath the weight of learning heaped upon her.

The history of literature, anterior to the Ptolemies, presents no memorial of any institution for the promotion of science and the arts at all resembling the museum of Alexandria. The philosophers of antiquity had indeed their own individual schools, and were surrounded by their own disciples, who devoted their time and intellect to the study and diffusion of their master's system. Aristotle taught in the Lyceum and Plato in the Academy; and yet neither the one nor the other can be esteemed any thing more than a school of philosophy. A sanctity seems, however, to have been attached to the spot on which the lessons of any celebrated philosopher had been delivered, and we find Epicurus conjuring his followers, when on the bed of death, "never to sell his garden or change his doctrine." The poorest Athenian peasant will guide the traveller to the *Acathemia*. It is not worth while to dwell upon the asserted imitation of the Lyceum by the founder of the Museum. The Athenian schools of philosophy were totally unconnected with each other; but the museum, which Matter assumes figuratively for the school of Alexandria, contained within its precincts all the sects of whatever denomination, of Plato or Aristotle, of Zeno or Pythagoras. It was the universal forum in which the intellectual commerce of the Egyptian world was carried on. The grammarian found himself by the side of the astronomer, and the physician by the geographer. Gronovius has derived the *museum* from the Grecian *prytaneum;* but, I think, with less than his usual acuteness and erudition.* The prytanea were only public entertainments (συσσιτια εν πρυτανειῳ), which many persons, exclu-

to express things consists the *grammatical form*. See *Mélanges Asiatiques*, vol. i. p. 258, par M. Abel-Rémusat.

* J. F. Gronovii, De Museo Alexandrino, in Thesauro Antiquitatum, tom. viii. in fin. Eustathius, however, inclined to the same opinion—δοκει γαρ τουτον τι και εν Αλεξανδρεια ειναι, οποιον και εν Αθηναις.

sive of the fifty prytanes and some inferior officers, received as a mark of distinction.* The expense of these public allowances is thought to have not exceeded two or three talents yearly. The museum was a portion of the palace devoted to the purposes of the *literati* admitted within its walls. The fact of its having been the dwelling of the *savans* of Alexandria has been questioned, but it is universally allowed to have been richly endowed for their support. Strabo furnishes an interesting commentary:—*των δε βασιλειων μερος εστι και Μουσειον, εχον περιπατον και εξεδραν και οικον μεγαν, εν ᾧ το συσσιτιον των μετεχοντων του Μουσειου φιλογων ανδρων. Εστι δε τη συνοδω ταυτη και χρηματα κοινα, και ιερευς, ο επι το Μουσειον τεταγμενος, τοτε μεν υπο βασιλεων, νυν δε υπο Καισαρος.* Strabo, it will be remembered, wrote in the reign of Tiberius, and hence a difficulty arises as to the sense in which the foregoing passage is to be taken.† It is reasonable to suppose that some alteration had been introduced into the economy of the institution. I may remark that the *συσσιτιον* of Strabo is a convincing evidence of the community of life in the museum. On this account, it is not unfrequently called *τραπεζα Αιγυπτια*, the *Αιγυπτια σιτησις*.‡ It is not unreasonable to conclude that the craving of mind after the indefinite sublime and beautiful must have languished in this delightful castle of indolence. Literature has never been found to flourish with a palace for her home and kings for her companions. It was this royal hospitality and protection that gave birth to that lying spirit of flattery, which arose in those days. A feeling of servile dependence had insinuated itself deeply into the minds of the people. We shall trace this spirit in the works of the Alexandrian school.

Matter seems to think the hypothesis of Gronovius, as to the nature of the praises of the museum, founded upon a passage in Vitruvius, not deserving of credit. Strabo, it will be recollected, calls him *ιερευς*, or *priest*, implying, it would appear, a certain sanctity in the office.

Among the Egyptians the sacerdotal and the literary character was united. There was indeed no learning unconnected with religion. In Greece, during the primitive ages, and while the influence of foreign customs and superstitions prevailed, a similar feeling existed. But even as early as Homer and Hesiod, a line of partition began to be drawn between the "school and the sanctuary;" and the philosophy of Socrates and Plato tended to widen the division. I confess, however, my inability to discover why the museum should not have been modelled, as to its internal economy to a certain degree, in accordance

* Boëck's Public Economy of Athens, vol. i. p. 329. The scholiast on Aristophanes mentions the provision of these entertainments as one of the duties of the prytanes.

† Gronovius has some very learned and ingenious observations upon the *περιπατος* and the *οικον μεγαν*, to which the classical reader may refer with advantage. He corrects the error of Casaubon in rendering the *οικον μεγαν maximam domum*, which he considers to mean in this place not *domus*, but *pars domus et quidem conclave vel cubiculum aliquod majus aut latius, dictu, ornatio.*

‡ Sudolphus Neocorus, *De Museo Alexandrino, Diatribe*, interprets this by *Mysterium autem est Prytaneum Egyptium*, which is evidently false. Gronovius has rendered the *τραπεζα Αιγυπτια, sodalitium.*

Heyne has noticed the foundation of institutions, in some degree resembling the museum by the Arabs. M. Fourmont, in his *Description Géographique des Plaines d'Heliopolis*, gives a curious account of a mosque at Cairo, whose Arabic name signifies the *assembly of flowers.* During the period Egypt was governed by her own kings, all the sciences were taught in it, and the most distinguished professors of theology, and jurisprudence, and medicine, and astronomy, were induced to devote their talents to the promotion of its glory. A daily allowance of food was served out to the classes, and 14,000 persons, no inconsiderable portion of whom were lodged in the building, partook of this literary hospitality. When Fourmont wrote, in 1755, the 14,000 had dwindled to 1,400. They had also a celebrated library, said to have contained 100,000 volumes.

with the Egyptian ideas of the priestly office. The conjecture which interprets the Μουσεῖον to mean a *place consecrated to the muses*, is after all not the least satisfactory of the many hypotheses which have been hazarded. It will, however, be vain to attempt the elucidation of a subject respecting which contemporary history affords us no intelligence.

THE BODEN PROFESSORSHIP OF SANSCRIT AT OXFORD.

THE election to the chair of Sanscrit at Oxford, founded by the late Colonel Boden, is fixed for the 15th March next. It is of vast importance, not only to the due fulfilment of the founder's intentions,* but to the interests of Oriental literature and the reputation of the country, that the electors † should, on this occasion, exercise with more than ordinary care and judgment the trust vested in them.

The candidates may be reduced, we believe actually, at all events virtually, to three: Mr. Horace Hayman Wilson, of Calcutta, secretary of the Asiatic Society of Bengal; Mr. Graves Chamney Haughton, late professor of Hindu literature in the East-India College, Hertford, and oriental examiner to the East-India Company; and Dr. William H. Mill, principal of Bishop's College, Calcutta. The addresses and testimonials from or on the part of these eminent individuals are now before us, and we feel that no apology is due to our readers, in a matter of so much moment, for placing before them very fully the grounds of their respective claims.

After Mr. Colebrooke, we may venture to assume that no European can be placed in competition with Mr. Wilson as respects "a critical knowledge of the Sanscrit language:" we, therefore, do not scruple to place him first on the list of candidates. Mr. Wilson's address contains so interesting an exposition not of his pretensions only, but of his literary career, that we subjoin it entire:—

To the Members of Convocation resident in Trinity College, Oxford.

Gentlemen: I have the honour to announce myself to you as a candidate for the Boden Professorship of Sanscrit, and to solicit your votes at the approaching election.

My residence in Bengal leaves me no other alternative than this method of making my pretensions known to you, as well as the grounds upon which I hope to be thought deserving of your support.

As soon after my arrival in India, in 1808, as my official occupations allowed, I entered upon the study of the Sanscrit language with a warm interest excited by the example and biography of Sir William Jones. When I had made some progress in the study, I felt it my duty to recommend and facilitate its acquirement to others, and with this view published in 1813 the text and a translation in verse of a short standard poem, the *Megha Dúta*, or Cloud Messenger, of *Kalidás*. Of this work I may be permitted to quote the following opinion of Mr. Colebrooke. In a note addressed to me, he observes: "I am surprised at the great closeness to the original which you have been able to preserve in an elegant poetical translation. It conveys a much nearer idea of the original than any prose version can do." The work and translation were also

* The object of the foundation is thus stated by the testator in his will: "Being of opinion that a more general and critical knowledge of the Sanscrit language will be a means of enabling my countrymen to succeed in the conversion of the natives of India, by disseminating a knowledge of the Sacred Scriptures among them more effectually than all other means whatever."

† The election is vested in the chancellors, masters, and scholars of the university, in convocation assembled.

commented upon at some length in a lecture by Mons. Chezy, the Sanscrit professor at Paris.

My next publication was an alphabetical dictionary, Sanscrit and English, which appeared in 1819. It formed a large quarto volume of above 1,000 pages, comprehending all the radicals of the language, and between 30 and 40,000 of the derivatives, with their etymological development and characteristic grammatical inflections. This publication has been repeatedly and favourably noticed by continental writers. The copies sent to England have been long since disposed of, and although the work, as the first attempt of the kind, was necessarily imperfect; it has, I have reason to know, mainly contributed to the extended cultivation of Sanscrit literature on the continent of Europe.

At the end of 1819 I was sent by the government of Bengal on public duty to Benares, and remained there a year. Besides the more immediate objects of my deputation, I was appointed a member of a committee for reforming the Benares Sanscrit college, which had fallen into great neglect. Most of the professorships were vacant, and the active competition that ensued upon the prospect of their being filled up, brought me acquainted familiarly with all the most eminent pundits of that city. The intercourse that followed afforded me valuable opportunities of improving my knowledge of Sanscrit, of which I endeavoured to avail myself as much as my time and capacity permitted.

After my return to Calcutta, I published in the Asiatic Researches the first and only contribution that has appeared to authenticate Hindu history, in an essay on the History of Cashmir, derived from a series of original works of great rarity and difficult style. This essay has been since epitomised in the Journal Asiatique, and has been noticed in the Journal des Savans. Another contribution to the same collection, the Asiatic Researches, soon after appeared. An account of the religious sects of the Hindus, of the first part of which the late Bishop Middleton has recorded his opinion as vice-president of the Asiatic Society, that a more valuable paper was never offered to the society for publication. The second and concluding part of the paper is printed, but not yet published in the forthcoming volume of the Researches.

During my residence at Benares, and for some time after my return, my attention was directed to a comprehensive view of the dramatic literature of the Hindus, and in the course of 1826-27 I published entire translations of six dramas, with an introductory account of the Hindu dramatic system, and an appendix giving an analytical description of twenty-three other dramatic compositions. In this branch of Sanscrit literature I have left little for my successors. The work has been translated into French, and I believe into German, and is honoured with high commendations in the Jahrbücher of Vienna, and the Journal des Savans.

Shortly after the publication of the Hindu drama, I published, in two octavo volumes, a descriptive catalogue of the Oriental manuscripts of the late Colonel Mackenzie, with an introductory view of the languages and literature, religion and history of the peninsula. The work does not yet appear to be known in Europe.

Besides the publications I have thus enumerated, I have contributed various minor articles to the Asiatic Researches, illustrative of the history and antiquities of the Hindus, an analysis of the *Pancha Tantra*, to the Transactions of the Royal Asiatic Society, and about fifty articles on subjects of Oriental literature to the Calcutta Quarterly Oriental Magazine, comprehending translations from the *Mahá Bhárat* and other Sanscrit works. I may also add to the above, that the Syndicate of Bishop's College did me the honour to print some observations made at the request of the Rev. Principal Mill, on the proposed rendering of Scripture terms into the Sanscrit language.

For the last three or four years my leisure has been principally engaged in the supervision of various Sanscrit works, published for the use of the Hindu colleges, under the Bengal presidency. A number of standard books have been printed for this purpose, the whole of which have had my final revisal, in giving which I have introduced various innovations, calculated to lighten the labour of perusal, and to combine economy with accuracy and neatness. Amongst the works thus printed are the originals of the plays which I translated, and a new edition of *Menu*, with the com-

mentary. Amongst those in progress is the text of the *Mahá Bhárata*, the whole of which is calculated to extend to five large quarto volumes. I am also at present occupied in preparing and printing a new and greatly enlarged edition of my Sanscrit dictionary, which I hope to complete by the end of the current year.

In thus specifying what I have done, I do not wish to over-rate the extent or value of my labours, although I may confidently ask, who has done so much? Nor is what I have attempted the sum of my ambition; and I have in hand ample materials for an account of the contents of the 18 *Puránás*, for a historical review of ancient India, for a biographical and mythological dictionary, and for a dictionary of the Sanscrit language arranged upon etymological principles. I have also much at heart, the printing of the text, with a translation of the ritual, of the *Vedas*; I have made some progress in one of them, the *Rig Veda*; but the execution of this and my other projects will essentially depend upon my being enabled shortly to resign all public employment, and devote the remaining portion of my life, as I could be well content to do, to the cultivation of Sanscrit literature.

Although my past labours have not earned for me any extraordinary distinction in England, I have no more reason to complain than Oriental scholars of higher pretensions than myself. The Royal Asiatic Society and Committee of Translation have enrolled me amongst their number; and I was one of the earliest foreign members of the Asiatic Society of Paris. In this country I have been secretary to the Asiatic Society of Bengal for twenty years. I am also member of the managing committee of the Sanscrit College of Calcutta, and take a part in the annual examinations of the students. I am also one of the examiners of native law officers. My connexion with the classical language and literature of the Hindus is therefore more intimate than that of any other person can be, or can have been, and should furnish a strong presumption in my favour, which, I trust, a competent examination of my several publications would satisfactorily confirm.

In being thus obliged to recapitulate the literary efforts of my past life, I am fully sensible of the disadvantage under which I labour, and the imputation of vanity to which I subject myself. But I have no other mode of making known to you the circumstances that may be thought to merit your favourable consideration. Long absent from my native country, and unconnected with any individual in England, able or inclined to advocate my pretensions with any hope of commanding your attention, I am compelled to state in my own behalf those facts which alone could justify my present application. I should have been ashamed to solicit your support, if I could not have rested my appeal upon some public proofs of my fitness for the situation for which I am a candidate. Of what I have done, of what I wish to do, you are now apprised. It is for you to determine if my past and prospective labours entitle me to the honour of becoming a member of the University of Oxford. Should you decide in the affirmative, it will be considered by me not only as a reward for the past far beyond my expectations, but as a strong incitement for the future and a powerful stimulus to exertions that may tend to uphold the credit of your ancient university, in the province allotted to my care.—I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

Calcutta, 28th May 1831. H. H. Wilson.

If we had not the recorded and almost conclusive opinion of Mr. Colebrooke, that "next to Mr. Wilson, whose pre-eminence as a Sanscrit scholar is universally acknowledged," Mr. Haughton is the candidate most worthy of the choice of the university, we should be led to the same conclusion from the reputation he enjoys from his published works. His Sanscrit text (with notes) of the *Mánava-Dherma-Sástra*, or Institutes of Menu, has received the unqualified commendation of continental scholars, as a work which has "established a just claim to the gratitude of all who take an interest in Indian literature."* Mr. Haughton is now employed upon a

* Report to the Asiatic Society of Paris, by M. Burnouf, *Asiat. Journ.* vol. xxiii. p. 236.

Dictionary Bengali, Sanscrit and English, on a new and comprehensive plan. In the event of Mr. Wilson's declining the professorship, Mr. Haughton, in our opinion, is the candidate best qualified, according to the means of judging which the public possess, for an office, the object of which is to promote "a more general and critical knowledge of the Sanscrit language." Mr. Haughton is not opposed to Mr. Wilson, and he has, at this important juncture, come forward to vindicate Mr. Wilson against some false suspicions insidiously cast upon his religious opinions. His address is as follows: –

To the Members of Convocation.

Gentlemen: I have the honour to submit to you a copy of my letter to the Vice-Chancellor announcing myself as a candidate for the professorship of Sanscrit, founded in your University by the late Lieut. Col. Boden, accompanied by testimonials; and I beg leave, at the same time, to draw your attention to the following remarks.

The foundation of a professorship for the Sanscrit language in the University of Oxford will form an era in the study of Oriental literature. By the persevering zeal of one of our own countrymen, Mr. Charles Wilkins, Europe first became fully aware of the nature of the Sanscrit language, and the vast extent of its literary productions, which embrace almost every subject that can occupy the mind of man, from the most elegant to the most profound. It was Mr. Wilkins' unrivalled merit to lead the way in mastering the difficulties of this gigantic language, without any of the aids which his own labours, as well as those of other remarkable men, have prepared for the scholars that now follow in his steps. . . .

An investigation of the structure of the Sanscrit language has, in a great degree, dispelled the darkness which hung over the connexion of the classical dialects of Greece and Rome with the languages of Teutonic origin; and the endeavour to follow out into detail this interesting inquiry will be an appropriate occupation for your professor, and one particularly attractive to students of an University which wisely requires from them a critical acquaintance with the remains of ancient literature. The fact that almost every thing great in science, or beautiful in literature or the fine arts, has been produced by some branch of the Indo-Germanic nations, is a powerful stimulus to such an inquiry. By them the limits of true taste have been fixed, and in their compositions the best models are exhibited of sentiment void of affectation, and sublimity free from exaggeration. And, indeed, with scarcely any other exception than that of the inspired writings, all the works of pre-eminent merit, either in matter or in style, have sprung from one or other of these kindred nations.

The inquiries of the ablest modern scholars confirm the ancient opinion, that the East was the cradle of those sciences which are now by their maturity the ornament and boast of Europe; and it is the peculiar glory of England to be able to say, that from the labours of our countrymen in India, though actively engaged in the most responsible and burthensome duties, Europe has mainly derived all that is known of the language, literature, and science of the Hindus. To four distinguished individuals especially are owing the extraordinary results that have been accomplished in so short a space of time. By the sterling sense and clearness of conception of Mr. Wilkins, the first difficulties, as I have already stated, were surmounted. To him we are also under obligations for some masterly and idiomatic translations, in which are reproduced the form and colouring of the original works; and we have from the same pen the most clear, methodical, and useful grammar of the Sanscrit language that has yet appeared. The next in order was the late Sir Wm. Jones, one of the brightest ornaments of your University, who has with unequalled elegance and facility, by his dissertations and his translations, established a reputation which nothing can shake. He was followed by Mr. H. T. Colebrooke, whose rare merit is shewn in his accuracy and extent of information, and whose profound works relating to the science and philosophy of the Hindus are the objects of universal admiration. And lastly, I feel bound in justice to an

absent candidate, with whom I am happy to have always been on friendly relations, to record the name of Mr. Horace Hayman Wilson, who to an extensive knowledge of the language and great depth of research, unites the elegance and feeling of a poet. His numerous publications are too recent and too well known to require any praise from me.

Though, with the exception of the professorship established by the Honourable East-India Company for the purpose of instructing their civil servants, which I had the honour of holding during nine years, the study of Sanscrit has been overlooked in England till within the last four or five years, its importance was for some time previously strongly felt on the continent. Royal professorships have been founded for its cultivation both in France and Germany; and the scholars of both those countries have vied with one another in the zeal and ability with which they have sent forth correct translations, as well as profound philological works on this ancient language.

Having thus alluded to the history and general importance of Sanscrit literature, I beg leave to say a few words on the great object of the late Colonel Boden, the founder of the professorship. That gentleman felt, as every one must feel who has come in contact with the natives of India in their own country, that the small success which has hitherto attended the propagation of the Gospel in the East, has not resulted from any deficiency of zeal or of knowledge of its doctrines in those who have attempted the conversion of the Hindus, nor from any obstacles to the circulation of the Bible in the native languages; but that our missionaries and chaplains were not competently acquainted with their literature and philosophy, and were consequently incapable of assailing the strong holds of their faith. He was aware that those who undertook the conversion of the natives, had to deal with a most intelligent and acute people, familiarly prone to abstract and metaphysical subtleties, and with whom those subtleties had descended, from long civilization, to the lowest classes of society.

I presume to draw your attention to this observation, because it may assist in forming your judgment as to the person best calculated to fulfil the wishes of the founder. To the sound education conveyed by your course of collegiate instruction, we must look for an exposition of those doctrinal truths that fit the student for holy orders; but on some one competently skilled in the language and philosophy of the Hindus, you must rely for those literary attainments which will enable the missionary to present these truths in the most attractive and convincing form, and to make *safe* translations of the Scriptures, in which, however, the assistance of those to whom the languages are vernacular, is of indispensable necessity.

I may be allowed to state the grounds on which I have ventured to offer myself for the Sanscrit chair. I have already filled a similar office under the Honourable East-India Company; and on my retirement from it, by reason of ill-health, I received a high testimony of their approval, which I have the honour to subjoin. I feel I have this one advantage over my competitors, however humble it may be considered, that I am the only one who has been accustomed to give instruction in this language.

It may not, perhaps, be superfluous to assign my motive for submitting testimonials of my competency in other Eastern languages. From the connexion of the philosophical doctrines of Eastern nations, it becomes of great importance to be aware of their points of resemblance, as they help mutually to throw light upon one another, and assist in the elucidation of doctrines that are often very obscure. The Arabic and Persian languages, too, are the exclusive object of study to the many millions of the inhabitants of India, who profess the Mahometan faith; and a thorough knowledge of the structure of these tongues cannot but be of the highest importance in the philosophical investigation of language; and even the comparison of the points in which they differ from the Sanscrit, must help to make its nature and peculiarities more strikingly apparent by the contrast. In addition, also, they must afford many facilities to the professor of Sanscrit, not only in giving instruction to our countrymen in the language to which he is to devote his particular attention, but also in fitting the student for the peculiar object of the founder, who was anxious to impart the benefits resulting from the diffusion of Christianity to *all* the natives of India.

I trust for your indulgence in the remarks I have made. I have endeavoured at once

to show the importance of the professorship that has been founded; and to do justice to the individuals to whose labours we are so much indebted. The eyes of all Europe are now fixed upon this important election; and I feel confident that whichever of the candidates you shall elect, your choice will be such as shall appear to you best calculated to satisfy the expectation of scholars, and to promote, according to the testator's pious intentions, not only a knowledge of Sanscrit literature, but the cause of our holy religion among the millions of idolators in British India.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, with great respect,
Your most obedient, and very humble servant,
GRAVES C. HAUGHTON.

Royal Asiatic Society's House, Grafton Street, Bond Street,
Feb. 4th, 1832.

The qualifications of the remaining candidate, Principal Mill, are unquestionable, with one exception, which is, however, essential, namely, his "critical knowledge of the Sanscrit language." In the testimonial from the master and fellows of Trinity College (Dr. Mill's College), it is said, "of the extent of Dr. Mill's attainments in the Sanscrit language, we are not able to offer any direct testimony. It may, however, be not irrelevant to state (on the personal knowledge of some of us whose names are subjofned), that he commenced the study of that language some time before his departure for India," which was in 1820. The Rev. Mr. Alt, late second professor of Bishop's College, states as follows:—

During a close intercourse with him for three years (1820 to 1823), I had daily occasion to know that he paid almost undivided attention to that language, and that, in the opinion of his native teachers, his assiduity was as successful as might be confidently expected for his general reputation and habits as a scholar. I have particular reason to recollect the eagerness and devotion with which Dr. Mill prosecuted this study. I have not the slightest doubt that he has consistently persevered in it, and as firmly believe that he is second to no English student in the proficiency he has attained. I may be permitted to add, that it was the constant habit and delight of Dr. Mill to trace the analogies between Sanscrit and the classical languages, and that his especial attention was paid to this language whilst mine was given to others, under an arrangement expressly sanctioned by Bishop Middleton.

The Rev. Professor Holmes adds the following testimony:

The Sanscrit he has been reading for at least ten years past, with as little interval as his health and other avocations allowed; and this I can aver from personal observation ever since January 1826, when I found him admired and considered *then* a good and sound Sanscrit scholar, scarcely second in real knowledge of the language to the best proficients in that language, and I believe he is thought now, by the best judges I have had the opportunity of hearing speak of him in Bengal, to be equal in sound scholarship of Sanscrit to any European now living. His able and admirable work, rendering our theological terms into it, was prepared at the express desire of Bishop James, about March 1828, from his lordship's hearing from every quarter that Dr. Mill was best able to do it. In the College Syndicates, he it is who presides and takes the lead in all the dialects, Sanscrit, Arabic, Persian, Bengali, and Hindustani, and is universally looked up to as amply and admirably qualified in the Oriental tongues. Archdeacon Robinson's Persian Pentateuch (all that Dr. Mill's ill health then allowed) he collated word for word with the original

Hebrew and the Arabic and Syriac versions, what scarcely any other man living could have done so critically.

I know that the "Christa Sangita" (the Sanscrit poem I presented to his grace the primate) was composed entirely (save the introductory canto by the pundit written before Dr. Mill went to England, in August 1828, and which gave him the idea of the work since printed,) by Dr. Mill himself, without the smallest assistance, beyond what is usual, in that composition, by any pundit; every one studying this class of language in India has a pundit by him some hours in the day (when their Hindu festivals allow), to refer to on questions of idiom for example, or synonymes, &c.; and Dr. Mill has made no more advantage of such than *every one* does who is studying the Hindu class of tongues. I have been repeatedly, I might say almost daily and continually, with him, whilst he was actually composing this poem, when no pundit was present, at hours before the latter came or after he had gone home, and on holidays of his own, when he always absented himself, and during our college vacations, when he was generally allowed two or three weeks' absence to visit his family and relations near the city of Burdwan. Dr. Mill has compiled also (what I consider) an admirable grammar of the Sanscrit, which I have been urging him to print ever since his return to Calcutta; and having latterly taken up myself the study of that singular language, I copied his entire MS. for my own use. I will delay my journey to town a few days to have my books unpacked so as to get at it, and present it for your inspection or that of parties interested. Its remarkable proofs and illustrations of the Greeks having drawn their roots and inflexions, &c. from the Sanscrit, are very curious.

Dr. Mill has been prevented from formally presenting his application to the university from a sense of his engagements to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, in the care of their college; but he addressed the Archbishop of Canterbury, as president of the Society, on the subject, in May 1831, who, in November last, approved of Dr. Mill's offering himself a candidate. This accounts for the absence of a direct address from Dr. Mill. From a letter from Archdeacon Barnes to the Vice Chancellor, we quote the passages which refer to Dr. Mill's pretensions:—

From Dr. Mill's first arrival in India, according to an arrangement suggested by Bishop Middleton, his early and constant attention has been paid to the cultivation of the Sanscrit language; in which the annexed testimonials state him, in the opinion of the best judges in Bengal, to be equal in sound scholarship to any European now living; and the tract on the rendering of theological terms in Sanscrit, begun at the desire of Bishop James, shows him, for some time past, to have more especially applied his knowledge of that language to the great purpose of promoting Christianity in India.

To these several statements, exhibiting the high order of Dr. Mill's qualifications for the office for which he is now a candidate before the University, it must be unnecessary for me to add; but I would be permitted to say, that had it not been for the uncertainty which Dr. Mill has felt regarding his application to the University, and the distance at which he now is, I should without doubt have been enabled to produce, if it could be deemed requisite, more numerous testimonies, from the most competent judges in Bengal, of his superior knowledge of the Sanscrit language. And, considering the pious object contemplated by the munificent founder of the Sanscrit professorship, I cannot resist the pleasure I have in further stating, that from the many opportunities I had in India of becoming acquainted with Dr. Mill's character and acquirements, I know him to be not only a man of very superior attainments in literature, especially in those departments most necessary to a safe and correct interpretation of the Holy Scriptures,

but a conscientious clergyman, sincerely attached to the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England, combining a sound and sober judgment with active zeal and deep and genuine piety.

It is for the members of the convocation to draw their conclusions from these testimonials, which, undoubtedly go some way towards supplying the deficiency of *published works*,* which, it is obvious, constitute the only certain and decisive test of a person's skill in so difficult a language as the Sanscrit.

* Dr. Mill has published, at the press of Bishop's College, a work upon the theological terms of the Sanscrit proper to be used in a version of the Scriptures; and a history of our Saviour written in Sanscrit by Dr. Mill, with an English version; but they are not known, as far as we can learn, in Europe.

INSTITUTES OF MANU.*

FIRST ARTICLE.

THE Institutes of Manu is one of the earliest, and in every respect one of the most important works of the ancient literature of the Hindus that have become known in Europe. Soon after Sir William Jones had commenced the study of the Sanscrit language, his particular attention was attracted by this work. "It is my anxious wish," says he, as early as the year 1789, in the preface to his translation of *Sacontala*, "that others may take the pains to learn Sanscrit, and may be persuaded to translate the works of Cálidás: I shall hardly again employ my leisure in a task so foreign to my professional (which are, in truth, my favourite) studies, and have no intention of translating any other book from any language, except the Law Tract of Menu, and the New Digest of Indian and Arabian Laws." The translation here announced appeared in 1792; and notwithstanding some slight inaccuracies which have since been discovered in it, is still universally valued as a standard work of masterly execution.

The title of the "Laws" or "Institutes" of Manu conveys, indeed, but an imperfect notion of the great variety of subjects that are treated of in this work, and of the arduous duties that must in consequence devolve upon its translator or critical editor. This code may be truly said to encompass the entire sphere of ideas, ceremonial rites, and laws, which are associated in the mind of the Hindu. It commences with an account of the creation; then leads, as it were, the new-born infant from the very womb of its mother through the successive ages of life, and through the various ranks of Hindu society, inculcating the observance of religious ceremonies and moral and social duties; and finally points, beyond death, to metempsychosis and liberation of the individual soul from the necessity of reiterated birth.

Many years after Sir William Jones's death, the original text of Manu, together with the excellent commentary of Cullúca Bhatta, was printed by Bábú Rám, and published at Calcutta in 1813. Important as this publica-

* Menu Sanhita: the Institutes of Menu, with the Commentary of Kulluka Bhatta. Vol. I. Published under the authority of the *Committee of Public Instruction*. Calcutta, 1830. 606 pages. 8vo.

tion was for Sanscrit philology, it was disfigured by numerous misprints, and the condition of the text left ample room for critical emendations.

The task of satisfying the demands of philological accuracy in the text of Manu was left to Mr. G. C. Haughton, who accomplished it with equal talent and success. His edition of this ancient law-code, founded upon a thorough examination of not less than nine manuscript copies from different parts of India with Bábú Rám's edition, Culluca's commentary, and Sir William Jones' translation, and enriched with notes critical and explanatory, is, by the unanimous voice of the judges best competent to appreciate such performances, one of the most beautiful monuments of true philological research combined with sound criticism that Hindu literature has to boast of.

The text adopted by Mr. Haughton has, in a great measure, been taken as the basis of a very neat edition of Manu recently published at Paris, by M. Loiseleur Deslongchamps, who, in his notes, frequently acknowledges his obligations to the learned Sanscrit professor of Haileybury.

A new edition of the Institutes of Manu, with Cullúca's gloss (the full title of which may be seen in a note at the bottom of the preceding page),* has just been published by the Committee of Public Instruction at Calcutta. To the well-directed exertions of this society we cheerfully offer the humble tribute of our praise. It was indeed a happy idea to elevate the intellectual and moral character of the rising generation of our fellow-subjects in India, by placing within their reach correct and cheap editions of the standard works of their own ancient literature. The publications of the society, prepared for the press by learned natives, and superintended, as we are told, by Mr. H. H. Wilson, to whom Sanscrit literature is already so much indebted, show a manifest progress towards perfection in the accuracy with which they are executed; and while we sincerely hope that they may prove conducive towards accomplishing the great object for which they were mainly undertaken, we cannot but rejoice in the prospect of the many important accessions to Oriental literature that may yet be expected from the Education Press.

The superiority of the external appearance of the new Calcutta edition over the old one by Bábú Rám is striking. Instead of a large quarto, printed on grey paper, and with lines running the lengthway of the page, we have now a moderate and neatly printed octavo, according to the European style, in which the verses of the text are distinguished by a larger type than that of the commentary, which is subjoined to each distich in a separate paragraph. In the old edition the *continua scriptio* of the manuscripts was strictly adhered to; in the new (as in all the other Sanscrit works published by the Committee of Public Instruction that we have seen), the single words are printed separate whenever their final letter undergoes no euphonic change by

* The copy of the new Calcutta edition of Manu now before us, together with two Sanscrit dramatic poems, the Vikramorvasi and the Malatimadhava, edited under the auspices of the same Committee in 1830, have reached us by way of Paris. It is rather strange that books of this nature, printed in a British colony, should have been for several months purchaseable at Paris, and advertised in the lists of French booksellers, while not one copy of them is yet to be had of any of the booksellers of the British metropolis.

the influence of the initial letter of the subsequent word. All these improvements in the exterior render the new edition particularly convenient for reference.

As the new edition of Manu has been chiefly prepared by learned Hindus, it becomes an object of curiosity to observe, what degree of importance these native literati have attached to the labours of the *barbarian* scholar, who, in preparing his edition, was deprived of those facilities which personal intercourse with them might have afforded, and had nothing to rely upon but his own acquirements in the language. It is with this view that we submit the following remarks on the reading of some passages.

Book I. distich 72, hemistich 2. The old Calcutta edition had तावतीरात्रिमेवच, which Mr. Haughton corrected into तावती रात्रिरेव च. The new edition has adopted this reading.

Book I. dist. 89, h. 2. We wonder why the Hindu editors have not chosen Mr. Haughton's correction of प्रसक्तित्व instead of प्रसक्तिष, the accusative case being evidently required by the context.

Book I. dist. 112, h. 2. Bábú Rám's edition had श्राद्धकल्पष शाश्वतः which Mr. Haughton corrected into श्राद्धकल्पत्व शाश्वतं, the accusative being required by the subsequent उक्तवान् dist. 118. The new Calcutta edition has adopted this correction.

Book II. dist. 74, h. 2. The new edition adheres to the old reading विशीर्यति which Mr. Haughton had, on the authority of eight MSS., altered to विशीर्यते. The former reading, as Mr. Haughton observes, is also supported by Cullúca's commentary. Several instances of verbs in the passive voice having the terminations of the Parasmaipadam have been pointed out by Bopp (Sanscrit Grammar, §. 493 and §. 597). A passive participle of the form विशीर्यत् from the same root शृ occurs. Ramay. I. 54, 19.

Book II. dist. 101, h. 2. The new edition adheres to the old reading सम्यगृक्षविभावनात् which had also been kept by Mr. Haughton. M. von Schlegel proposed सम्यगर्क्षविभावनात्, a conjecture which Mr. Haughton found supported by several MSS. But it appears unnecessary to alter the reading, as the ablative ऋक्षविभावनात् may be governed by the preposition आ in the preceding line.

Book II. dist. 118, h. 1. The new edition adheres to the old reading विद्यान्नियतः which does not agree with the context, and which Mr. Haughton very properly altered into विद्या नियतः

Book II. dist. 177, h. 2. शुक्तानि, according to Mr. Haughton's reading; Bábú Rám's edition had शुक्लानि.

Book II. dist. 204, h. 1. The new edition retains स्तस्तर, which is obscure, and which Mr. Haughton had altered into प्रस्तर.

Book II. dist. 206, h. 2. The reading चाधर्मान् has been preserved in the new edition, instead of which Mr. Haughton, on the authority of the MSS., printed चाधर्मात्. The verb प्रतिषिध् seems to be construed with both cases, the accusative and the ablative, as in Latin *interdícere alicui aliquam rem* and *aliquâ re.*

Book III. dist. 30, h. 1. The new edition has adopted Mr. Haughton's correction of सहोभौ instead of सहतो.

Book III. dist. 57, h. 1. The error of Babú Rám's text, which exhibits विनश्यन्ति instead of विनश्यति, is repeated in the new edition. The mistake had been pointed out by Mr. Haughton.

Book III. dist. 81, h. 1. The emendation of अर्चयेतर्षीन् for अर्चयेदृषीन्, which had been proposed by M. von Schlegel, and which Mr. Haughton found supported by several MSS., is adcpted in the new Calcutta edition.

Book III. dist. 83, h. 2. The new edition follows Mr. Haughton in reading कश्चित् for किञ्चित्, as had been erroneously printed in Bábú Rám's text.

Book III. dist. 93, h. 2. Mr. Haughton reads तेजोमूर्तिः instead of तेजोमूर्ति without the visarga, as both the Calcutta editions, and most of the MSS. give it. We agree with the latter, referring, with Cullúca, the neuter compound adjective तेजोमूर्ति to स्थानं. Mr. Haughton's reading is followed by M. Loiseleur Deslongchamps.

Book III. dist. 105, h. 2. Mr. Haughton's correction of प्राप्नस् for प्राप्नास् is adopted in the new Calcutta text.

Book III. dist. 106, h. 2. The new text follows Mr. Haughton in reading च instead of वा as Bábú Rám had it.

Book III. dist. 114, h. 1. The new Calcutta edition has adopted the reading of Mr. Wilkins' manuscript, as reported in Mr. Haughton's note.

Book III. dist. 122, h. 2. The new edition follows Mr. Haughton in substituting चन्द्र for चेन्दु, as was the reading of Bábú Rám's text.

Book III. dist. 123, h. 2. Mr. Haughton's correction of प्रयत्नतः instead of समन्ततः is received in the new text.

Book III. dist. 185, h. 5. The new text, conformable with that of Bábú Rám and Mr. Haughton, bears त्रिणाचिकेतः This reading is supported by Radhacanta Deva's Dictionary, art. त्रिणाचिकेत, where the word is explained, 1st, a certain portion of the Yajur-Veda, and, 2d, a person who studies it.

Miscellanies, Original and Select.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Royal Asiatic Society.—A general meeting was held on the 4th of February; the Right Hon. Charles W. Williams Wynn, M.P. President, in the chair.

The following, among other donations, were laid on the table:

From Colonel W. M. G. Colebrooke, two MSS.; one in Arabic, being a commentary upon Abdurrahman Jorjani's treatise of Arabic grammar; the other in Malayan, being a treatise of scholastic divinity, making an exposé of the tenets of the Shafei sect, by Muhammed Zín, son of Jelal ed dín, of Achin. These MSS. were presented to Colonel Colebrooke by the Sultan of Palembang.

From Colonel Tod, a very highly finished and valuable drawing by a native artist, exhibiting the durbar or levée, of Doulut Rao Scindia, the celebrated Mahratta chieftain. The representations of the prince himself, and of several of his nobles and attendants, are esteemed excellent portraits.

From Charles Macfarlane, Esq., his recent work on the Seven Apocalyptic Churches.

From Mons. Quatremère, his *Notice d'un MS. Arabe contenant la Description de l'Afrique.*

Other donations were received, from M. Klaproth, Dr. Ainslie, Mr. Poynder, &c.

His Excellency Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir Charles Colville, G.C.B., was elected a non-resident member of the Society.

Matthew Scott Moore, Esq., M.D., of the Madras Medical Establishment, was elected a resident member of the Society.

A paper by Capt. (now Lieut.-Col.) W. H. Sykes, communicated by the Bombay branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, was read. It contained a description of the wild dog of the western Ghauts, termed by the natives *Kolsun.*

Colonel Sykes is of opinion that the animal he describes is a new variety, and in support of this opinion he refers to the published accounts of wild dogs, to be found in the works of Shaw, Blumenbach, Cuvier, and others. The specimen from which his account is drawn up was taken, on the 15th of May 1828, by some native hunters in the author's employ, at the village of Beema Thunkur, the source of the Beema river, in the western Ghauts. It had been killed by a blow on the head with a stick, not having activity enough to make its escape, in consequence of being completely gorged with the remains of a deer. Colonel Sykes proceeds to indicate its peculiarities of form, and proportions, as taken by measurement, with the exception of its height, which is stated indeterminately, in consequence of some difficulties which occurred in setting the animal up. The extreme length of the animal from the nose to

the tip of the tail is 3 feet 8½ inches, the height about 18 inches. The Coblee inhabitants of the Ghauts appear to be quite aware of the existence of troops of these wild dogs in their jungles, but they relate so many fabulous stories of them, that they cannot be familiar with their habits; they say that these dogs hunt the royal tiger in large packs; in the combat they urine on their own tails, and switch them into the eyes of the royal beast; the tiger is blinded, and of course ultimately vanquished. Independently of native testimony, Col. Sykes brings other authorities to prove the gregarious habits of these animals. They are not confined to Beema Thunkur, as they have been seen on the Neilgherries* and near Asseerghur. Capt. Ockes, of the Bombay army, had one in his possession for a considerable time, but was not able to tame it in any degree. A coloured drawing of the animal accompanies the paper.

The reading of the Chevalier Gräberg's account of the great historical work of Ibn Khaldun was concluded. It contained some interesting remarks on the style of the historian of the Berbers, who has produced a work in this respect superior to any author of his nation; also an analysis of the contents of the work, as far as the Chevalier could procure a copy; for after all his exertions, he could only obtain a portion, and part of this was subsequently lost, by being wetted with sea-water, on its passage from Tripoli to Leghorn, without the possibility of being replaced.†

A general meeting was held on the 18th of February, the Right Hon. W. Williams Wynn, President, in the chair.

A very liberal donation of upwards of forty volumes of valuable works relating to Oriental literature, formerly the property of Sir Robert Chambers, who was for some time President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, was made by Lady Chambers. The collection comprised the *Gazophylacium Linguæ Persarum*, of P. Angelo; *Historia Saracenica* of Elmacin, in Arabic and Latin, by Erpenius; Avicennæ, *Opera Medica*, &c. &c. printed in Arabic at Rome, 1593; Erpenius' *Grammatica Arabica* and Raphelengius' *Lexicon Arabicum*, 1613; Seaman's *Grammatica Linguæ Turcicæ*; Pocock's edition of Abulfaraj; Hinckelmann's *Alcoranus*, 1694; Grotius *de Veritate Religionis Christianæ*, in Arabic, &c. &c.

The special thanks of the meeting were ordered to be conveyed to Lady Chambers for her munificent contribution to the library of the Society.

The Philosophical Society of Manchester presented the 5th vol. of its *Transactions*.

Colonel Tod presented from the author, Smallfield's Potamology, or chart of the principal rivers of the globe, on a sheet.

Matthew Scott Moore, Esq., M.D., late superintending surgeon on the Madras establishment, elected at the last meeting, having made his payments and signed the Obligation-book, was admitted a member of the Society.

Professor Peter von Bohlen was elected a foreign member of the Society.

John Goldie, Esq., of the Madras civil service, was proposed as a candidate, and being a member of the Madras Literary Society, was immediately balloted for and elected a resident member of the Society.

The paper read at this meeting was an account, by Major H. Burney, the British resident in Ava, of the process of manufacturing what is usually called

* It is remarkable how the orthography of Oriental proper names become disfigured by Europeans learning from one another, instead of the natives of the country. The name of these mountains, of which so many descriptions have recently appeared, is *Nilgiri*, literally "Blue Mountains." As an instance of the strange metamorphoses of Oriental names by Europeans, it may be mentioned that another range of mountains, seen from the Balasore roads, and which are also termed by the Lascars *Nilgiri*, are transformed by the English sailors into "*Nelly Green's* mountains!"

† The refined and philosophic style of this great work can only be duly appreciated by contrasting it with the state of learning and literature in Europe at the time it was written, viz. about 700 years ago. We are happy to be enabled to announce that a translation of the History of the Berbers, is now preparing by that distinguished Oriental scholar, the Rev. Professor Lee, of Cambridge, and will be shortly published by the Oriental Translation Fund.

lackered-ware, as practised by the natives of Ava. The term "lackered" appears, however, to be incorrectly applied to articles of this kind, as no lac is used in their preparation. The author first gives an account of the materials employed; which are, first, the Burmese varnish called *theet-tsee*, or 'wood oil,' which is very plentiful in the country, and of which three sorts are used; this varnish is generally applied with the hand, and sometimes has the effect of raising blisters on it, and causing the arms and face to swell. As a preventive, many workmen swallow a little of the varnish; and as a remedy for the blistering, they apply a little teak-wood rubbed into a paste with water. A polishing powder, made of petrified wood, is often made use of to increase the brilliancy of the varnish. Vermilion answers best to mix with the varnish, and the Burmese prefer that of their own manufacture to what is obtained by importation from China. Only one man at the capital is said to know how to make this vermilion: of this, likewise, three sorts are used besides that which comes from China. Previously to mixing these paints with the varnish, they are liquified with a small quantity of *Shan* oil, brought from Laos; three parts of varnish are used to five of vermilion. After noticing the different kinds of lackered-ware met with in Ava, Major Burney proceeds to describe the manner in which various patterns are engraved upon the articles by the implements used for this purpose. When the engraving is finished, a coat of the vermilion and *theet-tsee* is spread over the work, and allowed to dry thoroughly; it is then put on a lathe and by an application of wet bran all the vermillion is removed from the surfaces in relief: this process is repeated until the engraving is completed. A more simple and expeditious method of engraving is also described. As the best means of acquiring information, the author engaged two different sets of workmen to prepare some articles in his own house, that he might witness the whole process. Some of these workmen prided themselves on having manufactured betel-boxes for the queen of Ava.

Major Burney's account is very minute and detailed, from the first *weaving* of the cup, with the delicate fibres of the bamboo-cane, on to a chuck, or *pouu* fixed to a simple lathe, to the perfectly finished piece; after which he gives a description of the Burmese method of gilding various articles, and notices different uses to which they put the *theet-tsee*, or wood oil; among others, it may be curious to remark it is boiled and used for writing the square Pali character on the slips of palm, of which their sacred books are chiefly composed.

The interest of Major Burney's communication was very much enhanced by his having presented a complete series of specimens of the various articles produced by the manufacture which forms the subject of his paper, as well as of every material and implement employed in the process. Among them may be noticed: a set of nine drinking cups, from the frame-work of bamboo to the varnished and engraved article; the dinner-box, turned in wood, in three stages; betel-boxes; a tea-cup; a water-bucket, of coarse basket-work, varnished; specimens of the varnishes, oil, powders, and stones used in polishing the work; of gold leaf; the various paints; gravers, and slate for sharpening them; a lathe with chucks of various sizes, &c. &c. Besides these articles, were seven models of musical instruments used by the Burmese; one of which is a circle of drums of different sizes, and another is a circle of gongs, on the principle of the harmonica.

The cordial thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned to Major Burney for his very valuable donation and the accompanying description.

The meeting was then adjourned to Saturday the 3d of March at the usual hour.

Among the visitors at the general meeting were the Prince Gartoriski (whose father was a friend and pupil of Sir William Jones); and Count Niemcewicz, a friend and correspondent of the celebrated Kosciusko, and well known for his literary productions as a poet and historian.

VARIETIES.

The Diaks of Borneo.—In every part of those portions of Borneo which I have visited, there are to be seen undoubted proofs that the island was formerly inhabited by a different race of men than those who at present occupy it. I shall say little respecting the Malays, who are evidently merely settlers, and only to be found on the coasts, or as slaves in the interior. On the eastern or most extensive coast of Borneo, there is a great mixture of the Bugis blood amongst the Malays; the whole of the rajahs and principal men are of Bugis extraction, and are more or less related to families of the Celebes; hence arises the great influence those people possess over the country. No Malay, whatever his property may be, is looked upon with the same respect as a Bugis; they are in every respect treated as an inferior people, in Coti particularly, where neither a Malay or his property can be considered safe. Wherever they are seen, their employment is of the most servile description—mere slaves. Perhaps, throughout the Archipelago, it would be difficult to find a dozen families with Bugis slaves; even the work of coolies to Europeans they commonly refuse, conceiving it a degradation to labour for those whom, notwithstanding, they acknowledge as their superiors. A Bugis will not hesitate to sell himself to another Bugis; but even then he does not consider himself a slave, neither will he allow any one to call him such; he is a *karwan*, and may redeem himself by paying the purchase-money. On the other hand, a Malay is a *budak batoole*, and is not merely a slave to his purchaser, but to every one of his *karwans*.

By all ranks of men on Borneo, the Diaks are considered the aborigines—the *orang benoa* of the country. The Diaks are a very peculiar race of men, totally distinct in manner and appearance from all other inhabitants of the earth. There are no people either like them, or who can be said to bear the slightest resemblance; and their habits and dispositions are equally unlike all other nations. The Islands of Borneo and Celebes are their countries; elsewhere they are not to be found. In both those islands, but particularly that of Borneo, they are to be met with every where. At Pontiana and Coti, the extremes of the island, east and west, they are within a few miles of the coast. The same from Point Salatan to Seoloo, north and south points, nearly a distance of 1,000 miles of coast. In no part does it appear they possess the sea-coast; it is, however, quite impossible for any person to penetrate a few miles towards the interior without finding specimens of this strange race. In all parts of the island, there is a general likeness amongst them, varying according to their different habits and manners of dress; but towards the centre, inclining to the north, they are less tractable, roving about the woods, perfectly naked and wild, and in every respect may be said to live in a state of nature. That the Diaks are aborigines of the country, I believe no one has hitherto doubted. Taking this for granted, for a moment, for the sake of argument, how happens it that, in the very inmost recesses of the mountains, as well as all over the face of the country, the remains of temples and pagodas are to be seen, similar to those found on the continent of India, bearing all

the traits of Hindoo mythology? In the country of Waaboo, at least 400 miles from the coast, I have seen several of very superior workmanship, with all the emblematical figures so common in Hindoo places of worship. I cannot be mistaken, having travelled in Bengal as well as on the Coromandel coast, likewise over most parts of Java, where such remains are common; besides, I have with me fac-similes of several temples discovered on the latter island, and brought into notice by Sir T. S. Raffles, with prints of many of the pagodas in India. The resemblance is exact, as are the images or statues, which are found in precisely the same positions as they are to be seen in continental India, Java, and some other islands of this Archipelago. I have seen some hundred stone images of such description, and many of brass; the latter, however, are not so common, as I have reason to believe the Diaks melt those of that metal to fabricate fish-hooks, rings, and other articles of decoration. In most of the pagodas and temples, both within and without, are to be seen, in tolerably good preservation, hieroglyphical characters, used by the Hindoos; many of these, with the images, are much broken and defaced by the Agis, or Mahometan priests, and their followers, the Arabs, who, like many sects of Christians, will tolerate no absurdities but their own.

There is, throughout the country, a tradition that, at some remote period, a large part of the island was inhabited by Chinese, and these are the remains of their places of worship and houses of the princes. This opinion is general amongst the Diaks; indeed, I may say it is the universal sentiment of all such as have ever thought on the subject, including all the Arab and Bugis priests, likewise the sultan of Coti.

As for the opinion of the Diaks, it cannot be of the least consequence, as, excepting what they hear related from old people, they are in utter ignorance of any transactions in the country beyond their individual remembrance.

During my travels through five rajahs' countries, each of which was ruled by a powerful chief, I met with but three men who could write; they were three Diak chiefs of Sedgen's country, who had been taught the Bugis language by an Agi, and were looked upon as prodigies. With these people it is all tradition; they are born and die, without knowing any thing except what is seen by themselves; therefore all their knowledge and information, on historical matters connected with their country, are derived from their intelligent neighbours the Bugis, and such Arabs as occasionally penetrate their country. To prove to me that the Chinese did formerly occupy the island, many implements of husbandry were produced, which had been dug up at various times, with cooking utensils, mostly of brass; but the whole of these were of Indian form and manufacture, such as at this moment are used in most parts of Hindustan by the natives. The burial-places are likewise pointed out, and in these a person cannot well be mistaken who has been accustomed to the Chinese; the whole are evidently the remains of Hindoo architecture and customs; even many of the tanks are yet remaining, particularly some large ones near the principal pagodas, an indisputable proof of their origin. Had the Chinese at any time possessed the country, numerous vestiges would doubtless yet be seen in the adjacent hills of their places of interment, as that people always select such spots, and here they are abundant, suitable to all ranks of men. Nothing of the kind can, however, be seen; most of the places of interment are to be found near the pagodas, and about the tanks. It must be observed that most of the higher classes, such as rajahs, pangerans, and Agis, who profess to know more of this and all other subjects, have never left the island of Borneo, excepting perhaps on a visit to the Celebes, where little of the

Chinese and nothing of the Hindoo character can be seen. Even the most superior men, in point of information, such as the Agis and Bugis priests who accompanied the sultan of Coti up the country at the period I was with him, had, with but two exceptions, been no further than Java, Penang, and perhaps Acheen; so that with the exception of these two men and myself, no one had been in Bengal or Madras, or had ever seen similar buildings unless amongst the Europeans and Chinese; therefore, as it was certain the former could never have occupied the island, there was no alternative but to fix upon the latter. These two Arabs, who had travelled much, were altogether of my opinion, although they dare not openly so express themselves, as the sultan had declared I was mistaken, and could not know these matters so well as himself, who derived his information directly from Mahomet, with whom he conversed daily! When the sultan put the question one evening to those around him, I was at once silenced by the unanimous cry of "who shall dare to contradict Mahomet's favourite on earth?" There is one point upon which we may all agree; that from the time Mahometanism was first introduced into these islands, no other people have been known or heard of in Borneo but the Diaks.

In tracing back the historical part of this portion of the Archipelago, I am at a loss to know where we must look for authentic records, if we refuse those of the Bugis, or the wandering tribe of Arabs, who were evidently well known as traders to these parts long before Mahomet sent forth the *Koran*. The Bugis are by far the most enlightened people amongst these islands; they keep regular records of past events, which, in my humble opinion, may be much relied on, on all subjects of this nature, perhaps on any subject to which they are equal, excepting that of religion; and such Europeans as wish to gather information on historical points, will be much more likely to succeed by consulting the learned men of Kylie, Macassar, Wagoo or Boni, than in any other part of the Archipelago, or even on the Malayan peninsula. I question much if more certain information may not be gathered in Celebes and the Moluccas, on Malayan subjects generally, than elsewhere; of Borneo particularly, the eastern parts of which island are best known at Macassar, which country was governed by a powerful king, who received tribute from Boni and Wagoo long after the Portuguese conquered the former country.—*Mr. Dalton.—Singapore Chronicle.*

CRITICAL NOTICES.

Quintus Servinton. A Tale, founded upon Incidents of Real Occurrence. In 3 vols. Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land, 1831. London, Smith, Elder, and Co. 1832.

A novel from the press of Tasmania! the first work of this nature which has issued from that press, can scarcely fail to be an object of some curiosity. Moreover, the incidents of the history, we are told, are not fiction, but true in their general features. The adventures are those of a person with whom the author became acquainted in Devonshire, whilst an inmate in his family in consequence of an accident which dislocated his ancle. The tale is, therefore, English in all its parts. The narrative is well put together, and by no means devoid of interest.

The Georgian Era: Memoirs of the most Eminent Persons, who have flourished in Great Britain, from the accession of George the First to the demise of George the Fourth. In 4 vols. Vol. I. London, 1832. Vizetelly, Branston, and Co.

This is a very comprehensive biography of the "Georgian Era," including memoirs of the most eminent persons in every influential department of life, who have flourished

in Great Britain during the last century, properly classified, and chronologically arranged in their respective divisions. The present volume contains no less than 385 lives of the Royal Family, the Pretenders, and their adherents, members of the church and of the senate, and dissenters, living as well as dead, illustrated with 144 small portraits.

We have rarely seen a work more satisfactorily executed; the lives are extremely well condensed; they are accurate, and embody the material facts which have transpired in the multitude of personal memoirs which have appeared during the last twenty or thirty years. The volume is cheap, only half a guinea.

A History of the Italian Republics; or the Origin, Progress, and fall of Italian Freedom. By J. C. L. DE SISMONDI. Being Vol. XXVII. of Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopædia.* London, 1832. Longman and Co. Taylor.

This is a condensation into one volume by M. de Sismondi, of his great work on Italy, or rather, as he informs us in his preface, "an entirely new work, in which, with his eyes fixed solely on the free people of the several Italian States, he has studied to pourtray within a compass which should be compatible with animation and interest, their first deliverance, their heroism, and their misfortunes."

Of the talents of M. de Sismondi there is no difference of opinion. His fidelity as an historian of Italy is fully established already. It is sufficient for us to say that this volume is not unworthy of his reputation to give it its best recommendation.

A Numismatic Manual; or Guide to the Study of Greek, Roman, and English Coins; with Plates from the originals. By JOHN Y. AKERMAN. London, 1832. E. Wilson.

A good digest of the most useful information contained in larger works, by a person who is evidently practically conversant with ancient coins. Cheap and portable, it will form a very convenient guide to the collector who is not yet versed in the mysteries of this curious and interesting branch of antiquarian science.

The Shakespearian Dictionary, forming a General Index to all the popular expressions, and most striking passages in the Works of Shakespeare, &c.; an appropriate synonym being affixed to each extract, with a reference to the context. By THOMAS DOLBY. London, 1832. Smith, Elder, and Co.

There appears, at first, some absurdity in an analytical index or dictionary of the works of a playwright; but when it is considered that in the works of our great dramatist the human character is completely anatomized, such an analysis affords not merely a guide to readers, admirers, and citers of his plays, but a kind of map of the mind, we are not surprised that such analyses have been in request. The present appears to us to be compiled upon a much better plan than its predecessors; it is, what such a work should be, rather a dictionary of the poet's thoughts and expressions than of his words.

Nights of the Round Table; or Stories of Aunt Jane and her Friends. First Series. Edinburgh, 1832. Oliver and Boyd. London: Simpkin and Marshall.

These stories, seven in number, are the first of a series intended chiefly for youthful readers. We have two grounds for pronouncing a favourable opinion of them. In the first place, we have examined them ourselves; in the second place, huge commendations are bestowed upon them by a juvenile friend, by whom they are considered "very interesting."

Anstey's New Bath Guide. A New Edition, with a Preface and Annotations. By JOHN BRITTON, F.S.A. Embellished with engravings by G. Cruickshank. London, 1832. Washbourne.

"An old friend with a new face." The *New Bath Guide*, sufficiently amusing of itself, has received additional mirth-inspiring influence from the pencil of Mr. Cruickshank, and interest from the amusing dissertations of Mr. Britton. His "dedicatory epistle to the respectable booksellers of Bath," as well as the notes, is in the very spirit of Anstey.

Remarks on the Revised Edition of the Edinburgh Cabinet Library. London, 1832. Sherwood and Co.

Our readers are aware, from the notices we have given of the *Memoir of Sebastian Cabot* and the *Narrative of Adventure and Discovery in the Polar Seas and Regions*, forming the first volume of the Edinburgh *Cabinet Library*, that a kind of controversy has been carried on by the writers of the two works on the subject of Cabot's and Cortereal's discoveries in the north. In a third edition of the *Narrative*, which was noticed in our last number, the writer vindicated himself against the criticisms of the author of the *Memoir*. The present remarks are directed against this third edition of the *Narrative*, which is charged with inaccuracy and with unfairness towards the *Memoir*. The details of the questions would require more space than we have at command.

As it was not upon slight grounds, or from a mere hasty perusal, that we gave the *Memoir of Sebastian Cabot* credit for industrious accuracy, we are pleased to see that the author so well establishes his positions in this little pamphlet.

The History and Topography of the United States of North America. By John Howard Hinton, A.M. London, 1832. Hinton. Simpkin and Marshall.

The second volume of this work, which we have already noticed,* is now in course of publication. It exhibits the same combination of talent in the literary part, and elegance in the decorations, as the portion already published.

Scenery of the Highlands and Islands of Scotland. Lithographed from Drawings by Lieut.-Col. W. Murray, younger, of Ochtertyre. With descriptive Letter-press. Part I. Perth: D. Morison, jun. and Co.

This may be truly called a Scottish national work, in which the exquisite scenery of the most picturesque part of Scotland will be faithfully exhibited and described. This first number contains Loch Maree, Ross-shire; the remarkable Scuir of Eigg; Loch Awe, with Kilchurn Castle, Argyleshire, and Loch Alsh, with the ruins of Castle Donnan, Ross-shire. All are eminently beautiful. The effect is infinitely beyond what we could have supposed a lithographed outline could produce. Col. Murray, from whose accurate drawings the views are taken, Mr. Morison, by whom the work is edited, and Mr. Leith, the skilful lithographer, will share no small praise if the work is completed as it is begun.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

A new edition of the Emperor Kang-he's Dictionary has issued from the imperial press at Peking. The work has been three years in hand, and now comes forth with the promise of being a corrected and accurate edition. It consists of forty Chinese volumes. Two copies are to be sent to the Library of Mougden, and a certain number *bestowed* on kings, ministers of state, and governors of provinces.

A History of the Three British Colonies in Australia, New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land, and Swan River, containing a true description of their present state, and embracing the fullest topographical, statistical, agricultural, commercial, religious, political, and general information, compiled by a Gentleman in the Colony, is in the press at Sydney, New South Wales.

The Swan River Colony to June, 1831, with Notes on the Prospects of Western Australia, by Capt. Bannister, of Swan River, and George Dunnage, Esq., of Downing College, Cambridge, is in preparation. The work will contain a variety of Journals of Expeditions, including that of Capt. Bannister to King George's Sound in 1830-31.

A Narrative of a Nine Months' Residence in New Zealand, in 1827, together with a Journal of Residence in Tristan d'Acunha, by Augustus Earle, is in the press.

Baboo Krishna Mohana Banerji is about to publish by subscription, at Calcutta, "*The Persecuted*," a Dramatic Sketch, in Five Acts, illustrative of the present state of Hindoo Society in India.

Capt. Mundy, late aid-de-camp to Lord Combermere, has in the press "Pen and Pencil Sketches in India," with numerous engravings by Landseer, chiefly illustrative of the Field Sports of India.

Nearly ready, Mélange of French and English Poetry and Prose. By M. de la Voye de L. R.

* Vol. IV., p. 168, and Vol. V. p. 165.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

Statement of the Extent and Population of British India.*

Bengal Presidency:—Lower Provinces.

Division and District.	Extent in English Square Miles.†	Population.‡	Division and District.	Extent in English Square Miles.	Population.
Calcutta:			*Moorshedabad:*		
Burdwan	2,000	1,187,580	Bhaugulpore.....	7,270	797,790
Jungle Mehals ...	6,990	1,304,740	Purnea	7,460	1,362,165
Midnapore	8,260	1,914,060	Dinagepore	5,920	2,341,420
Cuttack	9,040	1,984,620	Rungpore	7,856	1,340,350
Jessore.....	5,180	1,183,590	Rajeshahye	3,950	4,087,155
Nuddea	3,105	1,187,160	Beerbhoom	3,870	1,267,065
Hooghly	2,260	1,239,150	Moorshedabad ...	1,870	762,690
24 Pergunnahs ...	3,610	599,595			
Suburbs of Calcutta	1,105	360,360	*Dacca:*		
Calcutta city	7	265,000	Dacca	1,870	512,385
			Dacca Jelalpore...	2,585	588,375
Patna:			Tipperah	6,830	1,372,260
Ramghur	22,430	2,252,985	Chittagong.....	2,980	700,800
Behar	5,235	1,340,610	Backergunge.....	2,780	686,640
Tirhoot	7,732	1,697,700	Sylhet	3,532	1,083,720
Sarun	5,760	1,464,075	Mymensing	6,998	1,454,670
Shahabad.....	4,650	908,850			
Patna	667	255,705	Total	153,802	37,503,265

Bengal Presidency:—Upper or Western Provinces.

Benares:			*Bareilly:*		
Allahabad	2,650		Agra	3,500	
Futtehpore	1,780		Allyghur	3,400	
Bundelcund N. & S.	4,680		Furruckabad.....	1,850	
Benares	350		Bareilly.....	6,900	
Ghazeepore.....	2,850		Shahjehanpore ...	1,420	
Goruckpore..	9,520		Seharanpore	3,800	
Juanpore.....	1,820		Meerut	2,250	
Azimghur	2,240		Cawnpore	2,650	
Mirzapore	3,650		Etawah	3,450	
			Moradabad	5,800	
			Bolundshuhur ...	1,950	
			Total	66,510	32,206,806

Extent of Territories immediately under the Bengal Government, of the Population of which there are no Returns:

	Square Miles.
Ceded districts on the Nerbudda	29,800
Districts ceded by the rajah of Berar, in 1826.....	55,900
Total.....	85,700

Total Territory under Bengal Presidency..... Square Miles 306,012

* Appendix to Report of Select Committee of Commons on Affairs of East-India Company, 11th October 1831.

† Ascertained by measurement on a MS. map.

‡ The population of the Lower Provinces is given on the authority of a memorandum appended to the police report of Mr. Henry Shakespeare, superintendent of police, in the year 1822. That of the Upper Provinces is given on the authority of a similar report of Mr. Walter Ewer, superintendent of police in the Western Provinces, in the year 1826.

Fort St. George Presidency.

District.	Extent in English Square Miles.*	Population.†	District.	Extent in English Square Miles.	Population.
Ganjam	6,400	332,015	Tanjore	4,000	901,353
Vizagapatam, including Chincacole	15,300	772,570	Trichinopoly	3,000	
Rajahmundry	6,050	738,308	Madura, Shevagunga, including Dindigul and Ramnad	10,700	481,292 601,293 186,903
Masulipatam	5,000	529,849	Tinnevelly	5,700	564,957
Guntoor	4,960	454,754	Coimbatore	8,280	638,199
Vellore	7,930	439,467	Canara	7,720	657,594
Bellary	12,980	927,857	Malabar	6,060	907,575
Cuddapah	12,970	1,094,460	Seringapatam, Fort and Island	3½	31,612
Chingleput	3,020	363,129	Madras, Town and District	30	462,051
Arcot, N. Divis.	13,620	892,292			
—— S. Divis.		455,020			
Salem	8,200	1,075,985	Total	141,923½	13,508,535

Bombay Presidency.

Bombay Island, including Colabah, & Old Woman's Island	18¾	162,570	S. Concan collectorate	6,770	640,857
Surat, comprehending the city and suburbs, the town of Randier, and the 12 Pergunnahs	1,350	454,431	Poona do. Ahmednugger do.	20,870	484,717 650,000
Broach collectorate	1,600	229,527	Kandeish do.	12,430	417,976
Ahmedabad collectorate	4,600	528,073	Dharwah do. S. Jageers, Sattara	9,950	684,193 778,183 736,284
Haira collectorate	1,850	484,735	Total	59,438¾	6,251,546

Extent of Territory subject to the Government of Bombay, of which no Returns of the population can be traced.

Northern concan, 5,550 square miles.

Presidency of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca.

Prince of Wales' Island, Pulo Seraja, Pulo Reman, and Province Wellesley, on the Malayan Coast	180	57,414	Singapore Island	337	15,834
			Malacca Town and District	800	33,806
			Total	1,317	107,054

* Ascertained by measurement on a map.

† Stated on various authorities: 1823 for Fort St. George; 1820 to 1826 for Bombay presidency; 1826 for the presidency of Prince of Wales' Island, &c.

Abstract Statement of the Extent and Population of British India, and of the Allied or Protected States.

	Square Miles.	Population.
Bengal Presidency:		
Districts, the Population of which is given	220,312	69,710,071
Fort St. George Presidency	141,023¾	13,506,535
Bombay Presidency:		
Districts the Population of which is given	59,438¼	6,251,546
Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca	1,317	107,054
Total...	422,990¾	89,577,206
Territories under Bengal and Bombay, the Population of which is not given	91,200	—
Total British Territory	514,190¾	—
Allied, or protected States	614,610	—
Grand Total	1,128,800¾	—

East-India House. T. Fisher, Searcher of India Records.

DECCAN PRIZE MONEY.

A Return of the Names of the different Prize Agents, Secretaries, or other Persons employed in the Distribution or Management of the Deccan Prize Money in India; the Amount of Total Allowance as Per-centage on Salary paid to each; the Amount of Law Expenses; the interval between each Payment to Captors, and the Number of Years that have elapsed since the Caption; so far as the same can be furnished by the Court of Directors of the East-India Company.

The shares of the Deccan booty distributable in India have, at the request of the trustees, been paid by Station and Regimental Prize Committees, in the manner usually observed. Those committees were composed of the commanding officer, the next in seniority, the adjutant, and the quarter-master of the several regiments.

The members of those committees act gratuitously.

The captures were effected in the years 1817 and 1818.

The payment of the "actual captures" in India was advertised 28th March 1828.

The payment of the "constructive captures" was advertised in India 15th May 1829.

Statement of the Sums paid by the Company for Law and other Charges connected with the Deccan Prize Property.

Paid in India:

1826-27	..... Amount disbursed by the general paymaster at Bombay, in the cause of the King *v.* Ameerchund Beerdychund, to recover from the fund a deposit of the Paishwa with Naroba Outia	13,664
1828-29	..... Ditto .... ditto ..... ditto ...	41,938
	By. Rs.	55,602

* Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 20th January 1832.

1824-25	Paid Major Fearon, for hire of purvoes, &c.....					702	0	0
1820, April ...	Disbursed at Madras, for a writer employed by the Prise Committee, including stationery					423	5	3
1820-21	Ditto for ditto, and including the difference between full and half-batta to the gentlemen composing the committee.....					5,850	8	4
1821-22	Ditto	.....	ditto	.....	ditto	.....	1,745	1	10
1822-23	Ditto	.....	ditto	.....	ditto	.....	10,718	3	3
1823-24	Ditto	.....	ditto	.....	ditto	.....	3,632	5	6
1824-25	Ditto	.....	ditto	.....	ditto	.....	4,426	11	6
1825-26	Ditto	.....	ditto	.....	ditto	.....	4,280	0	0
1826-27	Ditto	.....	ditto	.....	ditto	.....	4,280	0	0
1827-28	Ditto	.....	ditto	.....	ditto	.....	4,138	0	0
1828-29	Disbursement to a clerk, including stationery					683	0	0
1829-30	Ditto	.....	ditto	.....	ditto	.....	630	0	0
					M. Rs.		41,508	3	8

Paid in England:

1820 to 1829	For law charges in respect of the prize property...	£	2,572	12	6

A RETURN relative the Deccan Booty; in obedience to the Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Trustees of the Deccan Booty, dated 20th December 1831.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.	REMARKS.
1. Names of the Persons employed by the trustees in the distribution or management of the Deccan prize-money in *England?*	Mr. Archibald Campbell ...	The late agents of the trustees.
	Lieut. Colonel Arbuthnot ...	
	Lieut. Colonel Doyle, of His Majesty's service, late secretary to the Marquis of Hastings	These officers, having been employed under the authority of the Marquis of Hastings, or of Sir Thomas Hislop, in the prize affairs, were afterwards appointed by the trustees to aid and assist their agents.
	Lieut. Colonel Cadell, of the East-India Company's service	
	Major Cragie of ditto	
	The late Major Wood, of his Majesty's service, secretary to Sir Thos. Hislop	
	Lieut. Colonel Arbuthnot ...	The present agents of the trustees.
	Mr. John Kirkland	
2. Ditto in *India?*	The trustees did not appoint any person to act in India on their behalf. The Court of Directors superintended the affairs in India.	
3. Amount of Allowances as Percentage, or salary paid to each?	Five rupees per cent. upon the sums distributed under the warrants of the treasury of the 30th September 1826, and 13th February 1828, as stated below in answer to query No. 5.	.... This allowance of five per cent. defrayed all expenses whatever connected with the appointment of agents, and the surplus was shared by the agents undermentioned. In the agency upon *actual* captures: Mr. Archibald Campbell. Lieut. Colonel Arbuthnot. Lieut. Colonel Cadell. Major Wood.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.	REMARKS.
		In the agency upon *constructive* captures. Mr. Archibald Campbell. Lieut. Colonel Arbuthnot. Lieut. Colonel Doyle. Lieut. Colonel Cadell. Major Cragie.
4. The amount of law expenses?	£36,971. 3s. 7d.	... Of this sum the bills of costs incurred under the orders of the Marquis of Hastings and Sir Thomas Hislop, before the trustees had been appointed, amounted to £33,229. 15s. 5d.; and the remainder was incurred under the authority of the treasury, and in the prosecution of the appeal cause which was recently before his Majesty in Council.
5. The interval between each payment to captors?	The distribution of *actual captures*, amounting to 24,06,252 Bombay rupees, under his Majesty's warrant of the 30th September 1826, commenced on the 25th November 1826.* The distribution on account of *constructive captures* of 46,82,927 Bombay rupees, under his Majesty's warrant of the 13th Feb. 1828, commenced on the 12th March 1828.†	
6. The number of years which have elapsed since the captures?	The war in which the captures were made terminated in the year 1818.	

* See *Asiat. Journ.* vols. xxii. p. 749, and xxiii. p. 177.

† See *Asiat. Journ.* vol. xxvi. p. 131.

ON THE ORIGIN OF THE DIFFERENT WRITTEN CHARACTERS OF THE ANCIENT WORLD.

By M. Klaproth.

The wonderful process of fixing and preserving, by means of signs traced upon any substance whatsoever, human thoughts and speech, seems to have been invented at least three several times, and in three different countries of the ancient world; for we cannot allow the name of writing to the rude pictures whereby the Mexicans endeavoured to transmit ideas more or less clear and specific, of things or events to the absent, since these pictures represented entire scenes, and the difference of colours changed the signification of the image, which was intended rather to address the eye, than to figure to the mind the words of a language.

We may reckon three principal sources of writing in the ancient continent; namely, the Chinese, the Indian, and the Semitic, which has given birth to the different alphabets of Europe and to several of Asia. We have not yet acquired a sufficient insight into the system of Egyptian writing, to obtain any determinate ideas respecting its nature, and to decide whether the hieroglyphics and other forms of writing in Egypt constitute a peculiar and original class, or whether they are only the result of the aberration of a civilization confined and forced to retrograde by superstition and the influence of the priests. The same doubts exist respecting the originality of the nail-headed characters preserved upon the ancient monuments of Persia and Babylon: these characters would appear to have served merely for the compositions of talismans, and perhaps never came into general use.

It has been hitherto the practice to divide the different forms of writing throughout the world into *ideographical*, *syllabical*, and *alphabetical*; but, in point of fact, there really exists but one syllabical writing, which is the Japanese; in all the others to which this term has been applied, the signs, which appear syllabical, are a compound of consonants and vowels, easily reducible to their simple elements.

We know not with precision the date of the invention of writing either in China, or amongst the fair people who civilized the black inhabitants of India, or amongst the Semitic nations. Chinese traditions fix this event in China more than twenty-five centuries before our era, and we have reason to think that the Indian and Semitic characters are not assignable to a period much more recent. The art of writing, however, remained, probably, for a long time, the secret property of a privileged class, before it became a common right.

The primitive ancestors of the Chinese, who came from the north-west to people northern China, did not bring the art of writing into their new country. Like the Peruvians and other people, in their first entrance upon the career of civilization, they made use of knotted cords, of different colours, in order to denote their thoughts by permanent signs. It is easy to be imagined that an expedient so imperfect, far from being a convenient

substitute for writing, was utterly unfit to convey a consecutive discourse, and could have expressed but very confusedly the ideas of the sender of such signs to the person who received them. The progress of civilization and the true formation of the Chinese state, rendered indispensable a more convenient, efficacious, and extended method, in order to attain the object; and accordingly, Thsang hiĕ, minister of the emperor Hwang te, whose reign the Chinese place between 2697 and 2598 B.C., invented a system of writing, which was composed, probably, in a great measure, of images rudely drawn. We must not confound this ideographical writing (as some Chinese authors have done) with the *kwa* invented by Fŭh he, who is said to be the first founder of the Chinese monarchy. These *kwa* were signs composed of straight lines, entire and broken, which, very limited in their number, served to express moral and philosophical ideas. They have no resemblance to Chinese writing, and appear to have been used by way of text for the addresses delivered by the officers of the Chinese government, in the markets and other places of public resort, for the instruction of the people.

The major part of the ideographical signs invented by Thsang hiĕ represented natural objects or such as were fashioned by man; they were long retained so in Chinese writing, until their traces, becoming more and more vague and cursive, took at length, according to a calligraphic system definitively adjusted for the modern Chinese writing, about the eighteenth century, an extreme stiffness, whereby the ancient image was entirely lost in a sign of which it would be difficult to divine the origin, if we had not the means of tracing it back through all its various phases, from the time of Thsang hiĕ to the fixation of the Chinese writing.

Images rudely traced were undoubtedly the first step made towards writing; but they were not sufficient as soon as it was desired to denote any other than natural, visible, and palpable objects. The inventors of the Chinese writing were, therefore, not slow in devising expedients to perfect it, of which I gave a sketch in a former article, which has appeared in this Journal.* The result was, that the number of characters became considerably augmented in a long series of ages, insomuch that the classical dictionaries explain 30,000 or 40,000 of them; but there are many synonyms, and about two-thirds are scarcely used. In order to afford some guide in the vast labyrinth of their characters, the Chinese have subjected the whole to a minute analysis, by means of a certain number of radical signs, one of which, at least, enters into the composition of each letter. The number of these signs has often varied; it appears now determined in the system of Mei tan, who, in his dictionary *Tsze hwuy*, published in 1616, fixed it at 214. Many scholars in Europe have erroneously supposed, and still suppose, that the Chinese began at first by forming these 214 principal signs, and then compounded all the others, by combining together these primitive radicals. The fact is, that the Chinese characters were not regularly formed, at the first, according to one general system; they followed the law of necessity, being obliged to invent a sign in order to express such a thing or such an idea. In later times, more regularity

* "On Chinese history and antiquity." See p. 31.

was perhaps observed in the formation of characters, chiefly in the large class which is phonetic; but very frequently they observed no rule at all.

The use of the Chinese characters has been adopted by all the nations which have received their civilization from China. In Tonquin, Cochin China, Corea, Japan, and the Lew khew or Loo choo islands, this ideographical writing is in use, though each nation pronounces the signs in its own way, by adapting them to the respective words of their tongue, the ideas of which they represent. In Cochin China, Tonquin, and even Japan, there has been added to the old stock of Chinese characters a considerable number of new ones, which are not current in China, and to many others significations have been given which they do not bear in their original country.

The Japanese use at present two kinds of writing; that is, they employ either the ideographical characters of the Chinese, or a syllabical system composed of forty-seven syllables, which are either vowels, or consonants with a final vowel. The introduction of the Chinese writing into Japan was not earlier than the close of the third century after Christ. As the construction of the Japanese language, however, differs sensibly from that of the Chinese, and as the same Chinese characters often have several senses, it was soon evident that an expedient was wanting to remedy this inconvenience. Accordingly, in the early part of the eighth century, they invented a syllabic system formed of a portion of Chinese characters which were simple and easy to write. Soon after, another was framed, exactly similar in respect to system, but composed of other signs of a more flowing form. This is that which now prevails in Japan, although it has become extremely cursive, confused, and negligent. It is often used with an intermixture of Chinese characters, ideographical and cursive, which renders the reading of Japanese books still more difficult.

The Coreans, having been civilized by the Chinese, at first adopted the writing of the latter; but as their language was susceptible of being written with an alphabet, they soon invented one, A.D. 374, in the kingdom of Pĭh tse, which comprises the western part of the country. This alphabet, called *ghin boon*, or vulgar writing, is still in general use in Corea, although the Chinese characters are still employed in the publication of almost all scientific works. The Corean writing is in the direction of from top to bottom and from right to left. It is based upon an alphabet of thirteen consonants and eleven vowels or diphthongs. These letters may be grouped *ad infinitum*, and thus produce the most complex syllabary in existence. Another of the same kind was formerly in use amongst the Khitans or Leaous, a people of Mongol-Tungoos origin, who from A.D. 916 to 1126 were dominant in Tartary and northern China. Apaoki, the founder of the Khitan power, had a vast number of Chinese in his service, who partially instructed him in the use of the Chinese mode of writing termed *le*, employed in the tribunals of their native country. Considerable additions and alterations were made in it, and some thousands of characters were composed, which served instead of the bits of notched wood, previously employed by the Khitans for their treaties and contracts.

The Ju chĭhs, or Kins, a people of Tungoos origin, after destroying the

empire of the Khitans, established a powerful kingdom in the north of China and Tartary, the sovereigns of which were known in the west under the name of Altoon khans. The Ju chîhs, at first, had no writing; but when they became acquainted with the Khitans and the Chinese, they began to make use of the characters of these two people. It was not till A.D. 1119 that they formed a peculiar writing of their own, extracted from the ideographical characters of the Chinese: this writing, like that of the Khitans, is, up to the present time, lost to us, although there probably still exists in Mongolia and the country of the Mandchoos some monuments bearing inscriptions in Ju chîh and Khitan characters.

This would be the place to speak of the hieroglyphical writing of the ancient Egyptians; but as this subject has recently been treated at some length in this Journal, it is sufficient to refer the reader to the article "On the Study of Egyptian Hieroglyphics," inserted in the number for December last.* He will there find an exposition of what has hitherto been accomplished towards decyphering and elucidating this system of writing, as well as a statement of the difficulties which oppose the complete success of this object. We, therefore, pass over this part of the subject and proceed to the different writings of India.

The Japhetic tribes, which at a period very remote came from the north-west to settle in the plains of Hindustan, became confounded with the black or dark-coloured aborigines. They brought thither their language, the stock of the Sanscrit, which, in the northern portion of the Indian peninsula at least, is completely blended with the dialects of the ancient inhabitants; or, to speak more properly, it has wholly dissolved and absorbed them into its own mass, subjecting their radicals as well as its own to their proper grammatical forms. Unfortunately, historical *data* are altogether wanting respecting a subject so important as the occupation of India by the Japhetic tribes, and we are even ignorant whether those people who brought into Hindustan the basis of the Sanscrit had, at that period, a written character or not. We merely know that the origin of the Indian writing is lost in the gloom of ages, and that the Hindus, having succeeded, at a very ancient period, in raising the Sanscrit, their classical and written language, to the highest pinnacle of perfection, wrote it likewise with an alphabet equally perfect, and so admirable, that they attribute it to a divine origin, and call it *deva-nâgari*, or 'the writing of the gods.' This alphabet has no affinity with those of Semitic origin; although some learned persons have supposed they could detect an affinity of this kind, and Dr. Schleiermacher, in Germany, has even undertaken to demonstrate the Semitic origin of the deva-nâgari. It appears to us that these estimable scholars catch at ideal resemblances; for a minute comparison of the ancient alphabets of India with those of the Semitic nations leads precisely to a totally opposite result, and shows that the two kinds of writing differ entirely from one another, as well in respect to the shape and sound of the letters as to their systems of arrangement.

The prototype of the deva-nâgari alphabet has given birth to all the

* Vol. vi. p. 273.

written characters of the two peninsulas of India, to those of Tibet and Ceylon; its influence has extended as far as the Sunda islands, and others which form part of the southern archipelago of Asia. But this prototype, which no longer exists, has been variously modified in different countries and by different religious sects. Thus, the alphabets of the nations which follow the doctrines of Buddha, and which have derived from it the ancient alphabet termed *landza*, group their consonants mostly by *infra-position*, whilst in the writings of the followers of Brahma, Siva, and Vishnu, the grouping is chiefly by *juxta-position*. Nevertheless, all the alphabets derived from the old deva-nâgari, and even those which are the farthest removed from it, discover this origin under their more or less rounded form. The denomination of *deva-nâgari* has remained appropriated to the square alphabet of Hindustan, which is used in preference for writing the sacred language, the Sanscrit. Like all the alphabets of the same stock, its direction is from left to right. It consists of fourteen vowels and diphthongs and thirty-four consonants, including in their simple form the short *a*. The shape of the other vowels, when they are grouped with consonants, differs from that which they have when they are employed alone, at the commencement of a word. Besides the forty-eight letters which enter into the series of the alphabet, there are certain other signs which make it complete. The consonants are susceptible of being grouped two or more together, and in this way is produced a vast variety of combinations, adapted to represent all those of the spoken language.

Most of the other alphabets of India have no need of such an abundance of vowels as the Sanscrit, although in nearly all, the vowels of the language which they are employed to write are represented. The alphabets of Mooltan and of North Sindhoo are exceptions to this rule; they omit the vowels, and thereby approximate to the system of Semitic writing, although of Indian origin. In these alphabets, the letters are not attached below a transverse bar, like those forms of writing which approach nearest to the square deva-nâgari.

The Tibetan alphabet is in like manner derived from the ancient Hindu prototype. The introduction of the art of writing into Tibet was not earlier than the early part of the seventh century of our era. King Sron bdzan gambo, who came to the throne A.D. 629, introduced the Buddhist religion amongst his semi-barbarous subjects, and adapted to the Tibetan tongue the alphabet then in use in the north of India, where Buddhism prevailed. This Indian alphabet is known under the name of *Landza*. The Tibetan alphabet does not seem to have undergone any great changes since its origin; but the writing now called *Landza*, which is still used in some parts of Nepal, is so widely different from the Tibetan, that it can be with difficulty recognized as its prototype: it would appear, therefore, that the ancient Landza alphabet no longer exists or is obsolete. The striking resemblance between the Tibetan character and that of the Buddhist inscriptions of India, and especially those of Buddha Gaya, almost leads to the conclusion that the latter are the true Landza characters. This similitude was clearly pointed out eleven years ago by M. Abel-Rémusat,

and Mr. J. J. Schmidt, guided by the discovery of that learned orientalist, has drawn up a comparative table of the letters of the inscriptions at Buddha Gaya and those of the Tibetan alphabet, with which they correspond.

The Tibetan alphabet consists of five vowels and thirty consonants; the latter are grouped by *infra-position*. It is written from left to right, and in two forms, one of which is straight and the other cursive. The combinations of the Tibetan consonants often acquire values which differ entirely from those which each possessed primitively, rendering the reading of the language extremely difficult. The Mongol emperor Khubilae Khan, in 1259, employed the grand-master of the Buddhist religion, Paksba lama, to compose a new system of writing for the Mongol tongue. For this purpose, he availed himself of the square Tibetan character; but his alphabet was speedily rejected as inconvenient and imperfect, and the *Ouigoor* writing, of which more will be said presently, retained the preference amongst the Mongols.

The epithet *cuneiform*, or *arrow-headed*, is applied to characters which have the form of nails or arrow-heads, and which are found on the most ancient monuments of Persian Asia, on the bricks of Babylon, and on a vast number of small cylinders representing articles which relate to the worship and mysteries of the ancient superstitions of the country. Ever since these inscriptions were known in Europe, a great number of learned persons have applied themselves to the decyphering of them; but their efforts were fruitless, until Mr. Grötefend, of Göttingen, in 1802, succeeded in reading a few words. This discovery was announced in the literary journals, but the memoir on this subject, communicated by Mr. Grötefend to the Royal Society of Göttingen, has never appeared. Unhappily, this learned individual was stopped in the career of his labours by the want of the materials necessary to afford him even a moderately extensive acquaintance with the ancient dialects of Persia: a condition which is indispensable in order to obtain any satisfactory results in the kind of investigations to which he has devoted himself. At the period of his discovery, it was impossible to obtain, on the continent, a knowledge of these dialects elsewhere than at Paris, the royal library of which contains some valuable manuscripts adapted to that object. Being thus compelled to make use of the meagre and inaccurate extracts of Zend and Pehlvi vocabularies, furnished by Anquetil Duperron, Mr. Grötefend could employ, in fact, for the purpose of decyphering of the arrow-headed inscriptions no other process than is commonly used for the explication of any cypher whatever. In this way, that respectable scholar actually succeeded first in reading the true names of the ancient Persian monarchs who erected the edifices of Persepolis. In spite, however, of this fortunate discovery, his remarks contained so much that was improbable and arbitrary, that it was extremely difficult to acquiesce in many things that were plausible in them. In the first place, he frequently varied in the value he attributed to the same character; then the memoir he published in 1805, cannot but discredit his discovery still more. There is not a single arrow-headed character to which Mr. Grötefend does not assign five or six values totally different;

and not satisfied with this vague method of explication, he cannot read a single inscription without gratuitously supposing that there is a multitude of errors in the inscriptions themselves. Such a process cannot reasonably inspire any confidence, and the readings and explanations which have resulted from it can be considered only as the products of fancy. Some dissertations on the same topics, published by the same writer in the *Mines de l'Orient*, contain only approximations, purely material and graphical, between the different inscriptions and between groups of characters, from whence no interpretation results.

The contents of the ancient arrow-headed writing might, therefore, be fairly considered as wholly unknown, when M. Saint-Martin, member of the French Institute, furnished with all the requisite knowledge and the indispensable qualifications for such researches, undertook the recommencement of Mr. Grötefend's labours, upon the basis of the real discoveries made by the latter. M. Saint-Martin has not yet published the whole of his labours on the ancient inscriptions of Persia; he has communicated to the public only his reading and interpretation of two inscriptions from Persepolis, and an alphabet of *twenty-four letters*, of which he has subsequently changed the value of *only one*. We remark, with this eminent scholar, that these nail-headed inscriptions reveal to us three different species of writing, of different degrees of complexity. A fourth must be added, more complicated still, which is found upon the Babylonian bricks. We add further, according to the same authority, that the great arrow-headed inscriptions lately discovered amongst the ruins of the ancient city of Semiramis in Armenia, by the unfortunate Dr. Schulz,* appear to contain a fifth species of this writing, almost equally complicated with the Babylonian. We are of opinion that all these writings are alphabetical, and that they must be referred to different languages, and perhaps to different people. We yet know, however, nothing certain upon these points; although it might have been expected that the attempts to decypher these characters would have met with better success. Hitherto, only one of these systems of writing, the least difficult of all, namely, the first of those found amongst the ruins of Persepolis, has employed attention; respecting the others, we must await the appearance of the memoirs announced by M. Saint-Martin. All these writings are read from left to right: in the first system, the words are separated by a character, or isolated nail, placed obliquely, which is a valuable help: nothing of the kind appears in the other systems.

It will excite no surprise if we pass by without notice the labours of the late Abbé Lichtenstein and Major W. Price. Both appear to have persuaded themselves that they had found the key of the arrow-headed writing. The former published his pretended discovery at Helmstadt, in a volume entitled *Tentamen Palæographiæ Assyro-Persicæ*. The fruitless labours of Mr. Price are, in part, recorded in his *Journal of a British Embassy to Persia*.†

The ancient Persian alphabet, extracted by the illustrious Silvestre de

* See *Asiat. Journ.* vol. xxvi. p. 661.

† We have reason to believe that Major Price has left some valuable MSS. on this subject.—Editor.

Sacy from inscriptions and medals of the Sassanides, whose dynasty terminated on the conquest of Persia by the Arabs, discover no affinity with the arrow-headed characters of the Persepolitan inscriptions; but there can be no doubt of its identity with the Zend and Pehlvi alphabets, in which the books of the Guebres, or fire-worshippers, are written, which are still extant in Persia and India. As these ancient Persian writings follow the same direction as the Semitic characters, and as the signs of which they consist, when united together, exhibit, at the first glance, a certain degree of resemblance to the Syriac and Arabic forms of writing, it has been always assumed, as an admitted fact, that the Sassanide, Zend, and Pehlvi alphabets had the same origin as the Semitic. This resemblance, however, seems only specious; for upon examining the three former carefully and in detail, we shall find, in point of fact, that *five* letters only bear any analogy to the Palmyrenian, Hebrew, and Syriac characters, whilst *sixteen* exhibit very striking resemblances to characters of Hindu origin, and that several of the alphabetic signs in Mooltani and Sindhoo are identical with those which have the same value in the ancient Persian. We may likewise remark several points of analogy between the latter and the Birman alphabet, which is itself nothing but the Pali writing, rounded and made more flowing. I cannot, therefore, assent to the opinion of those who rank the ancient alphabets of the age of the Sassanides in the Semitic class; on the contrary, to me it appears probable that they were derived from the same stock as those of India.

The Armenians, who, prior to the introduction of Christianity into their country, had a civilization entirely Persian, employed, in writing their language, the alphabet of the Persians, as well as Greek and Syriac characters. At the beginning of the fifth century, the celebrated Mesrob, in conjunction with the patriarch Sahag, determined to provide the Armenians with an alphabet of their own, adapted to their tongue. This writing was brought into use by order of king Bahram Shapoor, A.D. 406, and adopted throughout Armenia: it is the same which the Armenians use at the present day. It was constructed from various written signs which were current in the country previously, joined to others newly invented; it consisted at first of *thirty-six* letters, following the direction of left to right, to which number *two* have been since added. Two signs of this alphabet have some relation to the Coptic; the Armenian *tch* or *dj*, resembles the Coptic *ganga;* and the Armenian great *M*, the Coptic *Mi*. The alphabet of Mesrob exists at present in three different forms, capitals, small, and cursive.

The same Mesrob, after furnishing his countrymen, the Armenians, with an alphabet, proceeded, in 410, to Iberia, or Georgia, where, in conjunction with king Archil (who reigned from 413 to 446), he introduced into use an alphabet of *thirty-eight* letters, which were also written from left to right. He did the same in Albania, a few years after. The Albanian alphabet is now lost; but that of Iberia still continues in use amongst the Georgians for church-books, whence its name *khootsoori*, or "clerical." The letters have a double form, as capital and small. Besides this eccle-

siastical writing, the Georgians have a vulgar alphabet, also consisting of thirty-eight letters, and termed *mkhedrooli k'heli*, that is 'hand or writing of warriors.' The native chronicles ascribe its invention to P'harnavaz, the first king of Georgia, who expelled the Macedonian viceroy placed in the country by Alexander the Great. The round form of the letters, however, several of which are but a free imitation of those of the ecclesiastical system, as well as the testimony of some writers (according to whom it was not introduced in its present form till about the year 1312, the era of the reformation of the Georgian calendar), justifies us in believing that the *mkhedrooli* alphabet is of a much later date than the *khootsoori*. The capital and small letters of the latter appear, at first sight, to bear a close analogy to those of the Armenians; but the analogy is only apparent, for if we carefully compare the two alphabets, we shall rarely find a conformity between their respective letters. In fact, there are only these: the Armenian *gk* resembles the capital *g* in the *khootsoori;* the Armenian *piur* has the same shape as the Georgian capital *p'har;* but both letters are derived from the Greek Φ. In Armenian, the capital *M* and *N* are the same sign placed different ways, and in the Georgian vulgar writing, the *n* is, likewise, an *m* reversed. This is the whole amount of the analogy between the alphabets of the two people. But the Georgian alphabets present a phenomenon which, in an historical point of view, is very remarkable: a considerable number of their letters bear a striking resemblance to those of the square deva-nagari, and other systems of Indian writing derived from the same source, as I have demonstrated, by examples, in the Preface to my Georgian Grammar, which is in the press. These analogies, which are too numerous to be the result of accident, may be accounted for in the following manner. The chief and zealous object of Mesrob, when, in compliance with the entreaties of the patriarch Sahag, he took up his residence at Vagharshabad, was the expulsion of the idolators who still remained in Armenia: a measure which he regarded as not less beneficial to the state than to religion, since these pagans, being natural-born enemies of the Christian kings, were always disposed to support the Persians, or any infidel princes, who were incessantly exciting hostilities, and, in most cases, were impelled by a wish to restore the ancient superstition. Mesrob considered, moreover, that the use of the same alphabet in Armenia and Persia was a great obstacle to the general adoption of the Christian faith, owing to the facility of procuring and reading proscribed books; whilst the sacred volumes, being written in foreign languages, and in a foreign character, were not within the reach of any. For this reason, Mesrob compounded the Armenian alphabet of signs which had but little affinity with the writing of the Persians or of other non-Christian people in the proximity of Armenia. When he went subsequently to Georgia, he was influenced by the same motives, and consequently composed written characters for that country of signs partly arbitrary, and partly borrowed from the alphabets of India, which, in his time, probably, were still current in Bactriana and the present country of the Afghans, and might by that means be known to him.

The notions which we find in classic authors respecting the invention of letters in the western portion of the ancient world are extremely vague. In conformity to divers traditions, the ancients attributed this invention sometimes to the Egyptians, sometimes to the Phœnicians or the Syrians. We are too remote from the epoch when it took place, to decide this obscure question; though it appears to us, that the Semitic nations have a better claim to the honour than the Egyptians. In the first place, there is no room to doubt that the Greeks, and by their means, the other nations of Europe, received their letters from the Phœnicians; for it is an admitted and established fact, that all the European alphabets, except that used by the Turks, are derived from the Greek, which is itself of Phœnician origin. The order in which the letters are disposed in the Greek alphabet is the same as that of the Semitic alphabets, and the names of the letters are Semitic, not Egyptian. It would appear, however, that the Phœnicians were not the inventors of this alphabet, having been merely the carriers of it to the west; and that it was invented, in all probability, by the Babylonians, who were Aramæans or Syrians: for the names of the Greek letters, which undoubtedly came to the Greeks along with the signs themselves, have the Aramæan, or emphatic *a*, at the end, which belongs only to the Syrian and Chaldee dialects. The Phœnicians, besides, were a nation of navigators and merchants; and consequently it is difficult to conceive that they should have given to letters invented by themselves the names of domesticated animals, and of other objects which rather have reference to the life of a people occupied in agriculture and the rearing of cattle. The following are the significations which are commonly given to the names of the letters in the ancient Semitic alphabet:—

Aleph, ox, chief.	*Teth*, dirt.	*Ain*, eye.
Beth, house.	*Jod*, hand.	*Phe*, mouth, face.
Gimel, camel.	*Caph*, palm.	*Tsaddi*, sides
Daleth, door.	*Lamed*, goad to impel oxen.	*Koph*, ape, circle.
Vau, hook.	*Mem*, water.	*Resch*, head.
Zain, feature, club, glory.	*Nun*, fish.	*Shin*, teeth.
Cheth, quadruped, bag.	*Samech*, prop, stay.	*Thau*, term, limit.

It has been alleged that the Semitic letters bore these names, because they were formed from hieroglyphics representing the objects designated by the names. Such a supposition, which is corroborated by no ancient testimony, appears to me untenable; for no Semitic *aleph*, ancient or modern, bears any resemblance to an ox, or a chief; no *beth* represents a door; no *gimel*, a camel; and the shape of *teth* cannot resemble that of dirt, which has no shape at all. It would be equally difficult to find out any resemblance between the *mem* and water, between the *nun* and fish, &c. It would appear, therefore, that these names were given to the letters to impress them more readily upon the memory; for the Semitic denominations of the objects, the names of which the letters respectively bear, begin, in all cases, with the respective letters.

The most ancient relic with which we are acquainted in the Semitic character, and which has been decyphered by that celebrated palæographer,

Mr. Kopp, of Cassel, is a short Chaldee inscription on the margin of a small brick found amongst the ruins of Babylon. The letters of which it is composed present a striking analogy with the Phœnician and the ancient Palmyrenian characters. The words of this inscription signify: *veni duratio ad nos!* or *sit nobis perennitas!* a wish which does not appear inappropriate upon bricks used in constructing the walls of a capital.

We know the different forms of the Phœnician letters from several inscriptions and a vast number of coins, as well as from the fragment of a Phœnician papyrus found in Egypt, and preserved in the Royal Museum of Turin, which has been decyphered by that celebrated Orientalist, Mr. Hamaker, of Leyden.

The most ancient Hebrew alphabet which has reached us is that on the Asmonæan coins, to which is commonly, but improperly, given the name of Samaritan. It appears that this writing was still in use amongst the Jews in the time of the Maccabees, in the second century before our era. The true Samaritan alphabet, which we use in printing, does not differ a great deal from this character.

The ancient Aramæan writing is that which has been copied from the celebrated inscription known under the name of the Monument of Carpentras. This alphabet has been erroneously classed amongst those of Phœnician origin: the shape of the letters and the language of the inscription are opposed to a retention of this denomination. The letters of the inscription of Carpentras hold the middle rank between the ancient Phœnician writing and the later Aramæan or Palmyrenian character. It is in some inscriptions written in the latter character that we observe, for the first time, the property of the Semitic letters of being grouped or combined together, as may be seen in the inscription of A.D. 222, published by Chandler. In that inscription, amongst other combinations, are groups composed of ר - ב *b* and *r*, ו - ב *b* and *v*, ד - ב *b* and *d*, ו - ם *m* and *v*, ו - ח *h* and *v*, &c.

It is very likely, that the square Hebrew characters, in which the Biblical manuscripts are written, and which we use in printing, were derived from the Palmyrenian writing, or some other ancient Semitic alphabet similar to it. Attempts have been made, it is true, to carry back the antiquity of the square Hebrew character to the time of the prophet Esdras (B.C. 458), and it is asserted that the Jews adopted it from the Babylonians, at the period of their captivity amongst them. But these assertions are unsupported except by hypotheses, or the vague traditions of the rabbis: they are entitled to no regard, and we may assume, almost with certainty, that the existing Hebrew writing is no older than the fourth century of our era. A mere inspection of this alphabet demonstrates that it has been shaped and made regular, in doing which the characteristic marks of some of the letters have been retrenched, in order to render them more square and uniform.

The most ancient writing found in Syrian MSS. is the capital character which has the name of *estranghelo*, a term which comes probably from the Arabic سطر انجيل *sathar-anjeel*, that is, 'writing of the Gospel,' for

it has been used principally for copying the New Testament. We have some of these manuscripts of the eighth century, and one is extant dated A.D. 548. The Nestorians have preserved in their writing the primitive form of this character, but they have softened its stiff traits; so that their alphabet holds the middle place between that and the modern Syriac. As the Nestorians have likewise received the name of *Chaldeans*, their alphabet has been so designated. This kind of writing is still in use, with a few slight variations, amongst the other Syrians, such as the Melkites, the Jacobites, and the Maronites. The alphabet has undergone various changes at different periods, but they have not been material. The modern Syriac characters, termed *peshito*, or 'simple,' is that which is in common use for writing and printing: it is merely an estranghelo rounded and more sloped, which has become cursive by use. Its ancient forms differ a little from those now employed; but the original type may be easily discerned in the latter. To the same species belongs another alphabet, which the learned Adler has published from a MS. in the Vatican, and to which he has given the name of Hierosolymitan.

The most ancient writing used by the people of Arabia anterior to Mahomet, was the *Himyarite*, also called *musnad*. We are not at present acquainted with the form of the Himyarite characters; all we know, from the testimony of Arabian writers, is that the letters of which it was composed were disunited and apart from each other. Ebn Khilkán states that the use of the Himyarite characters was reserved to the superior classes of the tribes, and that it was prohibited to impart a knowledge of this system of writing to families of the inferior classes, and to any stranger, without the special authority of the government. It appears, also, that at the time of Mahomet, the Himyarite characters had already fallen almost wholly into oblivion, and that the Musulmans endeavoured to abolish all traces of them. The Himyarites formed an ancient Arab tribe, whose dialect differed from that of the Koreishites: they were the Ὁμηρίται of Ptolemy. This nation was at first idolatrous, then embraced the Jewish religion, and lastly Christianity: it gave a long series of kings to Arabia, who fixed their residence at Dharfâr, one of the finest and chiefest cities of Arabia, situated near Senaa, the capital of Yemen.

At the epoch of the conquests of Mahomet, the Arabs employed another character, called by us *Kufic*, from the town of Kufa, where it appears it was first brought into use. This ancient character bears so great a resemblance to the old Syrian alphabet, termed estranghelo, that there can be no doubt that the Arabs borrowed it from the Syrians: which is consistent with historical traditions. It is probable that the Kufic character, or rather a character anterior to it, but not essentially different, had been introduced amongst the Arabs only a short time prior to Mahomet. This writing is distinguished from the Himyarite more particularly by the component characters being not isolated, but united together. According to the commonly-received tradition, it was invented by Maramer, of the Baulan family, surnamed El-Anbary, from his taking up his residence in the city

of Anbar; and by him it was brought to Mecca and Medina. It underwent successive alterations, and received, at different periods, different denominations. The Kufic characters were improved by the celebrated writer Abd-el-Hamed-Yahyai, who lived under the Ommiade caliphs, and was reckoned the most skilful penman of his day.

The Kufic alphabet, which, like all the ancient Semitic forms of writing, consists of only twenty-two letters, was not exactly adapted to the Arabic language, which had a greater number of sounds to express. This consideration, and the stiffness of its traces, were the reasons which led soon to the modification of the Kufic writing, which produced the character termed *neskhi*, which is still the form most generally employed amongst the nations that speak Arabic, and even amongst those that have adopted the Musulman religion. Until of late years, it had been admitted by common consent, amongst those who had investigated the origin of Arabic writing, that the neskhi characters owed their present form to Ebn Mokla, vizier of the Abasside caliphs Moktader and Kaher, and who lived in the latter part of the third century of the Hegira. This assumption has been demonstrated to be incorrect by an important discovery of the Baron de Sacy, who found in the Egyptian collection, at the Louvre, several papyri written in Arabic, in the neskhi character, the oldest of which is dated A.H. 40, or A.D. 660.*

The Arabic alphabet has taken different forms, in the different countries where it is used. In adapting it to the languages which it is employed to write, it has been augmented by several new letters, produced by means of points and other marks added to the primitive letters, and which modify the pronunciation. In this way the Persians, the Afghans, the Hindus, and the Malays, have augmented and adapted it to the sounds of their respective dialects.

The Ethiopic or Abyssinian alphabet, or rather syllabary, is written from left to right, and consists of twenty-six primitive letters, which include the short *a*, and, together with six marks denoting the other vowels, form six other classes of syllables. This system is, therefore, arranged into seven classes, in which the consonants are followed by seven vowels, *a* short, *u* long, *i* long, *a* long, *e* long, *e* short, and *o* long. The Amharic, which is the vulgar Ethiopic, has seven consonants more, which are arranged in the series of the others. It is difficult to determine the origin of the Ethiopian letters; they discover few affinities with other known alphabets. The *saut* resembles, indeed, the Hebrew *shin* ש, though it is not its representative, but that of the *samech* ס. The *bet* would resemble the Hebrew *beth* ב if it was not differently placed. The *gemhl* has some analogy to the Hebrew *gimel* ג, but it is more like the deva-nagari *g* ग, as the Ethiopic *kaf* presents the same figure as the Cashmerian *k*, which occurs under the same form in other ancient alphabets of India. The *lawi* and the *tawi* resemble the Greek Λ and T. The names of the Ethiopic letters, however, are Semitic; and *yaman*, the denomination of the consonant *y*, corresponding with the Hebrew *yod*, signifies 'the right hand;' *mae*,

* See *Asiat. Journ.* vol. xx. p. 332 and vol. xxiv. p. 179.

'water,' the word whereby the *m* is designated, has the same signification as *mem* in Hebrew. These are nearly all the analogies which the Ethiopic characters discover with other known writings. As we know absolutely nothing respecting the origin and period of invention of this alphabet, it is possibly a very ancient one, or it may have been derived from a character which has been long lost. Some have conjectured that it may be the Himyarite writing, carried by Arabian colonies into Abyssinia. The most ancient Ethiopic MSS. are written in the uncial character, which scarcely differs at all from that now used in the country.

The alphabet of the Sabæans, which constitute a particular sect in Syria, is derived from the ancient Semitic writing, but it has this peculiarity, that the letters are joined to each other on a line, and that it incorporates the vowels in the very body of the words. From this alphabet, or one very like it, are derived the writing of the nations which occupy the easternmost portion of the middle band of Asia. It is well known that Christianity was carried, at a remote period, into the interior of Asia by Syrian and Nestorian monks, who, at the same time, introduced there the alphabets of their own country, and, it would appear, chiefly the Sabæan and Nestorian. The Turks of Central Asia, known under the name of Ouigoors, adopted those alphabets, or rather, they formed out of the two writings and other Syriac letters a new alphabet, which was subsequently adopted and modified by the Mongols (in the twelfth century), and more recently by the Mandchoos. The resemblance of the Ouigoor alphabet to the Sabæan and estranghelo, is so great, that these may still be regarded as identical with the former: for the difference is undoubtedly not greater than between our Roman characters and the black letter.

VIEWS OF RUSSIA IN THE EAST.

(PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.)

"THE Emperor Nicholas (as you will see by the St. Petersburgh journals of the 15th February) is maturing his plan against Khiva. The city and government of Astrakhan, which have been hitherto united under the administration of the military governor-general of Georgia, resident at Tiflis, are detached from it, by an imperial ukase, and will in future form a separate military government. The post of civil governor of Astrakhan is abolished, and the city is to become altogether a military place, since its internal administration will be confided to the military officer in command there, and who will be under the immediate orders of the new military governor, who will reside at the city of Georgievsk."

* * *

VISIT TO ODESSA.

(EXTRACT OF A LETTER.)

"I ARRIVED here by sea last year, from Constantinople, where I embarked on board one of the Italian vessels which navigate the Black Sea. I shall say nothing of the difficulties of the navigation of this sea; especially since, the season being advanced, our passage was good, and at the end of four days we cast anchor before Odessa.

"This is not the place to come in order to admire picturesque landscapes, graceful buildings, and the beauties of nature. What we saw appeared sombre, wild, and melancholy. Figure to yourself an abrupt coast, a hundred feet high, with a level plateau at top, on which are some houses, in uniform row, and roofed with green tiles; below and on the beach, wooden barracks serving as warehouses; filthy, half-clad peasants driving little carts; on the left a jetty, forming the commercial port, and above a sort of fort which is used as a lazaretto; a few Cossacks, with their lances; some awkward and stupid-looking soldiers—such is the aspect of the celebrated port of Odessa, which it has been attempted to pass off as the third city in the empire of all the Russias. No trace of vegetation appears in its vicinity, except near the beach, where there are a few gardens in wretched condition.

"I shall not dwell here upon the miseries of the lazaretto, where the traveller suffers shameful extortions in every way; I shall proceed to give you some details respecting the city itself. If, at its first appearance from the port, it presented no garb of magnificence, no aspect to recreate the fancy, my opinion was by no means changed upon entering it. The houses were very large, but scantily inhabited: yet there is some difficulty in getting a lodging. The apartment I hired was five feet square, and belonged to an immense edifice called "The Club." It contained no articles of furniture but such as were indispensable:—a bed formed of a few planks and a skin-mattrass. As to bed-linen, that the traveller must bring with him. There was also a chair and a table; and in one corner was a portion of an immense stove, which heated the whole of the house. This humble lodging, with wood and attendance, cost me *ten roubles* (more than 8s. 6d.) a-day. It was fruitless to look out for other lodgings, for all are equally bad.

"The Club-house was the property of a French merchant named Reinaud, who went to Paris to procure, by means of the friendship of the Duke de Richelieu, the title of baron. He succeeded, and proposed to figure at Odessa amongst the great Russian lords. I know not whether his success in this new career was equal to that which attended his commercial concerns, from whence he had realized a considerable fortune. This house, being situated in the most populous quarter of the city, was, for a considerable period, the only inn in the whole country.

"The first object of a new comer is to survey the population. No object could be less agreeable to the eye than that of Odessa. Polish Jews, with a bear-skin cap and a silk robe, are in the greatest number; then come the Russian peasants, clad in a shirt, a smock-frock coming over their trousers, the hair hanging about their ears, and falling upon the shoulders on either side, the head encased in a dirty sheep-skin; next, a number of Greeks, awkwardly dressed in the European habit; lastly, the poor soldiers, plodding along with lowly and abject step, whose looks appear to implore pity, looking about for their officers, beside whom they remain motionless. These groups

are traversed by elegant carriages conveying numbers of functionaries and foreign merchants, whose careless air proclaims that they do not belong to this people, who appear to me more like slaves than the negroes I have seen in the European colonies in America.

"The rigid *surveillance* exercised here since the time of the plague, afforded the Russian authorities, in 1830, the means of making a complete census of the whole population of Odessa. The statements drawn up from the returns of the inhabitants of each house gave a total of 41,552 souls, of both sexes, including the city, the two suburbs, and some farms which are within the line of the port. Of this number, there are 33,646 Christians and 7,906 Jews. This population is distributed in the following manner. The city, properly so called, surrounded by the outer boulevard, or the ditch which formed the old enclosure of the port, contains 33,071 souls; Moldavanska, 5,967; Peresip, 2,030; and the farms within the port, 484. In this number are not included the inhabitants of the villages in the precincts, which are under the inspection of the police of the city, but are without the port. They compose a population of 10,446 persons. Thus the whole population of the city and its jurisdiction is almost 52,000 souls.

"In visiting places of public resort, and in the houses, a strange smell exhales from all the furs and hideous-looking garments of both Jews and Russians, which positively infect the atmosphere. The regularity of the city, the streets of which are built in a line, the houses all constructed on the same plan, and painted the same colour, give a character of monotony to it, which is scarcely broken by a few trees planted here and there, and some churches more or less worthy of notice. It is a new city, undoubtedly, but the mass of the people take no interest in its prosperity; there is no appearance of that bustle and activity which, in flourishing cities, attract the notice and fix the attention of a stranger. The workmen appear to labour reluctantly: what to them, indeed, is the rearing of palaces, the repair of roads, the establishment of factories, since they are not to taste any of the fruits of these improvements! Thus the military despotism, the slavery, and, in fact, the whole constitution of things in Russia, will always oppose the greatest obstacle to the prosperity of the country, and to any new and beneficial plans adopted by the government.

"In conclusion: I shall hasten to quit this melancholy abode, as soon as the navigation is open, and shall return to the smiling shores of the Bosphorus, where Turkish despotism has not, at least, degraded the human species to the condition of the brute."

"*Odessa.*" * * *

PLANS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Plan I.

Scene.—A salle-à-déjeûner.

Lord and Lady A., Sir B. C., Mr. D., and Miss E.

Lord A. What do you think of the coffee, Sir B.?

Sir B. C. Tolerable, my lord.

Mr. D. Your lordship will permit me to say, it is, in my opinion, delectable.

Lord A. I think it execrable. Surely, Lady A., we patronize the honourable member for Preston's roasted corn. Some tea.

Sir B. C. It is melancholy that no great reformer, in this age of improvement, has applied himself to abolish tea-drinking. Pray abstain from it, my lord. No wonder that soddening our stomachs with mawkish potations of tea, from generation to generation, should breed disorders there unknown to the stomachs of our ancestors. Breakfasts, in other countries, are meals; here, amongst the bulk of the people, they are *jeûnes* instead of *déjeûnes*.

Lord A. Good.—The tea is worse than the coffee.

Mr. D. With respectful deference, Sir B., your proposal to abolish the use of tea in England, would not, I apprehend, agree with our national finances so well as with our stomachs. (*Laughs.*)

Lord A. Very good: your remarks, Mr. D., are always shrewd. (*Mr. D. bows.*) We should not *stomach* that most certainly. What say you, Sir B.?

Sir B. C. The national finances! the ministers' finances, Mr. D. means: the nation would be the richer. Our purses would be as much improved as our stomachs by the change.

Lord A. Oh! I see you are of the *fructifying* school; you are one of those who hold that a hundred pounds of our money is better in another person's pocket than in our own. We make such prodigious discoveries, that I don't despair of living till the day when two and two will make five.

Sir B. C. Why, my lord, it is only for people to find it convenient to consent that two and two make five, or even twenty, and there is no reason on earth why it should not be so.

Lady A. Two and two five?

Miss E. Two and two twenty?

Sir B. C. Yes.—Will your ladyship do me the favour to tell me the colour of this glove?

Lady A. I call it white.

Sir B. C. Suppose all the world besides yourself should agree to call it *black*, would you still persist in saying it was white?

Lady A. Mr. D. pray, like a good knight, come to our relief: positively, my wits are almost giddy with these eternal novelties. (*Mr. D. smiles.*)

Sir B. C. Mr. D., madam, is pondering upon the calamities which menace the excise. If I were prime minister, I would make him chancellor of the exchequer; though, indeed, his talents would not be seen there. (*Mr. D. bows.*)

Lord A. But *à propos* of tea: what is to be done with the East-India question? I am heartily sick of that subject, and I wish there was some other way of settling the matter than reading and wrangling over masses of documents. I suppose I shall be obliged to make up my mind one way or the other, and I

am half inclined to decide the point as my old college-friend Jackson did the awful one of matrimony—by "tossing up."

Mr. D. The *sortes Virgilianæ* would be best, my lord: I know an instance of their efficacy which is perfectly miraculous. A year before I left Trinity,—

Lord A. I remember, I remember, Mr. D.; we had that very amusing story the last time you were here. I laughed prodigiously at it, I recollect.

Mr. D. Pardon me, my lord; it is one of the most pathetic incidents,—

Lord A. True, true, pathetic; it was so, indeed; and the story lost nothing by your way of telling it. (*Mr. D. bows.*)—But, Sir B., you know every thing, are an original thinker, and always discovering something new. Come, enlighten us a little: what should be done with India?

Sir B. C. Get rid of it.

Lord A. Get rid of the question you mean, of course; that is the very thing I want to do.

Sir B. C. No; get rid of India; get rid of the connexion altogether. What business have we with an overgrown empire, ten or twenty thousand miles off, which can't or won't pay the expenses of its government; which swallows up our money, sacrifices our children, Lady A., and our young men, Miss E., to liver-complaints and cholera morbus, allowing only a few pitiable objects to escape back, by way of examples, with jaundiced minds as well as faces; quarrelling with every thing and every body. Let the Hindoos and Gentoos, the havildars, and the jemitdars, and the devildars, go about their business. Let us throw up the concern, and withdraw our protection, as we call it. Perhaps they may implore us to stay, as we did the Romans. If so, we can then make our bargain with them.

Lord A. Is it possible, Sir B., that you can be serious?

Sir B. C. My dear lord, can you seriously think me otherwise? Can you show me one solitary miserable advantage that results from this connexion? Are not our Indian finances insufficient to defray the expenses of ruling India; don't the Hindoo people swear they will starve themselves to death if you ask for more; is not the great mass of the Company's own servants discontented; are not the planters and traders in India, and the merchants and manufacturers at home that traffic with India, clamorous about their losses and sufferings; and are we not told that the Hindoos themselves are in such a state of utter misery, under our delightful protection, that no change can be for the worse? Who then are benefited, I should like to know?

Lord A. There is some truth in what you say.

Mr. D. I am quite of your opinion, my lord: Sir B., indeed, has hardly drawn the picture in colours sufficiently strong. I have been assured, by those who have been in India, that the atrocities committed in the interior transcend belief; that the British authorities encourage all sorts of immorality, and practise all sorts of cruelty: a gentleman told me, the other day, that he had seen a poor fellow—one of the ryots, I think they are called—because he could not pay his taxes,—though he had tried to do so, and had pawned the shirt off his back, being actually naked,—forced by a Company's revenue officer to swing round a pole, to which he was suspended by a hook fastened in his ribs.

Miss E. Poor thing!

Mr. D. It is lamentable, indeed, madam.

Miss E. I mean the dog: see, his tail is entangled.

Mr. D. [*runs to release the dog, and is bitten.*] Plague on the beast!

Lady A. I trust he has not hurt you, sir. The dog has been strangely tempered of late.

Sir B. C. Hydrophobia, perhaps, my lady? He looks wild.

Mr. D. [*alarmed*] Hydrophobia!

Sir B. C. He looks wild, but it may not be *rabies*. There can be no harm, however, in getting the part excised, Mr. D.—We were just talking of the *excise* you know.

Mr. D. I beg pardon, Sir B.; I am not in a condition to joke at present. Your ladyship will pardon my abrupt departure. My lord——[*Exit in disorder.*

Lady A. Do you think there is danger, Sir B.?

Sir B. C. None whatever, madam: Mr. D. will never go mad, if the dog does.

Lord A. Good.—But *pour résumer*.

Sir B. C. Well, my lord, I have nothing material to add. "A relation which separates the governors from the governed by a navigation of 15,000 miles," says an eminent authority on this matter, "cannot be a very natural or a very useful connexion to either party."* Cut the connexion, therefore, say I, and you will end all difficulties at once.

Lord A. And this is your PLAN FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA?

Sir B. C. It is.

PLAN II.

Scene.—A Lecture-Room.

Lecturer, seated on a table; a smaller table covered with green baize before him, bearing a MS., a goblet of water, a saucer containing a sliced orange, a paper of lozenges, and a silver-mounted eye-glass.

Lect. (*bowing.*) When I look round (*taking up the glass*) upon this highly-respectable and brilliant assembly, and see sense and intelligence beaming from every eye, how I exult that I was born an Englishman!—(*Applause.*) Ladies and gentlemen, I have been all round the world, and I found it very "*flat* (*a laugh*), weary, stale, and unprofitable;" for where could I meet with such an assemblage as this?—(*Applause.*) Ladies and gentlemen, we are the most polished, the most intelligent, the most virtuous people in the universe; that we are not so happy as we ought to be is not owing to ourselves, but to our rulers. I shall not, however, touch upon that topic, which would lead me too far from my present purpose; more especially since, as you all know, there is a great measure now in progress towards consummation, whereby our civil and political happiness will be effectuated; whereby you will be enabled to choose fit organs to express your sentiments in parliament; and I flatter myself, I—(*confusion amongst the audience; cries of "order! order!"*)

1st Gentleman. This gentleman's hand was in my pocket.—(*Cries of "shame! turn him out!"*)

2d Gentleman. I won't go out; I paid my shilling at the door, and I have a right to stay.

1st Gent. But you have no right to put your hand in my pocket.

2d Gent. Your pocket is like your head, full of emptiness, I take it.

Lect. Gentlemen, gentlemen! There must be some mistake. Order, order! We have met for a great public object; let us not waste our valuable time upon matters of paltry, private interest. Gentlemen, I was merely about to state, that if this great and important town should in future be entitled, as it ought, to be directly represented in a certain house, I am bound to say, in justice to you as well as myself, that I know no one who is better entitled to your suffrages, no one who has suffered, no one who would suffer,

* Mr. Crawfurd's pamphlet on Free Trade and Colonisation of India.

more for liberty of any and every kind,—liberty of conscience, liberty of speech, liberty of thought, and unbounded liberty of action,—than myself (*bravo*). And now, ladies and gentlemen, to the important subject which has brought us together, namely, to consider whether a better government cannot be devised for the British empire in India, than the detestable and tyrannical oligarchy by which that fair region is now disgraced, and rendered a residence fit for slaves alone.—(*Applause.*) In the course of my travels, ladies and gentlemen (of which, by the bye, I intend to publish a very amusing account), I paid a visit to the Mountains of the Moon, which you have, no doubt, all heard of, in the deserts of Arabia: they are so called, because they are supposed to have dropped from the moon, which I conceive highly probable, from the fact of their broadest part being uppermost; the apex, or point, having stuck in the ground, and the base where they were detached, forming an extensive table-land, as it is called, and no small table it is, I assure you. (*laughter.*) This table, ladies, has a very pretty cloth, of the greenest turf, and is covered with provisions, in the shape of large herds of cattle and flocks of sheep. If a person wishes for a steak or chop, he cuts one from the living animal (which suffers no pain in the pure air of that elevated region), and, sticking it on a skewer, the direct rays of the sun, being so near, cook it in a twinkling. "Such," as Homer says, "are the strange sights which travellers see."—(*Applause.*) Upon these mountains I met with two Hindoos, of the caste called *Pins*,*—very acute men, sharp as a *needle*, ladies (*prolonged laughter*),—who assured me, by signs, that they had been forced from their home and country, robbed of their all, and subjected to the most brutal acts of arbitrary tyranny and unheard-of cruelty, by the barbarous conduct of the British government.—(*Shame!*) By means of my intercourse with these interesting and intelligent men, I drew an accurate and authentic knowledge of the true character of our government in India. I will tell you first what it is not, and from that picture, leave you to infer what it is. In the first place, there is no parliament there; no control upon the executive, gentlemen, which may, from mere whim, extirpate a whole caste,—as they have done the poor honest *Pins*,—with as little concern as you would destroy a wasps'-nest. Then there is no press, gentlemen; no organ of the public voice, which is the voice of God; no broad-sheet sermons to the people, telling this divine oracle, every day, how they ought to think, and teaching the young idea of liberty how to shoot in the luxuriant soil of their minds. There are no coroners' inquests, gentlemen, or grand juries, in India, not even a constable (*a voice* "bravo!"); so that if a man becomes what is termed troublesome, he is tumbled into a tank (of which plenty are provided everywhere for that purpose at the expense of the government), and he is then said to have died of the *cholera morbus*, which is as much a humbug in India as it is here. There is no society in India: the women are required by law to keep in their own apartments all day; and it is a literal fact, ladies, that some Hindoo women never see their husbands at all.—(*Loud cries of "shame!"*) There are no churches, in India; the poor creatures may have as many pagodas, as they call them, as they please; but not a single church must be built; and as to public meetings, where the people could discuss the merits of government-measures, censure their governors (for they have got no king as we have, and a capital king too), prepare addresses and remonstrances, my two *Pins* informed me (by signs) that they had no word to express those objects, so that they had, I may well say, no idea of such things. The language is the most horrible that can be conceived; it takes six months

* An *apocope*, for Pindarrees, we presume.—Ed.

to learn the alphabet, and seven years to learn the grammar, and all the dictionaries are written in verse, in order, if possible, to prevent the people learning the language at all, so that they may become brutes. In such circumstances, ladies and gentlemen, you may easily imagine the condition of the people. Government, you know, ladies, is every thing. Government, gentlemen, can make Spitzbergen a paradise. But India has no government, except mis-government, which is an illegitimate branch of the family.—(*A laugh.*) I shall not, as I said, draw a picture of what this mis-government is. I shall be content with asserting, generally, not only upon the strength of the appalling facts related to me by the two *Pirs*, but upon the testimony of several amiable and well-informed China-men, who had come to India for trade, and were deported—that is the gentle phrase used when the India governors send away an honest man who does not do just as they like, and who keeps clear of the tanks—deported to a place called Penang (from whence they ran away), where they were actually forced to work in the roads like felons—(*cries of "shame!"*); I repeat, I am content to say, generally, that the present government of India is the vilest, the most scandalous, the most abominable, the most detestable under the sun. And now, ladies and gentlemen, I proceed to propose a better scheme: there cannot be a worse. My plan is a simple one: simplicity, you know, is the criterion and characteristic of great and noble designs. I propose to combine two grand objects together, the giving facility and encouragement to our trade,—the trade of this place in particular, ladies and gentlemen,—and the political benefit of the Indians. I propose, therefore, in the first place, that Raja Ram Mohun Roy be appointed Governor General of India; that all the judicial posts be filled by Mahomedans, all the revenue offices by Hindoos, and the police be executed by East-Indians or Indo-Britons. The beauty of this plan, ladies and gentlemen, consists in this: the raja is neither a Hindoo, a Mahomedan, nor a Christian, so that he can have no bias towards any part of the population of India; and the rest, being antagonistical, that is opposed to each other, they would keep, by their very opposition, the whole machine of government in steady operation, just as an arch is retained firmly together, by contrary pressure on all sides of it.—(*Great applause.*) You will begin to ask, ladies and gentlemen, what *we* are to get by this. I will now tell you then the other part of my plan. I would make the admission to office in India free to all the natives, of whatever degree; consequently, there would be such a rush of applicants for preferment and place, that their own Indian manufactures would be totally abandoned, and we should then be able to pour in ours by ship-loads. The staple manufacture, for which this place, ladies and gentlemen, is so celebrated, —I mean leather breeches and spatterdashes,—would be in large demand amongst the Hindoos—(*hear, hear!*) and we should hear no more of distress amongst us. This, ladies and gentlemen, is my PLAN FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. I pledge myself that, if it were adopted, the people of India would be happy, the people of England would be happy (for we should get rid of an odious East-India Company, who have been the cause of at least 200 millions being added to the national debt), you would be happy, and I should be happy, ladies and gentlemen, if I obtain your suffrages as your reformed member. And now, ladies and gentlemen, it only remains for me to thank you for the kind and flattering attention I have experienced, and to state that a subscription,—pray stay one moment, gentlemen,—that a subscription has been raised at some of the places where I have had the honour to lecture—order, order, gentlemen—to forward the great cause of Hindoo amelioration,

free trade, and liberal principles, which fund is placed in my hands, and if you shall be pleased to make any addition to it,—one moment, pray,—only one moment more, gentlemen,—I will take care it shall be properly and beneficially applied. A subscription of one penny and upwards entitles the subscriber to have his name immortalized on stone,—that is, lithographed.

Plan III.

Scene. A Tavern: Time ten o'Clock P.M.

McCayenne and Cubeb sitting opposite to each other, looking upon an empty decanter; four glasses, all empty; a snuff-box, likewise empty: nut-shells, orange-peel, &c.

McCay. Well! shall we go home,—or have another bottle?

Cub. We'll go home,—but have another bottle first.

McCay. Waiter!

Wait. One pound fifteen, gentlemen.

McCay. One pound fifteen, ey?—Can you give change?

Wait. I have no doubt of it, sir.

McCay. Then change that empty bottle for a full one, you chattering, monkey-faced—and, d'ye hear, you reprobate? let it be filled with wine, not gin and slow-juice.—[*Exit Waiter, grinning.*]

Cub. So, Mac, you are off for the land of the sun.

McCay. Exactly; to get my liver broiled a little more, though it's almost done enough already.

Cub. And what's your plan? Is it a secret?

McCay. Faith! so much so, that I don't know it myself.

Cub. Is it commercial, or military, or political, or ——

McCay. Just as it may happen: *je suis le très-humble serviteur des évènemens.* If a planter wants a little assistance in dealing with the *leelwallas* and *lootwallas*, I'm his man. If Runjeet Singh should want a little knowledge of how the world wags—you understand me—I'm his man. If the Calcutta folks want an agent instead of Mr. C. to be their ambassador and their barker here, and to manufacture pamphlets and make speeches, I'm their man. I could not boast, indeed, the recommendation of turning upon my former masters; but then I'd do the job for less than £1,500 a-year, and quite as well.

Cub. Then, in plain English, you are for sale?

McCay. Exactly so. I carry a brush at my mast-head, you see; and I am A. 1.

Cub. You start at a good time, when there is a demand for marketable talent. I allude to the charter-business. What's your opinion of that question?

McCay. My real opinion? I wish I had the settling of it. By the powers, I'd do it nately and easily.

Cub. Well,—here's to your success abroad and at home:—and now, my dear fellow, give us your SCHEME FOR GOVERNING INDIA.

McCay. A very simple one. I'd not worry myself about judicial establishments, and commercial establishments, and financial establishments, and police establishments, and all that.

Cub. I long to hear your plan. You'd begin, of course, by battering the half-batta. You'd increase the army by way of pacifying the military, and go to war with the Chinese, tickling their back settlements, wouldn't ye, now?

McCay. Not a bit of it. My policy would be very pacific, boy. I should take my hint from the old Moguls and the old Spaniards. Every black fellow, from north to south and from the east to the west, should pay handsomely for my protection. I'd make man, woman, and child each come down with one gold mohur a-year, and they should bring it in person, so that there would be very little trouble in collecting the revenue. This would give us about a hundred and fifty millions a-year, and we should not want any more from them, you know.

Cub. Well, but the government, Mac,—how would you govern them?

McCay. Haven't I told you?

Cub. Aye, but how would you manage them?

McCay. How does an officer manage his men? He tells them to turn to the right, to the left, or completely round; and they do it. He orders them to put out one leg and then another; and they do it. He commands them to shoot those he wishes to be shot, and they fire away till he tells them to stop. That's my idea of government.

Cub. But suppose some of them should be unruly and ——

McCay. My life for that, honey: I know the Hindoos; they will take any thing, as C. says,—but beef. There cannot be a set of more chicken-hearted, white-livered poltroons. I'm sick of hearing people talk of the mild, the amiable, the gentle Hindoos; they are the mere scum of the earth, Sir; they are to be cuffed and tweaked and kicked into love for you. Consult their convenience, and they'll be lazy and insolent. Beg the favour of a Hindoo to do such or such a thing, and ten to one he'll refuse; shake a horsewhip at him and he'll set about it with alacrity and pleasure. These facts are only to be learnt amongst them; so that my plan of government is the strong arm, and, trust me, it's the best plan everywhere, though *we* don't wish our governors to know it.

Cub. What would you do with the Company?

McCay. Throw them, like physic, to the dogs. A set of old women, puling as much about their subjects, as they call them, as if they were their children; hampering their own functionaries with ridiculous directions to "take care of the natives," to "protect the rights of the natives," which, if it was all hypocrisy, just to blind people's eyes, would be well enough; but the dolts are sincere. I would send the Company to the d—l, and if we could not get tea from China without them, we would get it from India.

Cub. How from India?

McCay. It grows there luxuriantly.

Cub. Impossible.

McCay. Nay, I've seen it.

Cub. Come, come; no traveller's tricks.

McCay. Tricks!

Cub. You say tea grows in India; I say it does not.

McCay. I say I have seen it grow there; I have plucked the leaves of it in large plantations, and have seen it manufactured for exportation to all parts of the world. Are you satisfied?

Cub. No: I never knew you draw a longer bow.

McCay. By the life of Pharoah, do you dispute my word?—[*Rising with a filled glass in his hand.*]

Cub.—[*Doing the same.*] I do.

[*They respectively discharge the contents of the glasses in each other's faces.*]

McCay. There!

Cub. And there!

[*They grasp each other's collars and struggle; tables and glasses are overthrown; Waiters rush in and receive violent blows in the scuffle; Policemen of division Z. called in; they are also struck, and after a desperate resistance,* McCayenne *and* Cubeb *are conveyed to the station-house, the former crying out:* "I beg pardon; 'twas pepper I meant!"]

THE TURKISH MARCH.

FROM THE FRENCH OF VICTOR HUGO.

My dagger with blood by my side doth flow,
My battle-axe hangs at my saddle-bow.

I love the warrior with the eye of fire,
His turban rent upon his veiny brow:
He bows upon the beard of his old sire,
Unto his sword he makes a filial vow;
His garments pierced in many a hostile din,
With holes more countless than the starry skin
Of tiger in the pale grass crouching low.

My dagger with blood by my side doth flow,
My battle-axe hangs at my saddle-bow.

A buckler sounds on his arm, and its light
Is red as the sun on a winter day;
The war-horse champeth its curb of foam,
A glimmering smoke winds on his way,
As he gallopeth with a wild delight
On the echoing ground—"an Ottoman knight!"
Turning to look, the gazers say.

My dagger with blood by my side doth flow,
My battle-axe hangs at my saddle-bow.

The trump of ten thousand Giours is blowing,
He gives back the cry; at his terrible breath
Terror leaps out from the clarion's lips;
He killeth, and glad in the heaps of death,
He dyeth his crimson caftan in gore,
Urging his goaded charger, for more
His thirsty spirit famisheth!

My dagger with blood by my side doth flow,
My battle-axe hangs at my saddle-bow.

I love the conqueror when the tambour sleepeth,
Sitting amid his harem of delight;
Let the pale Iman, when the night-watch cometh,
Pour the dark wine—*he* feasteth in the light.
I love the conqueror when laughingly
His glad voice sounds, yet hoarse with victory,
Singing the loves and Houris bright.

My dagger with blood by my side doth flow,
My battle-axe hangs at my saddle-bow.

Let him be calm in eye, but quick to ire,
The victory-crowned in every warlike play,
Laughing to scorn the wisdom of the wise;
He knoweth not when morning shall decay,
When seas shall sweep along the desert red—
Let him be brave and young, and on his head
Not wrinkles, but the scars of the affray.

My dagger with blood by my side doth flow,
My battle-axe hangs at my saddle-bow.

Behold him, chieftains gathered from afar,
The warrior in his power! but he whose pride
Pales at the first red-sweep of terror's car,
The last to the Ottoman camp to ride,
Who, when the war hath burst the city-gate,
Makes not with all the treasury of state
His piled chariot bend from side to side;—

My dagger with blood by my side doth flow,
My battle-axe hangs at my saddle bow.

He who lingereth on a woman's sigh,
And in the feast of music and of wine
Loves not to tell his war-steed's ancestry;
Who seeks save in himself a power divine,
Dreaming upon a couch of tissue rare,
A sickly student, fearing sun and air,
Leaving to Christian lips the cypress vine;—

My dagger with blood by my side doth flow,
My battle-axe hangs at my saddle-bow.

He—'tis a dastard, and no warrior true;
Not him along the battle-storm the eye
Sees lifting on his steed, with trailing cloth of gold,
The sabre in his hand, upon his stirrups towering high:
Away—let his heels goad the aching sides
Of a poor weary mule, as on he rides,
Chaunting a priestly formulary.

My dagger with blood by my side doth flow,
My battle-axe hangs at my saddle-bow.

W.

THE ANCIENT TEMPLES AND RUINS OF BARÓLLI, IN RAJPOOTANA.*

We marched before daybreak through the famed pass of Mokundurra,† and caught a glimpse at the outlet of the fine plains of Malwa. We then turned abruptly to the right, and skirted the range which divides Haravati from Malwa, over a rich champaign tract, in a re-entering angle of the range, which gradually contracted to the point of exit, up the mountains of Puchail.

The sun rose just as we cleared the summit of the pass; and we halted for a few minutes at the tower that guards the ascent, to look upon the valley behind: the landscape was bounded on either side by the ramparts of nature, enclosing numerous villages, until the eye was stopped by the eastern horizon. We proceeded on the terrace of this table-land, of gradual ascent, through a thick forest, when, as we reached the point of descent, the sun cleared the barrier which we had just left, and, darting his beams through the foliage, illuminated the castle of Bhynsror, while the new fort of Dangerriow appeared as a white speck in the gloom that still enveloped the Pat'har.

We descended along a natural causeway, the rock being perfectly bare, without a particle of mould or vegetation. Small pillars, or uninscribed tablets, placed erect in the centre of little heaps of stone, seemed to indicate the scene of murders, when the Bhil lord of the pass exacted his toll from all who traversed his dominion. They proved, however, to be marks placed by the *bunjarris* to guide their *tandas*, or caravans, through the devious tracks of the forest. As we continued to descend, enveloped on all sides by woods and rocks, we lost sight of the towers of Bhynsror, and on reaching the foot of the Pass, the first object we saw was a little monastery of Atteets, founded by the chiefs of Bhynsror: it is called Jhalaca. We passed close to their isolated dwelling, on the terraced roof of which a party of the fraternity were squatted round a fire, enjoying the warmth of the morning sun. Their wild appearance corresponded with the scene around; their matted hair and beard had never known a comb; their bodies were smeared with ashes (*bhaboot*), and a shred of cloth round the loins seemed the sole indication that they belonged to a class possessing human feelings. Their lives are passed in a perpetual routine of adoration of *Chatoorbhooja*, the 'four-armed' divinity, and they subsist on the produce of a few patches of land, with which the chiefs of Bhynsror have endowed this abode of wild ascetics, or with what their patrons or the town's-people and passengers make up to them. The head of the establishment, a little vivacious, but wild-looking being, about sixty years of age, came forth to bestow his blessing, and to beg something for his order. He, however, in the first place, elected me one of his *chélás*, or disciples, by marking my forehead with a *tiká* of *bhaboot*, which he took from a platter made of *dhák*-leaves; to which rite of inauguration I submitted with due gravity. The old man proved to be a walking volume of legendary lore; but his conversation became insufferably tedious. Interruption was in vain; he could tell his story only in his own way, and in order to get at a point of local history connected with the sway of the Ranas, I was obliged to begin from the creation of the world, and go through all the theogonies, the combats of the Soors and the Asoors, the gods and Titans of Indian mythology;

* From the second and concluding volume of Colonel Tod's Annals of Rajast'han, just published, a volume to which we shall draw the attention of our readers more prominently next month.

† *Durra*, a corruption of *Dwár*, 'a barrier, pass, outlet, or portal;' and *Mokund*, one of the epithets of Crishna. *Mokundurra* and *Dwaricanat'h* are synonymous:—'the pass and portal of the Deity.'

to bewail with Seeta the loss of her child, her rape by Rawun, and the whole of the wars of Rama waged for her recovery; when, at length, the genealogy of the family commenced, which this strange being traced through all their varying patronymics of Dita, Rica, Gohilote, Aharya, Seesodia; at which last he again diverged, and gave me an episode to explain the etymology of the distinguishing epithet. I subjoin it, as a specimen of the anchorite's historical lore:—

In these wilds, an ancient Rana of Cheetore had sat down to a *gota* (feast) consisting of the game slain in the chase; and being very hungry, he hastily swallowed a piece of meat to which a gad-fly adhered. The fly grievously tormented the Rana's stomach, and he sent for a physician. The wiseman (*béd*) secretly ordered an attendant to cut off the tip of a cow's ear, as the only means of saving the monarch's life. On obtaining this forbidden morsel, the *béd* folded it in a piece of thin cloth, and attaching a string to it made the royal patient swallow it. The gad-fly fastened on the bait, and was dragged to light. The physician was rewarded; but the curious Rana insisted on knowing by what means the cure was effected, and when he heard that a piece of sacred kine had passed his lips, he determined to expiate the enormity in a manner which its heinousness required, and to swallow boiling lead (*seesa*)! A vessel was put on the fire, and half a *seer* soon melted, when, praying that his involuntary offence might be forgiven, he boldly drank it off; but lo! it passed through him like water. From that day, the name of the tribe was changed from Aharya to *Seesodia*. The old Jogi as firmly believed the truth of this absurd tale as he did his own existence, and I allowed him to run on till the temple of Barolli suddenly burst upon my view from amidst the foliage that shrouded it. The transition was grand; we had for some time been picking our way along the margin of a small stream that had worked itself a bed in the rock over which lay our path, and whose course had been our guide to this object of our pilgrimage. As we neared the sacred fane, still following the stream, we reached a level spot overshadowed by the majestic korso and ambé, which had never known the axe. We instantly dismounted, and by a flight of steps attained the court of the temple. To describe its stupendous and diversified architecture is impossible; it is the office of the pencil alone, but the labour would be almost endless. Art seems here to have exhausted itself, and we were, perhaps now for the first time, fully impressed with the beauty of Hindu sculpture. The columns, the cielings, the external roofing, where each stone presents a miniature temple, one rising over another, until crowned by the urn-like *kullus*, distracted our attention. The carving on the capital of each column would require pages of explanation, and the whole, in spite of its high antiquity, is in wonderful preservation. This is attributable mainly to two causes: every stone is chisselled out of the close-grained quartz rock, perhaps the most durable (as it is the most difficult to work) of any; and in order that the Islamite should have some excuse for evading their iconoclastic law, they covered the entire temple with the finest marble cement, so adhesive, that it is only where the prevalent winds have beaten upon it that it is altogether worn off, leaving the sculptured edges of the stone as smooth and sharp as if carved only yesterday.

The grand temple of Barolli is dedicated to Siva, whose emblems are every where visible. It stands in an area of about 250 yards square, enclosed by a wall built of unshaped stones without cement. Beyond this wall are groves of majestic trees, with many smaller shrines and sacred fountains. The first object that struck my notice just before entering the area, was a pillar, erect in the

earth, with a hooded snake sculptured around it. The door-way, which is destroyed, must have been very curious, and the remains that choke up the interior are highly interesting. One of these specimens was entire, and unrivalled in taste and beauty. The principal figures are of Siva and his consort, Parbutty, with their attendants. He stands upon the lotus, having the serpent twined as a garland. In his right hand he holds the *dumroo*, or little drum, with which, as the god of war, he inspires the warrior: in his left is the *cupra*, formed of a human skull, out of which he drinks the blood of the slain. The other two arms have been broken off: a circumstance which proves that even the Islamite, to whom the act may be ascribed, respected this work of art. The "mountain-born" is on the left of her spouse, standing on the *coorm*, or tortoise, with braided locks, and ear-rings made of the conch-shell. Every limb is in that easy flowing style peculiar to ancient Hindu art, and wanting in modern specimens. Both are covered with beaded ornaments, and have no drapery. The firm, masculine attitude of '*Baba Adam*,' as I have heard a Rajpoot call Mahadeo, contrasts well with the delicate feminine outline of his consort. The serpent and lotus intertwine gracefully over their heads. Above, there is a series of compartments filled with various figures, the most conspicuous of which is the chimerical animal called the *gras*, a kind of horned lion; each compartment being separated by a wreath of flowers, tastefully arranged and distributed. The animal is delineated with an ease not unworthy the art in Europe. Of the various other figures many are mutilated; one is a hermit playing on a guitar, and above him are a couple of deer in a listening posture. Captain Waugh is engaged on one of the figures, which he agrees with me in pronouncing unrivalled as a specimen of art. There are parts of them, especially the heads, which would not disgrace Canova. They are in high relief, being almost detached from the slab. In this fragment (about eight feet by three), the chief figures are about three feet.

The centre piece, forming a kind of frieze, is nearly entire, and about twelve feet by three; it is covered with sculpture of the same character, mostly the celestial choristers, with various instruments, celebrating the praises of Siva and Parbutty. Immediately within the door-way, is a small shrine to the 'four-armed;' but the Islamite having likewise deprived him of the supernumerary pair, the Bhíl takes him for Dévi, of whom they are desperately afraid, and in consequence the forehead of the statue is liberally smeared with vermilion.

On the left, in advance of the main temple, is one about thirty feet high, containing an image of Asht-Mátá, or the 'eight-armed mother;' but here the pious Mooslem has robbed the goddess of all her arms, save that with which she grasps her shield, and has also removed her head. She treads firmly on the centaur, Mahéswar, whose dissevered head lies at some distance in the area, while the lion of the Hindu Cybele still retains his grasp of his quarters. The Joginis and Apsaras, or 'maids of war' of Rajpoot martial poetry, have been spared.

On the right is the shrine of *Tri-múrti*, the triune divinity. Brimha's face, in the centre, has been totally obliterated, as has that of Vishnu, the Preserver; but the Destroyer is uninjured. The tiara, which covers the head * of this triple divinity, is also entire, and of perfect workmanship. The skill of the sculptor "can no further go." Groupes of snakes adorn the clustering locks on the ample forehead of Siva, which are confined by a bandeau, in the centre of which there is a death's head ornament hideously exact. Various and singularly elegant devices are wrought in the tiara: in one, two horses couped from the

* The *tri-múrti* is represented with three faces (*múrti*) though but one head.

shoulder, passing from a rich centering, and surmounted by a death's head; a dissevered arm points to a vulture advancing to seize it, while serpents are wreathed round the neck and hands of the Destroyer, whose half-opened mouth discloses a solitary tooth, and the tongue curled up with a demoniacal expression. The whole is colossal, the figures being six feet and a half high. The relief is very bold, and altogether the groupe is worthy of having casts made from it.

We now come to the grand temple itself, which is fifty-eight feet in height, and in the ancient form peculiar to the temples of Siva. The body of the edifice, in which is the sanctum of the god, and over which rises its pyramidal *sikr*, is a square of only twenty-one feet; but the addition of the domed vestibule (*munduf*) and portico makes it forty-four by twenty-one. An outline of this by Ghassi, a native artist (who labours at Oodipoor for the same daily pay as a tailor, carpenter, or other artizan), will give a tolerably good notion of its appearance, though none of its beauty. The whole is covered with mythological sculpture, without as well as within, emblematic of the 'great god' (*Mahadeo*), who is the giver, as well as the destroyer, of life. In a niche outside, to the south, he is armed against the Dytes (Titans), the *roond-mala*, or skull-chaplet, reaching to his knees, and in seven of his arms are offensive weapons. His cap is the frustrum of a cone, composed of snakes interlaced, with a fillet of skulls: the *cupra* is in his hand, and the victims are scattered around. On his right is one of the maids of slaughter (*Jogini*) drunk with blood, the cup still at her lip, and her countenance expressive of vacuity; while below, on the left, is a female personification of Death, mere skin and bone: a sickle (*koorpi*) in her right hand,* its knob, a death's head, completes this groupe of the attributes of destruction.

To the west is Mahadeo under another form, a beautiful and animated statue, the expression mild, as when he went forth to entice the mountain-nymph, Méra, to his embrace. His tiara is a blaze of finely-executed ornaments, and his snake-wreath, which hangs round him as a garland, has a clasp of two heads of Schesnag (the serpent-king), while Nanda below is listening with placidity to the sound of the *dumroo*. His *cupra*, and *karg*, or skull-cup, and sword, which he is in the attitude of using, are the only accompaniments denoting the god of blood.

The northern compartment is a picture, disgustingly faithful, of death and its attributes, vulgarly known as *Bhooka Máta*, or the personification of famine, lank and bare; her necklace, like her lord's, of skulls. Close by are two mortals in the last stage of existence, so correctly represented as to excite an unpleasant surprise. The outline, I may say, is anatomically correct. The mouth is half open and distorted, and, although the eye is closed in death, an expression of mental anguish seems still to linger upon the features. A beast of prey is approaching the dead body; while, by way of contrast, a male figure, in all the vigour of youth and health, lies prostrate at her feet.

Such is a faint description of the sculptured niches on each of the external faces of the *mindra*, whence the spire rises, simple and solid. In order, however, to be distinctly understood, I shall give some slight ichnographic details. First, is the *mindra* or *cella*, in which is the statue of the god; then the *munduf*, or, in architectural nomenclature, the *pronaos*; and third, the portico, with which we shall begin, though it transcends all description.

Like all temples dedicated to Bal-Siva, the vivifier, or 'sun-god,' it faces

* No where else did I ever see this emblem of Time, the counterpart of the scythe with which we furnish him, which is unknown to India.

the east. The portico projects several feet beyond the *mundaf*, and has four superb columns in front, of which the outline by Ghassi conveys but a very imperfect idea. Flat fluted pilasters are placed on either side of the entrance to the *mundaf*, serving as a support to the internal *torun*, or triumphal arch, and a single column intervenes on each side between the pilasters and the columns in front. The columns are about eighteen feet in height. The proportions are perfect; and though the difference of diameter between the superior and inferior portions of the shaft is less than the Grecian standard, there is no want of elegance of effect, whilst it gives an idea of more grandeur. The frieze is one mass of sculptured figures, generally of human beings, male and female, in pairs; the horned monster termed *Gras*, separating the different pairs. The internal *torun* or triumphal arch, which is invariably attached to all ancient temples of the sun-god, is of that peculiar curvature formed by the junction of two arcs of a circle from different centres, a form of arch well known in Gothic and Saracenic architecture, but which is an essential characteristic of the most ancient Hindu temples. The head of a *gras* crowns its apex, and on the outline is a concatenation of figures armed with daggers, apparently ascending the arch to strike the monster. The roof of the *mundaf* (*pranaos*), which in the drawing is not made sufficiently distinct from the main body of the temple, cannot be described: its various parts must be examined with microscopic nicety in order to enter into detail. In the whole of the ornaments there is an exact harmony which I have seen no where else; even the miniature elephants are in the finest proportions, and exquisitely carved.

The ceilings, both of the portico and *mundaf*, are elaborately beautiful: that of the portico, of one single block, could hardly be surpassed. Of the exterior I shall not attempt further description: it is a grand, a wonderful effort of the *silpi* (architect), one series rising above and surpassing the other, from the base to the urn which surmounts the pinnacle.

The *sanctum* contains the symbol of the god, whose local appellation is *Rori Barolli*, a corruption of *Bal-rori*, from the circumstance of Bâlnat'h, the sun-god, being here typified by an orbicular stone termed *rori*, formed by attrition in the *choolis* or whirlpools of the Chumbul, near which the temple stands, and to which phenomena it probably owed it foundation. This symbolic *rori* is not fixed, but lies in a groove in the internal ring of the Yoni; and so nicely is it poised, that with a very moderate impulse it will continue revolving while the votary recites a tolerably long hymn to the object of his adoration. The old ascetic, who had long been one of the zealots of Barolli, amongst his other wonders gravely told me, that with the momentum given by his little finger, in former days, he could make it keep on its course much longer than now with the application of all his strength.

Fronting the temple of Bal-rori, and apart from it about twenty yards, is another superb edifice, called the *Séngâr-châôri*, or nuptial hall.* It is a square (*châôri*) of forty feet, supported by a double range of columns on each face, the intercolumniations being quite open; and although these columns want the elegant proportions of the larger temple, they are covered with exquisite sculpure, as well as the cielings. In the centre of the hall is an open space about twelve feet square; and here, according to tradition, the nuptials of *Raja Hoon* with the fair daughter of a Rajpoot prince, of whom he had long been enamoured, were celebrated; to commemorate which event, these magnificent structures were raised: but more of this *Hoon* anon. The external

* This is not the literal interpretation, but the purpose for which it is applied. *Châôri* is the term always appropriated to the place of nuptials: *séngâr* means 'ornament.'

roof (or *sikr*, as the Hindu *silpi* terms the various roofs which cover their temples) is the frustrum of a pyramid, and a singular specimen of architectural skill, each stone being a miniature temple, elegantly carved, gradually decreasing in size to the *kullus* or ball, and so admirably fitted to each other, that there has been no room for vegetation to insinuate itself, and consequently they have sustained no injury from time.

Midway between the nuptial hall and the main temple, there is a low altar, on which the bull, *Nand-iswar*, still kneels before the symbolic representation of its sovereign lord, Iswâr. But sadly dishonoured is this courser of the sun-god, whose flowing tail is broken, and of whose head but a fragment remains, though his necklace of alternate skulls and bells proclaims him the charger of Siva.

Around the temple of the 'great-god' (*Máhá-déva*) are the shrines of the *dii minores*, of whom Ganésa, the god of wisdom, takes precedence. The shrine of this janitor of Siva is properly placed to the north, equi-distant from the nuptial hall and the chief temple. But the form of wisdom was not spared by the Tatar iconoclast. His single tooth, on which the poet Chund is so lavish of encomium, is broken off; his limbs are dissevered, and he lies prostrate on his back at the base of his pedestal, grasping, even in death, with his right hand, the *ladoos*, or sweetmeat-balls he received at the nuptial feast.

Near the dishonoured fragments of Ganésa, and on the point of losing his equilibrium, is the divine *Narêda*, the preceptor of Parbutty, and the Orpheus of Hindu mythology. In his hands he yet holds the lyre (*vina*), with whose heavenly sounds he has been charming the son of his patroness; but more than one string of the instrument is wanting, and one of the gourds which, united by a sounding board, form the *vina*, is broken off.

To the south are two columns, one erect and the other prostrate, which appear to have been either the commencement of another temple, or what is more probable from their excelling every thing yet described, intended to form a *torus*, having a simple architrave laid across them, which served as a swing for the recreation of the god. Their surface, though they have been exposed for at least one thousand years to the atmosphere, is smooth and little injured: such is the durability of this stone, though it is astonishing how it was worked, or how they got instruments to shape it. There is a *bawari*, or reservoir of water, for the use either of gods or mortals, placed in the centre of the quadrangle, which is strewed with sculptured fragments.

We quit the enclosure of Raja Hoon to visit the fountain (*coond*) of Mahadeo, and the various other curious objects. Having passed through the ruined gate by which we entered, we crossed the black stream, and passing over a fine turf plot, reached the *coond*, which is a square of sixty feet, the water (leading to which are steps) being full to the brim, and the surface covered with the golden and silver lotus. In the centre of the fountain is a miniature temple to the god who delights in waters; and the dam by which it was once approached being broken, it is now completely isolated. The entrance to the east has two slender and well-proportioned columns, and the whole is conspicuous for simplicity and taste.

Smaller shrines surround the coond, into one of which I entered, little expecting in a comparatively humble edifice the surprise which awaited me. The temple was a simple, unadorned hall, containing a detached piece of sculpture, representing Narayan floating on the chaotic waters. The god is reclining in a fit of abstraction upon his *sakés-séjá*, a couch formed of the hydra, or sea-snake, whose many heads expanded form a canopy over that of the

sleeping divinity, at whose feet is the benignant Lacshmi, the Hindu Ceres, awaiting the expiration of his periodical repose. A group of marine monsters, half-man, half-fish, support the couch in their arms, their scaly extremities gracefully wreathed, and in the centre of them is a horse, rather too terrestrial to be classical, with a conch-shell and other marine emblems near him. The back-ground to this couch rises about two feet above the reclining figure, and is divided horizontally into two compartments, the lower containing a group of six chimerical monsters, each nearly a foot in height, in mutual combat, and in perfect relief. Above is a smaller series, depicting the Avatars, or incarnations of the divinity. On the left, *Coorma*, the tortoise, having quitted his shell, of which he makes a pedestal, denotes the termination of the catastrophe. Another marine monster, half-boar (*Varaha*), half-fish, appears recovering the *Yoni*, the symbol of production, from the alluvion, by his tusk. Next to him is Narsinga, tearing in pieces a tyrannical king, with other allegorical mysteries having no relation to the *ten incarnations*, but being a mythology quite distinct, and which none of the well-informed men around me could interpret: a certain proof of its antiquity.

The position of Narayan was that of repose, one hand supporting his head, under which lay the *gada*, or mace, while in another he held the conch-shell, which, when the god assumed the terrestrial formand led the Yadu hosts to battle, was celebrated as *Dekshinaverta*, from having its spiral involutions reversed, or to the right (*dekshin*). The fourth arm was broken off, as were his nether limbs to near the knee. From the *nâb* or *náf* (navel), the umbilical cord ascended, terminating in a lotus, whose expanded flower served as a seat for Brimha, the personification of the mind or spirit "moving on the waters" (*Narayana*) of chaos. The beneficent and beautiful Lacshmí, whom all adore, whether as Anapûrana (the giver of food), or in her less amiable character as the consort of the Hindu Plutus, seems to have excited a double portion of the zealots' ire, who have not only visited her face too roughly, but entirely destroyed the emblems of nourishment for her universal progeny. It would be impossible to dwell upon the minuter ornaments, which, both for design and execution, may be pronounced unrivalled in India. The highly imaginative mind of the artist is apparent throughout; he has given a repose to the sleeping deity, which contrasts admirably with the writhing of the serpent upon which he lies, whose folds, more especially under the neck, appear almost real; a deception aided by the porphyritic tints of the stone. From the accompaniments of mermaids, conch-shells, sea-horses, &c., we may conclude that a more elegant mythology than that now subsisting has been lost with the art of sculpture. The whole is carved out of a single block of the quartz rock, which has a lustre and polish equal to marble, and is of far greater durability.

The length of this marine couch (*seja*) is nearly eight feet, its breadth two, and its height somewhat more than three: the figure from the top of his richly wrought tiara, being four feet. I felt a strong inclination to disturb the slumbers of Narayana, and transport him to another clime: in this there would be no sacrilege, for in his present mutilated state, he is looked upon (except as a specimen of art) as no better than a stone.

All round the *coond* the ground is covered with fragments of shrines erected to the inferior divinities. On one piece, which must have belonged to a roof, were sculptured two busts of a male and a female, unexceptionably beautiful. The head-dress of the male was a helmet, quite Grecian in design, bound with a simple and elegant fillet: in short, it would require the labour of several artists for six months to do any thing like justice to the wonders of Barolli.

HINDU LAW OF INHERITANCE.

The power of Hindus over property acquired by their ancestors has lately been a subject of discussion in the Supreme Court at Calcutta, where the view reported to have been taken of the question has created considerable anxiety amongst the holders of alienated ancestral property. Sir Charles Grey, the chief justice, it is stated, delivered an opinion, in 1830, that, by the Hindu law, every disposition by a father of his ancestral real property, without the sanction of his sons and grandsons, is null and void. This *dictum* induced Rajah Rammohun Roy to draw up an essay on the Right of Hindus over Ancestral Property,* showing not only that the view taken by the chief justice is contrary to the practice of half a century, but that it is at variance with the law of Bengal.

Since this essay was written, and subsequently to the departure of the Rajah from India, Sir Charles Grey has distinctly disavowed the doctrine imputed to him, denying he had ever said that a Hindu had no right to alienate ancestral property without consent of his sons:† a circumstance of which the Rajah must have been ignorant, or he would have alluded to his own misapprehension in this second edition of his essay.‡

Questions arising out of real property in India are peculiarly embarrassing. The text of the law differs in different provinces, and is rarely very precise in its terms; each provincial law has a variety of commentators, mostly at variance with each other, and the written law is frequently modified by custom and prescription at different places. Rajah Rammohun Roy has endeavoured to palliate these discordancies between the Hindu legal authorities by reference to the conflicting expositions of our Sacred Volume by the different sects of Christians. He says, "an European reader will not be surprised at the differences I allude to, when he observes the discrepancies existing between the Greek, Armenian, Catholic, Protestant, and Baptist churches, who, though they all appeal to the same authority, materially differ from each other in many practical points, owing to the different interpretations given to passages of the Bible by the commentators they respectively follow." But the parallel is by no means just: the principles of the law of property are capable of being expressed with the utmost simplicity, perspicuity, and precision. On the other hand, the matters, from whence have sprung the schisms in the Christian church, are, in their very nature, obscure, and calculated to produce a diversity of sentiment, especially upon points of form and discipline, which constitute many of the grounds of discord between the different churches of Christendom.

In Bengal, the *Dáyabhága* of Jímútaváhana is of paramount authority

* Essay on the Right of Hindoos over Ancestral Property, according to the Law of Bengal. By Rajah Rammohun Roy. With an Appendix, containing Letters on the Hindoo Law of Inheritance. Calcutta, 1830. Reprinted, London, 1832. Smith, Elder, and Co.

† See *Asiat. Journ.*, vol. v. Calcutta Intell., p. 1.

‡ It appears (see Asiat. Intell., p. 131) that, in the case alluded to, the chief justice relied upon a supposed decision of the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut; but upon reference to the judges of that court, as to any such rule of law prevailing there, "the gentlemen who now preside in the Sudder fully recognised the power of alienation." We observe, from a statement in the latest Calcutta papers, that the point is to be reconsidered by the Supreme Court.—Editor.

on the subject of inheritance; throughout the upper provinces, and a part of the Dekhan, the *Mitákshará*, by Vijnyaneswara, prescribes the rules of inheritance.* The natives of each province believe alike in the sacred and authoritative character of the *Mánava Dherma Sástra*, or text of Menu, and other holy legislators; but the Bengalees receive the sacred precepts according to the interpretation of Jímútaváhana; whilst the natives of the upper provinces adhere to the more ancient exposition of the texts given by Vijnyaneswara: between these authorities there is a conflict of interpretation on almost every disputed point.

In the particular point in question, a man in possession of ancestral real property, though not under any tenure limiting it to the successive generations of his family, is not authorized to dispose of it by sale or gift without the consent of his sons and grandsons, according to the *Mitákshará;* whilst, by the *Dáyabhága*, he has the power to alienate the property at his free will. Rajah Rammohun Roy states, that "numerous precedents in the decisions of the civil courts in Bengal, and confirmations on appeal by the King in Council, clearly shew that the exposition of the law by the author of the Dayubhagu, as to the last mentioned point, so far from being regarded as a dead letter, has been equally, as in other points, recognized and adopted by the judicial authorities both here and in England. The consequence has been, that in the transfer of immoveable property, the natives of Bengal have hitherto firmly relied on those judicial decisions as confirming the ancient usages of the country, and that large sums of money have consequently been laid out in purchases of land, without reference to any distinction between acquired and ancestral property." The presumed opinion of Sir C. Grey, if adopted, would therefore shake to its foundation the tenure of real property in Bengal.

The Rajah alleges (from report) that the proposed change forced itself on the notice of the Calcutta bench from the following considerations: 1st. that certain writings, such as the Institutes of Menu, esteemed sacred by Hindus, are the foundation of their law of inheritance; 2d. that Jímútaváhana is but a commentator on those writings: 3d. that therefore such part of his commentary as gives validity to a sale or gift by a father of his ancestral immoveables, without the consent of his sons and grandsons, being obviously at variance with sacred precepts found on the same subject, should be rejected.

The Rajah argues, in answer to these points, first, that though the writings received as sacred by the Hindus are the origin of their law of inheritance, it is with this modification, that those *supposed* sacred writings are only considered operative "when consistent with sound reasoning:" a most important qualification, which he supports by *dicta* from Vrihaspatih and Menu himself.† In the seeoond place, he contends that Jímútaváhana

* The *Dáyabhága* and that portion of the *Mitákshará* which treats of inheritance, have been translated by Mr. Colebrooke. The *Dáyabhága* is the only work of Jímútaváhana, out of eighteen, on Hindu law, now extant.

† "He *alone* comprehends the system of duties, religious and civil, who can reason, by rules of logic, agreeably to the *Véda*, on the general heads of that system as revealed by the holy sages." Ch. xii. v. 106.

is rather an expounder than a commentator of the sacred writings; and he further observes: "but admitting that a Hindoo author, an expounder of their law, sin against some of the sacred writers, by withholding a blind submission to their authority, and likewise that the natives of the country have for ages adhered to the rules he has laid down, considering them reasonable, and calculated to promote their social interest, though seemingly at variance with some of the sacred authors; it is those holy personages alone that have a right to avenge themselves upon such expounder and his followers; but no individual of mere secular authority, however high, can, I think, justly assume to himself the office of vindicating the sacred fathers, and punishing spiritual insubordination, by introducing into the existing law an overwhelming change in the attempt to restore obedience." Lastly, he proceeds to inquire "whether the interpretations given by the author of the Dayubhagu to the sacred texts, touching the subject of free disposal by a father of his ancestral property, are obviously at variance with those very texts, or if they are conformable to sound reason and the general purport of the passages cited collectively on the same subject."

The Rajah, in prosecution of this inquiry, examines the passages quoted by the author of the *Dáyabhága* from the sacred texts, and his interpretation of them: an inquiry in which the reader will probably not require us to follow him. The conclusion, drawn from a variety of obscure and difficult texts, is that ancestral property, in Bengal, is not inalienable without consent of sons and grandsons, and that if it be, the offence is a moral one, for which the offender is responsible *in foro conscientiæ;* but the sale or gift is not invalidated thereby. The Rajah remarks:—

In illustration of this principle it may be observed, that a man legally possessed of immoveable property (whether ancestral or self-acquired) has always been held responsible and punishable, as owner, for acts occurring on his estate, of a tendency hurtful to the peace of his neighbours or injurious to the community at large. He even forfeits his estate, if found guilty of treason or similar crimes, though his sons and grandsons are living who have not connived at his guilt. In case of default on his part in the discharge of revenue payable to government from the estate, he is subjected to the privation of that property by public sale under the authority of government. He is, in fact, under these and many other circumstances, actually and virtually acknowledged to be the lawful and perfect owner of his estate; a sale or gift by him of his property must therefore stand valid or unquestionable. Sacred writings, although they prohibit such a sale or gift as may distress the family, by limiting their means of subsistence, cannot alter the fact, nor do they nullify what has been effectually done.

Granting for a moment that the doctrine of free disposal by a father of his ancestral property is opposed to the authority of Jeemootvahun, but that this doctrine has been prevalent in Bengal for upwards of three centuries, in consequence of the erroneous exposition of Rughoonundun, "the greatest authority of Hindoo law in the province of Bengal;" by Shree Krishnu Turkalunkar, the author of "the most celebrated of the glosses of the text;" and by the most learned Jugunnath; yet it would, I presume, be generally considered as a most rash and injurious, as well as ill-advised, innovation, for any administrator of Hindoo law of the present day to set himself up as the corrector of

successive expositions, admitted to have been received and acted upon as authoritative for a period extending to upwards of three centuries back.

That it is most hazardous to change even an erroneous practice, under which perpetual contracts have been made, and which has been in existence for many years and adopted by legal tribunals, is a fact too obvious to require demonstration; and we apprehend the learned judges in the Supreme Court of Bengal, and we are sure the highest appellate authority in this country, will pause before they set such a practice aside.

Sir Charles Grey is not superficially acquainted with the native law and the legal writings of the Hindus. In his excellent disquisition, compiled from the papers of the late Mr. F. W. Ellis, on the law books of the Hindus, published in the *Transactions* of the Literary Society of Madras,* the learned judge has given Mr. Ellis's and his own opinions regarding the comparative authority of the Hindu law authorities, and stated some of the many discrepancies between those authorities in respect to the law of inheritance. Of the *Mitákshará* it is stated (probably in the words of Mr. Ellis) that "it is everywhere, amongst native lawyers, so much the standard of law, that if other books differ from it, their authority is rejected." How far this declaration has operated upon the mind of Sir C. Grey, in regulating his opinion upon the point in dispute, it is of course difficult for us to say. Rajah Rammohun Roy has cited a *dictum* current in the Bengal school, that "what is opposed to the *Dáyabhága* is not approved of by the learned." Such is the beautiful state of the native law of India!

It is due to the learned Hindu, to whose essay we have directed our readers' attention, to say that it attests his well-known sense and sagacity, and evinces a familiarity with the idiom of the English language which is quite surprising in an Asiatic.

* Part I. London, 1827.

THE PSALMS OF DAVID AMONGST THE MUGS OF CHITTAGONG.

Captain Pogson has brought to Calcutta, from Chittagong, a copy of the *Zuboor*, or Book of Psalms, in the Burmah character, on which the Mugs are sworn. Captain Pogson has, upon this fact, endeavoured, in a work which he has published at Calcutta,† to support the hypothesis of Sir William Jones, that the Mugs are a sect of Jews. *Zuboor*, the Arabic name given to the Book of Psalms, is the plural of زبر *book* or *writing*.

Captain Pogson has made another important discovery, namely, that Chittagong is the celebrated land of Ophir!

† "Narrative during a Tour in Chateegaon (Chittagong), 1831."

ORIENTAL REVIEW.

No. II.—The Encyclopædia of Ma twan lin, entitled

考通獻文, continued.

Section XXI.—*On Astronomy.*

Under the first three imperial races, it was always the office of the grand historiographer to examine the order of the heavens, and to put in writing whatsoever had relation to the succession of time. Thus a single individual had the duty of considering the heavens and of compiling the history of events. Under the Hans, the grand historiographer was at the head of the office of the heavens, and without meddling with the government of the people, he had to continue the historical memoirs and other works relating to history. His functions were, therefore, the same as under the first three dynasties. In the reign of the emperor Seuen te, the office was divided; astronomy was left to the grand historiographer, and the recording of events was consigned to a distinct functionary: in consequence, the grand historiographer, since that period, has devoted his attention entirely to the observation of the celestial phenomena. Nevertheless, it would appear, that, in order to have a complete history of a dynasty, these two offices ought to be confided to one individual, who should be studiously careful to omit no fact whatever connected with the changes which may happen in the heavens; whereby may be known beforehand the fortunate or unfortunate events which will take place, and which are indicated by certain prognostics manifested in the heavens, and extraordinary appearances there. For a long time these two offices have been neglected, and have been even separated. At the period described in the *Ch'hun thsew*, eclipses of the sun were noted without stating the day. This omission has been attributed to the neglect of the historians of the time: it shews, at all events, that the office of astronomer was separated from that of historian. In the 242 years comprehended in the *Ch'hun thsew* (from B.C. 722 to 481), there appear to be thirty-six eclipses of the sun mentioned. In the 293 years which followed the fifteenth year of the reign of Ting kung, of the kingdom of Loo, down to the third year of the founder of the Han dynasty, we find only seven eclipses of the sun mentioned in history: it necessarily follows, therefore, that most of those which happened during that space of time have been lost. Subsequently, the empire being united under a single monarch, history was better attended to; but as the historians merely followed one another, it is impossible to judge of the truth of their observations, or of the mistakes committed. When China was divided into the empire of the north and that of the south (between A.D. 420 and 589), each empire had its own historians, and variations appear in their narratives; for in the space of 169 years, which elapsed between the first of the years *yung thsoo* of the emperor Woo te, of the Sung dynasty (A.D. 420), and the second of the years *ching ming* of How chu, of the Chhin dynasty (A.D. 588), in the south of China; and in the north between the fifth of the years *thae chhung*, of the emperor Ming te, of the Wei dynasty (A.D. 420), and the eighth of the years *khae hwang*, of Wăn te of the Sung dynasty (A.D. 588), we find mentioned in the histories of the south only thirty-six eclipses of the sun, and seventy-nine in that of the north. Of these eclipses, only twenty-nine correspond together: in some the years agree but not the months. As there are not two suns in the heavens, it is plain that to the

negligence and ignorance of the historians we must attribute these errors and contradictions. The grandest spectacle which the heavens present to us, is unquestionably that of the sun and moon, which are visible everywhere; and, accordingly, if there are so many mistakes made in observing the eclipses of these two luminaries, what reliance can be placed on the observations of the motions of the stars, their often obscure, and occasionally retrograde course, and the irregularities which happen amongst them? For example, in the reign of Ngae te, of the Han dynasty (from B.C. 6 to A.D. 5), the light of the sun was extremely feeble, the temperature very insalubrious, and there was much darkness. The emperor interrogated one of his counsellors, named Le seun, respecting the cause of these phenomena, whose reply is recorded in that counsellor's biography. The most correct astronomical history is that of the Tsins and Swys. The work of Tan yuen tsze, entitled 'Song of the Motion of the Heavens,' is still more clear and more concise. The history of the two Sung dynasties describes the distance of the stars from the pole, and contains various dissertations, which develope points which had not been previously treated of. For these reasons, I have collected from the whole of these histories whatever is most clear and curious regarding these matters, and have digested it into this twenty-first section. It begins with the stars called 'the three walls,' and the names of the twenty-eight constellations of the ecliptic; I then treat of the milky way, and afterwards proceed to the course and degrees of the sun, moon, and five planets. After which, I treat of the changes which have taken place in the seven stars; and I conclude with the clouds and the air. The whole is comprised in seventeen books.

Section XXII.—*Extraordinary Occurrences and Prodigies.*

Tradition relates that when a new family is destined to ascend the throne, the event is preceded by happy prognostics; in like manner, the fall of dynasties is denoted by monsters and prodigies. As monstrous things do appear in the world, it follows that there should be also tokens of felicity: these phenomena proceed from the motion of matter. Foo shing has composed a treatise upon the five elements, which is accompanied by a commentary, by Pan măng kĕen, wherein he demonstrates the truth of these indications, by citing facts which happened under different dynasties. It must, however, be confessed, that the subject of prognostics, happy or unhappy, is not easy to treat. It is an admitted principle, that under a just and equitable government, the phœnix (*fung hwang*) appears. Accordingly, in the reign of Shun, it built its nest on the palace itself. But history informs us, likewise, that under the Han dynasty, in the first of the years *yuen kea* of the emperor Hwan te (A.D. 151), and towards the end of those named *kwang ho* of the emperor Ling te (A.D. 183), the phœnix appeared several times: yet it is well known that under these two princes government was not well ordered, and that tranquillity by no means prevailed. According to another principle adopted by those who believe in prognostics, the too frequent infliction of capital punishment is followed by severe cold. On this account it was that, under She hwang te, of the Tsins, there fell rain and snow as late as the fourth moon (in summer); but history also records that some fell in the sixth moon of the fourth year of the emperor Wăn te of the Hans, who, undoubtedly, was not a prince fond of punishing. The celebrated adventure of the headless serpent and the howlings heard during the night, were presages of the fall of the Tsins; but, on the other hand, they were a good augury for the Hans, who obtained the empire after them. The same remark may be made respecting the presages deduced from trees and insects, which were harbingers of evil to Chaou te of the Hans,

but of the greatest good fortune to his successor Seuen te. In recording occurrences of this kind, historians, being incapable of divining their causes, have drawn many erroneous conclusions which really amount to nothing.

According to my own private opinion, whatever is contrary to the ordinary course of nature is a prodigy. I divide these extraordinary events into two classes; one comprehends those which announce good fortune, such as the phœnix, the quadruped *khi lin*, sweet dew (*kan loo*), fountains of sweet wine, clouds of felicity, and the herb *che;* the other includes presages of misfortune, such as the fall of mountains, drying up of rivers, earthquakes, monsters amongst the swine and fish species. Although all these prognostics differ much from each other, in respect to the good or evil they announce, they are, however, things contrary to the ordinary course of nature, and very seldom occur; therefore, I call them alike, extraordinary things. I have collected all I could find, on this head, in the private histories of the dynasties and in the treatises on the five elements; I have arranged under each subject the facts relating thereto, and without classing them into happy or unhappy presages, I place them all under one and the same head "extraordinary events." As to continual rains, protracted dry weather, excessive heat, severe cold, high and long continued winds, inundations, and fires, all these are misfortunes, not blessings; therefore in this article I follow the method of the ancients and avail myself of the demonstrations they have adopted.

In the time of the Weis and the Tsins, a quantity of fish was found upon the roof of the arsenal: prior historians call these abortions of fish. This denomination cannot, however, be given to the white fish which jumped into the barge of the emperor Woo wang of the Chows. Without, therefore, giving a specific title to such facts, I shall place them in the class of "extraordinary things," in the division of fishes. I have done the same in what relates to the horse. History records that under Heaou kung, of the kingdom of Thsin, a mare brought forth a man; which is unquestionably a prognostic of evil. The dragon-horse, which appeared in the time of Füh he, with the miraculous picture upon its back, was without doubt a good omen. Thus, although the good and the evil which these prognostics denoted were quite different, they were, nevertheless, both extraordinary things, and I, therefore, arrange them under that head, in the subdivision relating to horses. Other prodigies, concerning other animals, birds, reptiles, herbs, woods, metals, stones, including also the songs of infants, and prophetic verses, are classed by antecedent historians as abortions; some have even alleged that the verses and songs were abortions of flowers. I record all these prodigies with the good or ill they betokened, but without giving them the name of abortions or monstrosities, and I arrange them under the general title of extraordinary things. With respect to monstrous births of pigs or rats, since they have never been found to announce good, I have adhered to the classification of my predecessors. As to trees, which are neither crooked nor straight, they are an exception from ordinary nature, and should be regarded as monstrous. The same with mulberry trees which come from the same shoot with the kernel. But as to wood frozen by the rain, that is done by the cold particles of the air forcing the wood and producing ice in it, which does not proceed from the wood itself. Lew heang, however, contends that wood frozen by rain ought to be placed in the class of wood neither straight nor crooked. Abortions of flowers are produced when the flowers do not follow the ordinary course of nature, which invariably foretels misfortunes. Such are the blossoms exhibited in winter by plum-trees and peach-trees. As to frozen flowers, they are

reduced to that condition by the cold, not through themselves. The history of the Thangs arranges these phenomena in the class of abortions of flowers; but improperly. We have corrected this error, by referring them to the class of long colds; and make them follow rains and hails. I think I have facilitated the comprehension of these abstruse matters, in the twenty-second section, which is composed of twenty books.

Section XXIII.—*Geography.*

In the reign of the Yaous, the empire was divided by Yu into nine *chow*, or provinces. Under Shun, it was divided into twelve. The board of land, under the Chow dynasty, restored the division to that of nine provinces, which was, nevertheless, a different arrangement from that of Yu. The Hans retained the division introduced by the Thsins, into districts (*keun*) and kingdoms: subsequently, they distributed the empire into thirteen *chow*, or provinces. Under the Tsins, the number of these provinces was nineteen. In the succeeding dynasties, this number was greatly augmented; their extent was diminished, and the chief place of each province was often changed. That of Yang chow will serve as an example. Under the dynasties succeeding the Hans, the capital of this province was sometimes Lëë yang, sometimes Show ch'hun, afterwards Kheu o, more recently Ho fei, and lastly Këen nie, till under the Thangs it was transferred to Kwang lin. When China was divided into the empire of the south and the north, each was anxious to appear greater than it was. Thereupon the practice began of giving fictitious names; and Hwei khe was called "Eastern Yang;" Kin khow, "the southern province of Seu;" Khwang seu, "Southern Yuen;" Lëë ch'hing, "Southern Ki," and Siang yang became "Yung of the South." The country of Loo had belonged, since the time of Yu, to the province of Seu; under the Hans, it was made a dependency of Yu chow. Ch'hin lew, from the time of Yu, was a part of the province of Yu chow; the Thsins placed it in that of Yuen. These dismemberments and divisions have created such confusion in names, that we can no longer ascertain with precision the nine provinces of Yu. Chin kea tse says, that the names of provinces and of the districts attached to cities (*këen*) having been subject to great changes, in order to ascertain the limits of the nine provinces of Yu, it is necessary to find the parallel of the mountains and rivers which bounded them, these marks not being liable to change. For this reason it was that Yu fixed such limits, which in succeeding ages could not be confounded. The name of *Yuen* might be changed; but the province of Yuen, bounded by the river Tse, could not be so. The name of *Leang* might be conferred upon another country; but the position of the province of Leang, situated to the south of Mount Hwa shan, and defined by the course of the river He shwuy, is fixed for ever. Thus the description of the provincial division made by Yu must be intelligible at any period of time. Later historians, not having marked the limits of territories otherwise than by the names of towns and cities, which are continually changing, it is not surprising that their labours have become fruitless. This is the opinion of Chin, which appears to me sound and judicious.

In my work, I take, as a basis, the description of the nine provinces of Yu, and, going downwards, I mark the foos, the chows, the keuns (military places) and the këen (inspections), as they were established under the Sungs; and ascending, I note the changes which took place under preceding dynasties. With respect to the countries of Yew and So, in the ancient province of Ke, those of Yn and Hea, in that of Yung, that of Keaou che in the old pro-

vince of Nan yuĕ, as they were never under the dominion of the Sungs, I avail myself of the geography of the Thangs in order to supply these chasms. Moreover, after a general discourse on each province, I give a table, in which I place, first, the different kingdoms at the date of the *Ch'hun thew*, and then the various divisions and denominations fixed under the succeeding dynasties, all which I refer to each of the nine provinces of Yu, correcting therein whatever errors have been made since the Hans. Such is the plan of my twenty-third section, which occupies nine books.

SECTION XXIV.—*Nations which border on China.*

The first kings who ruled China established in it the *five foo*. The barbarous nations called Man, E, Jung, and Te, occupied the wild country comprehended within those limits. That portion of those people which were within the nine provinces were subject to the government police, and restrained by military force. We know nothing precisely respecting these people during the reigns of Yaou, Shun, and the first three dynasties. The number of those spoken of in the *Ch'hun thsew*, is considerable. That work refers to the barbarians of King and Shoo, the Lae e, the Jung of the mountains and of the north, the Loo hwăn, the Ch'he keu, the red and white Te, the Kaou lo, and the Sĕen yu. History likewise mentions the wars of Hwan kung of the kingdom of Thse, and the peace concluded by Wei keang with the Jung and Te. All these people, however, were enclosed within the limits of the flowery country (China); wherefore, it was not desired to subject them completely, and to place them on the same footing as the Chinese. As to the countries situated beyond the sands, the territories infected with bad air, and the transmarine countries, the ancients never indulged the idea of carrying war thither, and thereby profaning their arms, in order to obtain the spurious glory of penetrating beyond the sandy deserts, passing the dangerous defile of Hĕen too (in Little Tibet, towards India), for the purpose of making a country inhabited by barbarous tribes provinces of the empire, of changing their fur dress and caps into those of silk, and of rendering China feared afar off. She hwang te, of the Thsin dynasty, was the first, who, after uniting under his sway the six kingdoms into which China had been separated, attacked the Heung noos, and repelled them to the north, and made himself master of the hundred tribes of the Yuĕs in the south. The emperor Woo te, of the Hans, extended his conquests to the east, and subjected Chaou sĕen (Corea); on the west he conquered the present country of Kan chow and Leang chow; on the south he subjected Keao che (Cochin China) and Chu yae (the island of Hae nan); on the north he possessed himself of the country of So fang, and of that which is enclosed by the northern curvature of the Hwang ho. His emissaries penetrated as far as the country of the Chhay szee (the Ooigoors) to Ta wan (Sogdiana), Yay lang and Kwăn ming. He conciliated these people by presents, and established stations, to facilitate their communications with China. But all this was calculated to exhaust the people for the sake of an aggrandizement which yielded no advantage. More recently attention was paid to navigation, and our historians relate whatever navigators have told us respecting the difference of the climate and the extraordinary manners of the people they have visited. With respect to the order and succession of the princes who have reigned in those distant lands, our knowledge is but very imperfect. Foreign nations will, therefore, form the subject of my twenty-fourth section, which is divided into twenty-five books.

We have now given a complete analysis of the contents of the *Wăn*

heën thung khaou, as exhibited by the author himself in his first volume. We have translated the whole of his summaries, suppressing only a few passages, which would have required long notes and explanations, as they refer to matters or institutions scarcely known in Europe, or which cannot be compared with ours. It will be evident that Ma twan lin, though he cannot always divest himself of the prejudices and superstitions of his country, was an enlightened person and endowed with very considerable talents, and that he could sometimes even reject, with frankness, such of those prejudices and superstitions as appeared to him untenable.

Ma twan lin brought down his work only to the year 1224. In the latter portion of the sixteenth century, a celebrated scholar, named Wang khe, published a Supplement to it, under the title of *Sŭh wăn hëen thung khaou,* in which he added to each of the twenty-four sections the facts which had occurred from the year 1224 to his own time. In 1805, the learned Loo lae ngan blended into one the *Wăn hëen thung khaou* of Ma twan lin and the Supplement of Wang khe, retrenching the details which he deemed too minute, and thus making a new work, to which he gave the title of *Wăn hëen thung khaou ching sŭh ho pëen.* This work, which consists of thirty-two volumes, appeared in 1811, and is a convenient and well-compiled manual.

The emperor Khëen lung caused two copious supplements to be made to the *Wăn hëen thung khaou* of Ma twan lin, which were published in 1772. The first contains all the facts which happened since 1224, under the dynasties of Sung, Leaou, Kin, Yuen, and Ming; and consists of 252 books. The other contains the occurrences under the Manchoo dynasty down to the date of the compilation of the work: it consists of 266 books. These two valuable supplements are not to be met with in Europe.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE EXTENT OF TERRITORY OF THE STATES UNDER THE PROTECTION OF, OR IN ALLIANCE WITH, THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY IN INDIA.*

Rajahs of Travancore and Cochin	Sq. miles	9,400
Nizam	do.	108,800
Rajah of Mysore	do.	29,750
King of Oude	do.	25,300
Dowlut Rao Sindiah	do.	42,400
Rajah of Berar	do.	64,270
Jeswunt Rao Holkar	do.	17,600
Guicowar	do.	36,900
Rajah of Koorg	do.	2,230
Nabob of Kurnoul	do.	3,500
Rajah of Sikkim	do.	4,400
Nabob of Bhopal	do.	7,360
Rajahs of Satara, Colapore, Sewuntwaree, &c.	do.	21,600
Rajah of Cutch	do.	6,100
Bundlecund chiefs	do.	19,000
States west of the Jumna	do.	165,000
Assam, Jynteeah, Cachar, and Muneepore	do.	51.000

* App. to Report of Commons Committee, 11th October 1831.

A DAY'S ADVENTURES AT BENGUELA.

In the early part of July 1820, having received an appointment on the Bengal establishment, I took my departure from the Downs, in the chartered ship ———, Capt. M——, bound to Calcutta, with four other passengers besides myself, and a detachment of recruits for the Honourable Company's regiments in India. The captain, for what purpose I am unable to explain, deviated from the usual route, and instead of stretching far away to the westward until beyond the limits of the south-east trade, he chose the eastern passage, keeping along the coast of Africa; which, although it varied very much the monotony of a sea-life, by giving to our view occasional glimpses of land, and shewing to advantage its bold and rugged shores, yet protracted the voyage to so unseasonable a length, owing to the prevalence of calms and light winds, to which we were constantly subjected, that on reaching the latitude of Benguela, in Lower Guinea, in the middle of October following, our provisions and water ran so short as to render it advisable to bear up immediately for that place to replenish our stock. When within thirty or forty miles of our destined port, the breeze, which had been moderate in the morning, at noon lessened, and at last subsided altogether, leaving in its place a dead calm. The ship was twelve miles distant from the nearest land; the horizon was clear, with every indication of fine weather; so much so as to tempt a party to ask permission to lower down a boat, and make for the shore, which then appeared much nearer than it really was; a request with difficulty granted by the captain, who pointed out to them the dangers they might incur from coming into contact with the natives, of whose disposition he professed himself to be completely ignorant. All this, however, had no effect upon the party, and off they went, consisting of two young gentlemen (passengers), the third mate, a midshipman, and four sailors.

We traced them for some time, first with the naked eye, and afterwards with telescopes, until we thought they had reached the land. The sea still remained unruffled, and we waited for some hours in the hopes of their rejoining—our glasses continually directed towards the beach; but no boat could be discerned, nor was a living creature visible. A thick and heavy column of smoke, however, issued from the hills above, and as the party did not return so soon as we expected, we at last began to fear that the savages might probably have taken advantage of the windfall thrown upon their shores, have created large bonfires, and be regaling themselves and friends at the expense of our unfortunate associates.

In the meawhile, it drew towards the evening; a fair wind gradually sprung up, and as about that period all hopes of the immediate return of the boat's crew were relinquished, the captain thought it best to take advantage of the breeze, and make the harbour of Benguela; concluding justly that the party absent would be able to discern the ship under sail, and aware of his intention of putting into the latter port, and remaining there some days, would pull along the shore, and follow at their leisure. Accordingly, all possible sail was set, and the vessel got speedily under weigh, scudding along at the rate of six or seven miles an hour, leaving our companions in the lurch, with the very agreeable prospect before their eyes of passing a night or two, perhaps, in an open boat near a wild and barbarous coast.

Meantime, the ship proceeded on her course, and at dark we came to anchor in the harbour of St. Philip de Benguela. The scenery, which on our

closing in with the land appeared highly interesting and picturesque, having verdant hills and plains covered with luxuriant foliage and rich pasture, now became still more so, exhibiting a sandy beach in front, with a number of white houses, scattered irregularly in the distance, a mile beyond it; whilst, upon our right hand was a remarkable and lofty hill, shaped at the summit somewhat like a woman's bonnet, and hence it was called by the Portuguese, to whom the settlement belongs, St. Philip's Bonnet. Upon our left lay a large mud fort, mounting six or eight small cannon; a little chapel or convent stood midway between it and the town, and the bell was tolling as we came to anchor, as if for prayers. In the harbour was a small schooner, from St. Helena, and ten or a dozen ships from the Brazils, employed in the slave-trade, waiting for their human cargoes, with their ports open, and their guns run out, ready for instant action; for having descried us early in the morning, and our being a large-sized vessel, they were apprehensive of its being a British man-of-war preparing to make captures, and they had held themselves in readiness in consequence. Some of the vessels had nearly completed their horrid freight, and others were busily employed in loading, as might be seen from the multitude of small craft plying frequently between the ships and the shore, bringing off at intervals boats full of their manacled victims. Some of the former were so near to us, that we could distinctly perceive the poor, naked, miserable wretches, linked together to the number of 200, chaunting forth their native airs, in a pleasing and mournful strain, and measured time and chorus; compelled, as I subsequently learnt, by their savage masters, the Portuguese, to do so, in order to distract their attention and prevent them from reverting to their present state of degradation, which had caused many to throw themselves overboard. I had the curiosity to pay a visit to one of these floating prisons afterwards, and such another scene of filth and wretchedness combined, it has never been my lot to witness.

The instant we came to anchor, a messenger from the governor, accompanied by a couple of black attendants, stepped on deck, by whom the customary inquiries were made. He betrayed a great deal of anxiety as to the motives of our visit, as such a thing was quite unusual; no British vessel, direct from England, having touched there, according to his statement, for upwards of five years. We informed him of the disaster attending our boat's crew, and he promised to despatch assistance instantly.

I had made an arrangement with the doctor to accompany him, on a day's shooting, into the interior, and a little before daybreak, at the time appointed, we had the gig alongside, manned by six stout seamen; and having taken our seats, we pulled briskly for the shore. The weather was remarkably serene, with a mild and cloudless sky. The little convent-bell was again chiming for early matins, and as we glided swiftly over the waves, we were hailed and cheered by the different boats out, even at that hour, and constantly passing us in all directions. With one of them I was particularly struck; it was a light gondola, in which lay reclined, under a handsome canopy, a man evidently of some importance; it was pulled by ten or twelve rowers, in gay apparel, and as the dawn began to peep, a band, which had not before been visible, struck up the air, "Oh! come to me when daylight sets," in a masterly style of execution, and which sounded melodiously across the waters.

We at length set foot on terra firma; and having duly waited on the governor, who inhabited a large white house, with a portico before it, attached to which was a sort of warehouse, for the purposes of trade, he being a merchant also, we experienced a most cordial reception from him; for José Apollonario

was as liberal-minded a man as ever breathed, and I have ever since retained a grateful remembrance of the noble and disinterested hospitality which we constantly received during our stay there from this generous and open-hearted Portuguese.

We made known to him by signs, as neither of us spoke the language, that we intended to go out shooting. On this he, with great kindness, allowed one of own his domestics, a negro-lad, eleven years of age, to attend us; and, with this addition to our force, we forthwith sallied out in quest of game.

The forenoon still continued favourable, though sultry, and we turned our backs upon the town, directing our steps eight or ten miles into the country, shooting at every rare and beautiful bird we saw, of which there was a great variety. We were wonderfully assisted in our endeavours by the little negro-boy aforesaid, who was as good as any setter to us, marking down with extraordinary facility, and at the most surprising distances, the game in view, and afterwards pointing out to us, with the greatest accuracy, on our arrival at the proper spot, the probable position of the bird; indeed, his agility and address were quite astonishing. We had spent several hours in this delightful pastime, till a scorching sun, co-operating with the fatigues we had previously undergone, exhausted us, and created a burning thirst, which added very much to our discomfort; for, in the hurry of our departure, we had forgotten to bring refreshments with us, and we had now to retrace our steps towards the colony, which lay some distance off, extremely oppressed and wearied. The little negro boy was also missing; we had lost sight of him in some thick jungle, in which we had mistaken our path, and gone in a contrary direction: to this we did not attach importance, as our route was easily ascertained along the coast, which we frequently kept in view.

After toiling on for near an hour, cursing in our hearts the arid and sandy soil, we finally had the good fortune to blunder on a track which led us to a kraal, or native village. Our appearance caused some stir amongst the population, consisting of a number of old and ugly women, with a score or two of black urchins, who gathered round us. The males amongst them, I remarked, appeared much handsomer than those of the opposite sex; which I have since observed to be the case with Ethiopians. Being accustomed, as I suppose, to the occasional visits of the Portuguese, for whom most probably they took us, they offered no molestation whatsoever, but seemed perfectly inoffensive in their manners; and on giving them to understand, by the most expressive gestures we could use, our present wants, one brought a piece of roasted Indian corn, and another a pitcher-full of water, none of the clearest, which, thirsty as I was, I partook of with no small repugnance. This, however, was not fare quite congenial to an English constitution: so having cast our eyes despairingly around, and opportunely noticed a batch of fowls running loose about a hut, we bargained with the owner, an old negress, for the consideration of half a dollar, to be allowed to catch one, "if we could." This, after causing great amusement to the natives, by affording a rather ludicrous and lengthened chase between the doctor and myself, we finally captured, killed, and expeditiously boiled in an earthen utensil. The shell of a coco-nut, casually picked up, supplied the place of a dish for both; and in lieu of knives and forks, we used our fingers; yet, hungry as we were, I do not think I ever made a better meal in all my life.

After having satisted our appetites, we resumed our journey, shooting in our progress at each of the feathered tribe we put upon the wing. We had thus proceeded some miles onwards, when, for the sake of rest, we took our seat

upon a bank overhanging a small river, on one side of which lay a single, solitary hut, surrounded by a sugar-cane plantation. A paddy-bird, or white gull, had just risen, scared at our approach, and the doctor was in the act of levelling his gun to arrest its flight, when my attention was engaged by the sudden appearance of two human beings, who at that instant issued from the habitation. The elder was a negro, advanced in years, holding a spear in one hand, whilst with the other he led forward a young girl, his daughter, about sixteen. Her skin was of the darkest hue, and her tresses black as ebony; but her face and figure were of the loveliest description. The former presented features round and full, with sparkling eyes, and teeth as white as snow; whilst the latter was of exquisite symmetry. Her hair was formed in various plaits, and gathered up in front; her chest and arms were naked; but a short garment, edged at the lower part with fringe, extended from the waist down to the knees; and her feet were cased in sandals. The most remarkable circumstance about her was, that she possessed none of the African attributes, not bearing the least resemblance, as to personal traits, to those of her sex whom I had seen previously, but partaking more of the Asiatic character.

On drawing near to them, the old man extended his arms in token of friendship, and, by signs, invited us to sit down near his dwelling, whilst he busily prepared to make some cakes from meal or flour lying by him. Whilst the father was thus employed, the daughter's attention was evidently much attracted by us, especially towards me, as being the most youthful. She attentively surveyed me round and round, and seemed to wonder at my dress, &c., but showed no timidity; for when, at the suggestion of my companion, I endeavoured to examine her hair, which was curiously fashioned, she made no resistance, and did not appear alarmed.

Having staid a sufficient time, and partaken of the negro's hospitality, we bade adieu to him and his interesting daughter, and again set forward for the settlement, where we arrived two hours before sun-set. We were excessively jaded by our excursion, and at once proceeded to the governor's, where we found the captain, his son, and several of his officers, together with a passenger, who had all been entertained at dinner by him. Having taken some refreshment, the captain proceeded to go on board; but the chief mate, being anxious to prolong his stay on shore to the latest moment possible, suggested, that as the evening was fine, we might take a stroll together, which was agreed to; the captain promising, as he could not remain longer, to despatch the jolly boat to bring us off, which, on its arrival was to be made known to us at Apollonario's, whither we intended to return. I had, notwithstanding my fatigues, foolishly acquiesced in this arrangement, as well as the doctor, and off we started in a body.

We rambled through each street and corner of the town, until we reached the suburbs or outskirts, branching off into the country in a different route to that we had pursued formerly. We wandered on, however, roaming carelessly, and taking any path we came to, till we had strayed a mile or two beyond the limits of the colony, when we began to think it time to retrace our steps. Night had now set in, and owing to the zig-zag direction we had taken, bewildered by many tracks, which intersected one another in various places, we became extremely puzzled to gain the right one. True it was, the settlement lay right a-head, but all the bearings of our land-mark, the governor's residence, were quite obliterated, and the houses being similar, as to style and colour, once having lost the clue, all trace was vain. After many fruitless efforts to regain the rendezvous, we were compelled to give it up, and as a

last resource, we made towards the beach, in the hope of finding at least the jolly boat, which the captain had most faithfully pledged his word should there await our earliest convenience. But no signs of it were discernible. We shouted with might and main; yet nought responded to us but the echo.

Our situation now, indeed, began to wear no pleasant aspect. The night was damp and chill, and this sudden transition from the morning's heat, rendered doubly more so by our light apparel, imparted to our frames a sensation of cold and wretchedness. A consultation was next held as to what was to be done in this dilemma. Neither the means of conveyance from the shore or shelter on it being at all available, we paraded up and down, to keep us warm, alternately bawling to our utmost strength of lungs, in the faint hopes of hailing the expected crew, and anon swearing roundly at ourselves for being drawn into such a scrape. The dull roar of the billows dashing amongst the breakers was, however, the only sound we heard except our own. Once more, however, we lifted up our voices in harmonious concert; when at length a long-continued halloo, afar off, burst full upon our ears, reviving at once our confidence. We made certain of its being the long-sought boat; but the appearance of a body of sailors on our right soon dispelled the illusion, and convinced us that our night's adventures were not terminated. They, like us, had been left behind, and having no place to go to, were roaming here and there, to drive dull care away, until the arrival of assistance from the ship to take them to it, and being allured by the music we made, they now joined company.

Reinforced with this addition, we put ourselves again upon the move, and having imperceptibly drawn nearer to the fort, one of the party imagined he discovered some dark substance in the water, lying under it, which, on inspection, proved to be a boat, with oars in it, and fastened to a staple by strong chains. After due deliberation, it was proposed to cast it from its moorings, and in it row aboard the vessel whose masts were indistinctly seen at intervals. The lashings were, however, so secured, as to defy our utmost efforts to detach them, and whilst we pulled and hauled to no good purpose, we were suddenly arrested in our labours by the gaunt figure of a black Portuguese sentinel, who had glided, unperceived, into the midst of us. He motioned for us to desist, intimating, by signs, that we had no business there. Beckoning us to follow, he led the way towards the citadel, where, passing through a sort of archway fronting it, he ushered us into a small apartment, which, from its warlike appurtenances of cartridge-boxes, guns, and bayonets, we knew to be the guard-room. Around a cheerful blaze of light, sat or stood a score of soldiers, black as imps of darkness, which their uniform (white jackets and pantaloons!), adapted to the climate, rendered the more conspicuous. Our party mustered fifteen, chiefly sailors; and we had hardly disposed ourselves with tolerable comfort in these quarters, ere that restless and unruly spirit, so peculiar to British seamen whilst in port, displayed itself in sundry eccentricities which it required all our vigilance to check. First, they handled and examined, with a knowing leer and humorous expression on their faces, the various appointments of the military; giving vent to their opinions as any thing particularly struck their fancy, in a manner quite in keeping with their reckless habits, and which, although not understood, appeared to be far from relished, as might be gathered by their half-suppressed murmurs, and the occasional removal of each article, as means occurred, from Jack's inspection. This, of course gave umbrage to the latter, who, in defiance of threats and consequences, began to laugh aloud and crack jokes at the expense of the blacks, whose lowering brows and altered tone bespoke their indignation. Things

were fast approaching to a crisis; for the symptoms of turbulence on the one hand, and of dissatisfaction on the other, ultimately rose to such a pitch as to threaten every moment an explosion.

Under all these circumstances, loth as we were to do so, we deemed it prudent to draw off without delay; and thus, once more driven forth from under cover, we resolved to make a last attempt to seek the governor's. With execrations dire and dread upon the heads of those whose gross misconduct had reduced us to this alternative, we sallied out into the raw, chill air, and with rapid strides retook the road towards the settlement, with the forlorn hope of falling in with some inhabitants who might show us the way to Apollonario's. We were not then acquainted with his name, or had forgotten it, else it would materially have assisted our researches.

The colony lay buried in profound tranquillity, but lights were still seen gleaming from the casements of a few stray buildings, serving to make the darkness visible. The yelping of a cur interrupted now and then the reigning stillness, but the streets were lonely and deserted. Rendered desperate by repeated disappointments, we came to the determination to effect an entrance, *vi et armis*, into the first house we came to, whose lights gave token that its inmates had not yet retired to repose, and supplicate a lodging till the morrow. So, putting our scheme in practice, we went up to a door which stood ajar, and commanding the sailors to stand aloof, we entered a narrow passage, where, guided by a lamp which threw its feeble rays across it, we made our way, *sans ceremonie*, into a large apartment, in which were seated at a table three or four gentlemen (Portuguese), engaged, apparently, in earnest conversation. At our entrance they arose, and seemed politely to inquire into the cause of this unseasonable visit, but, ignorant of each other's language, there we stood, in mutual embarrassment, one party bowing to the other. In the midst of this farcical exhibition, a sudden thought struck one of us: one of these Hidalgos was attired in a spencer, the very counter-part of that which we remembered to have been worn by Apollonario. The individual thus referred to, rushed with eagerness towards him, and pointed to his green-striped jacket; to our great astonishment, the hint was taken, for the owner, summoning a servant, whispered to him. Then, courteously waving for us to follow whither the man would lead, we accompanied the latter to the street, who without the slightest hesitation went straight unto the long-desired haven. Still an unforeseen impediment arose; the portal was fast locked, and we were made to comprehend that our friend was not at home, which really turned out to be the fact, he having issued forth, and taken the keys with him.

Our necessities, however, were so pressing, that it was no time to stick at trifles; so summoning the seamen to our help, we took a liberty which, in any other case, we should never have imagined, and instantly proceeded to *break in*. The governor's slaves, attracted by the uproar, defended the castle stoutly, and did all they could to hinder our entrance. The scolding of the men, the squalling of the women, with the incessant battering of our jolly crew, delighted at the fun, was like a melo-drame. Physical force at length prevailed, and with a tremendous crash, down the door dropped from its hinges.

Entrance obtained, we awaited the return of our worthy host, who soon appeared. Without adverting to the outrage which had just been perpetrated, or shewing angry feelings at such aggression, the good man ordered supper to be brought up, consisting of coffee, bread and butter, eggs, and chickens. Having finished this repast, we retired to a room, where four small receptacles, fitted up for us to rest in, had, in the interim been got ready by our conside-

rate entertainer. Although our accommodations were not unexceptionable, we were soon asleep, and remained so till late the following morning, when we were told the boat awaited to convey us to the vessel. After breakfasting, we parted from our hospitable friend, with much regret and unfeigned sorrow, trying to force on his acceptance some equivalent: but *here* we experienced a prompt refusal, as he generously persisted in declining any recompense whatever, in the shape of pecuniary compensation. We soon arrived on shipboard, when we learnt that our ill-starred comrades had rejoined, after suffering great hardships from thirst and hunger. The ship remained in harbour five days longer, but I had had *enough* of "a day's adventures at Benguela," and never more revisited the settlement.

J.

THE MEDICAL SERVICE.

The following has been handed to us as copy of a memorial submitted to the Court of Directors by the officers of the medical establishment of Madras:—

That your memorialist, while he solicits permission to bring to the notice of your hon. Court some anomalous disadvantages, under which the medical officers of your army labour, begs to avail himself of the opportunity of expressing his grateful sense of the consideration of the hon. Court, as announced in the military letter to the Supreme Government, No. 88, dated 8th Sept. 1830, and published in the G.G.O., No. 83, dated 29th March 1831.

By the operation of the order mentioned, the pressure of the immediate wants of medical officers has been removed; yet it is presumed, that an ultimate and equitable provision for them, on a footing of similar advantage to that of their military brethren, and equal to that of officers of the same class and rank in his Majesty's service, has, from the momentous business engaging your hon. Court, been overlooked, or not sufficiently brought to your notice.

Referring to the recognized principle of the service, which holds out to your officers, both civil and military, a prospect of ultimate retirement with an adequate provision, in their declining years, your memorialist respectfully submits, that in the case of your medical servants this object cannot be considered to be adequately provided for, by the annual pension of £191, to which a surgeon is now entitled on completing the prescribed period of service, and to which alone the majority of your medical servants can look forward, a superior rank not being attained in less than from twenty-five to twenty-seven years.

It is true that, when the amount of the retiring pension was first fixed by your hon. Court, in 1796, medical officers enjoyed advantages which enabled many of them with economy to provide for their retirement, and to return to their native land in comparative comfort. It must, however, be in the immediate view of your hon. Court, that the advantages referred to have recently ceased to exist, and the present remuneration to medical officers in India, however calculated to procure present comfort, is altogether inadequate to enable them to provide, by saving, for the wants of old age.

Your memorialist trusts that the Indian medical service is no less entitled to the same consideration with the military branch of the Indian army than the British medical staff is, to that awarded to it, as compared with the military branch of the British army.

Your memorialist, therefore, begs to solicit your attention to the fact, that every officer in the Indian army, with the exception of the medical, has it in his power to retire upon full pay of an officer of the same grade and rank in the British army. The surgeons, however, in now forming an exception to this rule recognized by your hon. Court in originally fixing the pay of their ranks, are limited, after a service varying from twenty to twenty-seven years, to 10s. 6d. a day; a sum less, by 4s 6d., than the

rate of full pay drawn by a surgeon of ten years' standing in the British army, and only 6d. a day more than that of an assistant surgeon of ten years' standing in the same service; while, at the same time, cadets, who entered the service in the same season, may, in all probability, have attained ranks as lieutenant colonels and majors, and have thus become entitled to retire with the full pay of officers of these grades in the British army.

The circumstance of your medical officers, when in England, whether for the recovery of health or otherwise, being limited to the same very inferior rates of pay, is but too often the cause of preventing many from availing themselves of the only means of restoring their constitutions, deteriorated or broken down from a continued and anxious performance of duties, in which they are, both by night as well as by day, in peace as well as in war, more exposed to the vicissitudes of climate than any other class of your servants.

Your memorialist, also, although cordially disdaining anything like invidious comparison towards a branch of the military service more nearly assimilating to that to which he belongs than to any other, respectfully begs to bring to the view of your hon. Court the analogy which exists, more especially with respect to qualifying education between the ecclesiastical and medical establishments, while at the same time the terms of service and provision are so widely different. Your memorialist, therefore, cannot but conclude that your hon. Court must have altogether overlooked this fact, when at two different periods the retiring pensions of the chaplains were improved; having been fixed first, in 1796, at the same rate as those of surgeons, and since twice increased; first, from 10s. to 16s. a day, and more recently to 20s. a day, with the privilege of accepting that pension two years earlier than before. Your memorialist forbears further to press a comparison which he feels assured, on being however remotely adduced, will urge itself with due weight on the consideration of your hon. Court.

Your memorialist has witnessed with the highest satisfaction the liberality of your hon. Court, as already manifested towards the military branch of your service, in affording to it the increased advantages, in reference to pensions for wounds, as granted to the British army, under his Majesty's warrant of 14th Nov. 1830, and promulgated to your army in this establishment, in G.G.O. 26th July. He cannot but feel assured, therefore, of its being the intention of your hon. Court to extend the principle towards the medical branch of your service, by granting to it the advantages afforded to the medical officers of his Majesty's service, by the royal warrant of 29th July 1830. More especially as you have been pleased to state, under date 16th Feb. 1831, in a military letter accompanying a copy of the warrant of 14th Nov., above referred to, that it is your intention "to put the two services on an equal footing with respect to gratuities as well as pensions."

Your memorialist is satisfied, that as there cannot possibly be any cause for considering the medical officers of your service less deserving than their professional brethren of the British army, your hon. Court must consider them equally entitled to consideration.

He, therefore, most respectfully and earnestly begs, that your medical service may be admitted to the advantages of a similar progressive scale of pay as holds in his Majesty's service, agreeably to the royal warrant of 29th July 1830, and that, both on furlough and retirement, they may receive the full pay of medical officers of similar rank and standing in the British army.

MR. COLEMAN'S MYTHOLOGY OF THE HINDUS.*

As an auxiliary of those writers, who occasionally contribute their disinterested endeavours to enlighten this reluctant nation on Indian topics, we cannot exaggerate the utility of a work like Mr. Coleman's. The Hindu Mythology is a vast, an almost boundless subject: obscure in its nature and origin as most mythologies are; complicated in its details; crowded with multifarious agents, so as to be absolutely bewildering to a reader who ventures without a guide into its dark and perplexing labyrinths. Although there are works in our language which furnish a thread of direction,—at the head of which we should place the excellent *Hindu Pantheon* of Major Moor,—a more copious work was wanting, and Mr. Coleman seems to have diligently availed himself of the materials already in print, in addition to his own Oriental collection (which, we believe, is one of the largest private ones), in the volume before us. The plates illustrating the different personages and subjects treated of in the work, we are informed, have been taken, with a very few exceptions, from sculptures, casts, models, carvings, drawings, &c. in Mr. Coleman's possession.

The work consists of three parts. The first and largest part is devoted to the subject of Mythology, embracing an account of the gods and goddesses with which the fruitful fancy of the Hindus has peopled their pantheon; their superstitious customs, temples, utensils, &c.

The second part contains an account of the mountain and island tribes of India, the Mahrattas, Pindarries, Nepalese, Parsees, Garrows, Sintiphos, Kiayns, and other people of ultra-Gangetic India and Ceylon; of the Japanese, and the various nations in the Eastern Seas. Part the third consists of an appendix of the names, alphabetically arranged, of the deities and minor deities and terms used in the worship and ceremonies of the Hindus.

Mr. Coleman commences with the triad; first, Brahma and his family; then Vishnu and his avatars (giving a very full account of the seventh and eighth); he then describes Kámadéva, Bala Rama, Juggernath, Garuda, Hanuman, Lakshmi, &c. the heroes of the *Rámáyana*. The account of Siva and his consort Parvati, their various incarnations, &c., is also full. Next follows an account of the equivocal deities, of Ganesa, Kuvera, Yama, Agni; also Ganga, the Sactis, Indra, Surya, Chandra, Varuna, &c. Mr. Coleman then gives a short account of the mystic triliteral monosyllable, which is pregnant with so much virtue in the eyes of the pious Hindus,—the *om*, or *aum*,—and of the *Védas*. He next describes the Brahmins, the *poita* or sacred thread, the temples of the Hindus, and gives some curious details respecting various superstitious observances and practices (including suttees and infanticide); concluding this portion of the work with a pretty long account of the Bauddha, Jain, and Shikh sects, a

* The Mythology of the Hindus, with notices of various mountain and island tribes inhabiting the two Peninsulas of India and the neighbouring islands; and an Appendix, comprising the minor avatars, and the mythological and religious terms, &c. &c. of the Hindus. With plates, illustrative of the principal Hindu Deities, &c. By CHARLES COLEMAN, Esq. London, 1832. 4to. Parbury, Allen, and Co.

sketch of the Pandus, and a short dissertation respecting the Egyptian mythology, which Mr. Coleman considers to have been derived, in common with the Hindu, from the Chaldeans.

In this rapid analysis, we have, of course, omitted the mention of many names of deities, giants, spirits, and other fabulous personages, who occupy a subordinate place in the Hindu pantheon, but which are duly noticed in the work before us.

We may mention, as a very commendable feature in the work, that the author never shews himself a partizan, either for or against Hindu superstition. Whilst he never attempts to palliate or disguise the offensive parts of their mythology, nor suppresses his expressions of disgust where he describes practices which call for them, he no where breaks out into those expressions of zeal against idolatry, which are sometimes the mere veil of sanctified pride.

The second part contains an account of the Bheels, Coolies, and Ramoosees, the Rajpoots and Kattees, the Mahrattas, Koombees, Pindarries, Goands and Mhairs. Then follow some brief particulars respecting the Nepalese, the Sirmoris, the Rohillas, the Rosheniahs of Afghanistan (who are out of place here, as they are a sect of Mohamedans*), the Dhamians (also a Mohamedan sect), the Nuts or Gipsies, the Parsees of Western India, the Garrows or hill-people of the north-east of Bengal, and the Kookies of Chittagong. The account of Japan, which follows, is short; it is extracted chiefly from Captain Galownin, Dr. Aiaslie, and the account recently furnished by M. Klaproth to this journal. Plates and descriptions are given of some of the idols of the Japanese. The particulars respecting the Bugis, Macassars, Dayas of Borneo, and Balinese, are very slight. The account of Java is taken from Sir T. S. Raffles and Dr. Horsfield. A brief account of the Bataks of Sumatra is extracted from the *Transactions* of the Royal Asiatic Society. Very slight notices of the Bedas of Ceylon, of the Cochin and Tonquinese idols, and the Shaman religion, conclude this part of the work.

We are somewhat surprised that Mr. Coleman did not confine his work to the subject of Hindu mythology. The part of it we have just analyzed is necessarily very meagre and incomplete: we say necessarily, because it would require a very large work to treat the subject of it satisfactorily.

We subjoin, as a specimen of the manner in which Mr. Coleman treats the subject, the commencement of his first chapter:

> The Almighty, infinite, eternal, incomprehensible, self-existent being; he who sees every thing, though never seen; he who is not to be compassed by description, and who is beyond the limits of human conception; he from whom the universal world proceeds; who is the Lord of the universe, and whose work is the universe; he who is the light of all lights, whose name is too sacred to be pronounced, and whose power is too infinite to be imagined, is BRAHM! the one, unknown, true being, the creator, the preserver, and destroyer of the universe. Under such, and innumerable other definitions, is the Deity acknow-

* The account of this sect is avowedly taken from this Journal, vol. xiv.

ledged in the Veda, or sacred writings of the Hindus; but, as has been judiciously observed, "while the learned Brahmans thus acknowledge and adore one God, without form or quality, eternal, unchangeable, and occupying all space, they have carefully confined their doctrines to their own schools, and have taught in public a religion, in which, in supposed compliance with the infirmities and passions of human nature, the Deity has been brought more to a level with our own prejudices and wants; and the incomprehensible attributes assigned to him, invested with sensible, and even human forms."* Upon this foundation the most discordant fictions have been erected, from which priestcraft and superstition have woven a mythology of the most extensive character. The reverend missionary Ward describes the Hindus as possessing three hundred and thirty millions of gods, or forms under which they are worshipped. Certain it is, that the human form in its natural state, or possessing the heads or limbs of various animals; the elements, the planets, rivers, fountains, stones, trees, &c. &c. have been deified, and become objects of religious adoration. The Brahmans allege, "that it is easier to impress the minds of the rude and ignorant by intelligible symbols, than by means which are incomprehensible." Acting upon this principle, the supreme and omnipotent God, whom the Hindu has been taught to consider as too mighty for him to attempt to approach, or even to name, has been lost sight of in the multiplicity of false deities, whose graven images have been worshipped in his place. To these deities the many splendid temples of the Hindus have been erected, while, throughout the whole of Hindustan, not one has been devoted to Brahm, whom they designate as the sole divine author of the universe.

It has, it is true, been asserted, that the Hindus blend the material and visible form with the invisible spirit; and that, in the outward worship of the idol whom they dare to name, they are mentally addressing the Creator of the universe, whom they dare not. Whatever this may be in doctrine, in popular practice it appears to be decidedly incorrect; or it must be imagined that they have formed extraordinary opinions of the god whom they contemplate as so sacred, if they can entertain a momentary belief that the external abominations at the festivals of Siva, Juggarnat'h, Durga, Kali, and others of their idols, can at all harmonize with that pure and spiritual worship, which they are supposed (according to the argument in question) to be, at the same instant, offering to the supreme being. Upon this subject, much, indeed, has been written; but it may, I think, be comprehended in a few words. The religion of the Hindu sage, as inculcated by the Veda, is the belief in, and worship of, one great and only God—omnipotent, omniscient, and omnipresent, of whose attributes he expresses his ideas in the most awful terms. These attributes he conceives are allegorically (and allegorically only) represented by the three personified powers of Creation, Preservation, and Destruction; —Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva. But this consistent monotheism, this worship of God in unity, is bounded here; as the religion taught to the common herd is polytheism, accompanied by the most disgusting of abominations, profanations, and inconsistencies; for the deities most honoured, and the worship most practised, are of the least beneficent character. Thus Siva, Durga, Kali, Surya, Mungula, and the baneful Sani, are held in far higher veneration than those deities whose attributes are of a more mild, but less imposing description.

A compilation of a history of such a host of deities would be a work of no small difficulty, were we not enabled to trace most of these inferior objects of

* Mr. Erskine.

worship, either as incarnations or in some other shape, back to the superior gods of this hydra-headed mythology.

Mr. Colebrooke has observed, in a note to his admirable essay on the religious ceremonies of the Hindus, that five sects exclusively worship a single deity; and that one sect recognizes the five divinities which are adored by the other sects respectively. These five sects are the Saivas, who worship Siva; the Vishnaivas, who worship Vishnu; Saurias, Surya, or the Sun; the Ganapatyas, who adore Ganesha; and the Sactis, who worship Bhavani, or Parvati: the last sect is the Bhagavatis. These deities have their different avatars or incarnations, in all of which, except that of the Sactis themselves, they have their *sactis* (wives), or energies of their attributes. These have again ramified into the numerous names and forms which will be described in the following pages.

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE OF INDIA.

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN RAMMOHUN ROY AND THE BOARD OF CONTROL.*

Q. 1. WILL you state any remarks which you may have to offer upon the physical condition of the Indian peasantry?

A. India is so extensive a country, that no general statement on this subject will apply correctly to the people of the various parts of it; the natives of the southern and eastern provinces, for example, are by no means equal in physical qualities to those of the northern and western provinces: but, as regards physical strength, they are, upon the whole, inferior to the northern nations, an inferiority which may be traced, I think, to three principal causes; 1st. the heat of the climate of India, which relaxes and debilitates the constitution; 2d. the simplicity of the food which they use, chiefly from religious prejudices; 3d. the want of bodily exertion and industry to strengthen the corporeal frame, owing principally to the fertility of the soil, which does not render much exertion necessary for gaining a livelihood. Hence the natives of Africa, and some parts of Arabia, though subject to the influence of the same, or perhaps a greater intensity of heat, yet, from the necessity imposed upon them of toiling hard for sustenance, and from using animal food, are able to cope with any northern race in physical strength; therefore, if the people of India were to be induced to abandon their religious prejudices, and thereby become accustomed to the frequent and common use of a moderate proportion of animal food (a greater proportion of the land being gradually converted to the pasture of cattle), the physical qualities of the people might be very much improved; for I have observed with respect to distant cousins, sprung from the same family, and living in the same district, when one branch of the family had been converted to Mussulmanism, that those of the Mahommedan branch, living in a freer manner, were distinguished by greater bodily activity and capacity for exertion than those of the other branch which had adhered to the Hindoo simple mode of life.

Q. 2. Will you state your general views with respect to the moral condition of the people?

A. A great variety of opinions on this subject has already been afloat in Europe for some centuries past, particularly in recent times, some favourable to the people of India and some against them. Those Europeans, who on their arrival in the country happened to meet with persons whose conduct

* Appendix to Report of Select Committee of the Commons, 11th October 1831.

afforded them satisfaction, felt prepossessed in favour of the whole native population, and respected them accordingly; others again, who happened to meet with ill-treatment and misfortunes, occasioned by the misconduct or opposition, social or religious, of the persons with whom they chanced to have dealings or communication, represented the whole Indian race in a corresponding light; while some, without even being in the country at all, or seeing or conversing with any natives of India, have formed an opinion of them at second-hand, founded on theory and conjectures. There is however a fourth class of persons, few indeed in number, who, though they seem unprejudiced, yet have differed widely from each other in many of their inferences from facts equally within the sphere of their observations, as generally happens with respect to matters not capable of rigid demonstration. I therefore feel great reluctance in offering an opinion on a subject on which I may unfortunately differ from a considerable number of those gentlemen; however, being called upon for an opinion, I feel bound to state my impression, although I may perhaps be mistaken.

From a careful survey and observation of the *people* and *inhabitants* of various parts of the country, and in every condition of life, I am of opinion that the peasants or villagers who *reside away from* large towns and head stations, and courts of law, are as innocent, temperate, and moral in their conduct, as the people of any country whatsoever; and the farther I proceed towards the north and west, the greater the honesty and simplicity, and independence of character, I meet with. The virtues of this class, however, rest at present chiefly on their primitive simplicity, and a strong religious feeling, which leads them to expect reward or punishment for their good or bad conduct, not only in the next world, but, like the ancient Jews, also in this. 2d. The inhabitants of the cities, towns or stations, who have much intercourse with persons employed about the courts of law, by zemindars, &c., and with foreigners and others in a different state of civilization, generally imbibe their habits and opinions; hence their religious opinions are shaken without any other principles being implanted to supply their place; consequently a great proportion of these are far inferior in point of character to the former class, and are very often even made tools of in the nefarious work of perjury and forgery. 3d. A third class consists of persons who are in the employ of landholders (zemindars), or dependent for subsistence on the courts of law, as attorney's clerks, &c., who must rely for a livelihood on their shrewdness, not having generally sufficient means to enter into commerce or business; these are, for the most part, still worse than the second class, more especially when they have no prospect of bettering their condition by the savings of honest industry, and no hope is held out to them of rising to honour or affluence by superior merit. But I must confess that I have met a greater number of the second class engaged in a respectable line of trade, who were men of real merit, worth and character. Even among the third class I have known many who had every disposition to act uprightly, and some actually honest in their conduct; and if they saw by experience that their merits were appreciated, that they might hope to gain an independence by honest means, and that just and honourable conduct afforded the best prospect of their being ultimately rewarded by situations of trust and respectability, they would gradually begin to feel a high regard for character and rectitude of conduct, and from cherishing such feelings become more and more worthy of public confidence, while their example would powerfully operate on the second class above noticed, which is generally dependent on them, and under their influence.

Q. 3. What is the rate of wages generally allowed to the peasantry and labourers?

A. In Calcutta, artisans, such as blacksmiths and carpenters, if good workmen, get (if my memory be correct) from 10 to 12 rupees a month (that is about 20s. to 24s.); common workmen, who do inferior plain work, 5 or 6 rupees (that is about 10s. or 12s. sterling money); masons from 5 to 7 (10s. to 14s.) a month; common labourers about 3½ and some 4 rupees; gardeners or cultivators of land about 4 rupees a month; and palanquin-bearers the same. In small towns the rates are something below this; in the country places still lower.

Q. 4. On what kind of provisions do they subsist?

A. In Bengal they live most commonly on rice, with a few vegetables, salt and hot spices, and fish. I have, however, often observed the poorer classes living on rice and salt only. In the Upper Provinces they use wheaten flour instead of rice, and the poorer classes frequently use *bajarah*, &c. (millet, &c.). The Mahommedans in all parts, who can afford it, add fowl and other animal food. A full grown person in Bengal consumes, I think, from about 1 lb. to 1½ lb. of rice a-day; in the Upper Provinces a larger quantity of wheaten flour, even though so much more nourishing. [The *vaishya* (persons of the third class) and the Brahmins of the Deccan never eat flesh under any circumstances.]

Q. 5. What sort of houses do they inhabit?

A. In higher Bengal and the Upper and the Western Provinces, they occupy mud-huts; in the lower and eastern parts of Bengal, generally hovels composed of straw, mats and sticks; the higher classes only having houses built of brick and lime.

Q. 6. How are they clothed?

A. The Hindoos of the Upper Provinces wear a turban on the head, a piece of cotton cloth (called a *chadar*) wrapped round the chest, and another piece girt closely about the loins, and falling down towards the knee; besides, they have frequently under the chadar a vest or waistcoat cut and fitted to the person. In the Lower Provinces they generally go bareheaded; the lower garment is worn more open, but falling down towards the ancle; and the poorer class of labourers have merely a small strip of cloth girt round their loins for the sake of decency, and are in other respects quite naked. The Mahommedans every where use the turban, and are better clad. The respectable and wealthy classes of people, both Mussulmans and Hindoos, are of course dressed in a more respectable and becoming manner.

Q. 7. Can you state the rate of increase in the population?

A. It increases considerably, from the early marriages of the people, and from the males so seldom leaving their families, and almost never going abroad. But there are occasional strong natural checks to this superabundance. The vast number carried off of late years, by cholera morbus, having greatly relieved the pressure of surplus population, the condition of the labourers has since been much improved in comparison with what it was before the people were thinned by that melancholy scourge.

Q. 8. What is the character of their industry?

A. The Mahommedans are more active and capable of exertion than the Hindoos, but the latter are also generally patient of labour, and diligent in their employments; and those of the Upper Provinces not inferior to the Mahommedans themselves in industry.

Q. 9. What capability of improvement do they possess?

A. They have the same capability of improvement as any other civilized people.

Q. 10. What degree of intelligence exists among the native inhabitants?

A. The country having been so long under subjection to the arbitrary military government of the Mahommedan rulers, which showed little respect for Hindoo learning, it has very much decayed, and indeed almost disappeared, except among the Brahmins in some parts of the Dakhan (Deccan), and of the eastern side of India, more distant from the chief seat of the Mahommedan government. The Mussulmans as well as the more repectable classes of Hindoos chiefly cultivated Persian literature; a great number of the former and a few of the latter also extending their studies likewise to Arabic. This practice has partially continued down to the present time, and among those who enjoy this species of learning, as well as among those who cultivate Sanscrit literature, many well-informed and enlightened persons may be found, though from their ignorance of European literature, they are not naturally much esteemed by such Europeans as are not well versed in Arabic or Sanscrit.

Q. 11. How are the people in regard to education?

A. Those about the courts of the native princes are not inferior in point of education and accomplishments to the respectable and well-bred classes in any other country. Indeed, they rather carry their politeness and attention to courtesy to an inconvenient extent. Some seminaries of education (as at Benares, &c. &c. &c.) are still supported by the princes, and other respectable and opulent native inhabitants, but often in a very irregular manner. With respect to the Hindoo college in Calcutta, established under the auspices of government on a highly respectable and firm footing, many learned Christians object to the system therein followed of teaching literature and science without religion being united with them, because they consider this as having a tendency to destroy the religious principles of the students (in which they were first brought up, and which, consequently, were a check on their conduct) without substituting anything religious in their stead.

Q. 12. What influence has superstition over the conduct of the people?

A. I have already noticed this in reply to Q. 2.

Q. 13. What is the prevailing opinion of the native inhabitants regarding the existing form of government, and its administrators, native and European?

A. The peasantry and villagers in the interior are quite ignorant of, and indifferent about, either the former or present government, and attribute the protection they may enjoy, or oppression they may suffer, to the conduct of the public officers immediately presiding over them. But men of aspiring character, and members of such ancient families as are very much reduced by the present system, consider it derogatory to accept of the trifling public situations which natives are allowed to hold under the British government, and are decidedly disaffected to it. Many of those, however, who engage prosperously in commerce, and of those who are secured in the peaceful possession of their estates by the permanent settlement, and such as have sufficient intelligence to foresee the probability of future improvement which presents itself under the British rule, are not only reconciled to it, but really view it as a blessing to the country.

But I have no hesitation in stating, with reference to the general feeling of the more intelligent part of the native community, that the only course of policy which can ensure their attachment to any form of government would be, that of making them eligible to gradual promotion, according to their respective abilities and merits, to situations of trust and respectablity in the state.

RAMMOHUN ROY.

London, Sept. 28, 1831.

THE BLACK SEA AND SEA OF AZOV.

In a very able article on the Black Sea and on the visit thither, in the autumn of 1829, of H. M. frigate *Blonde*, the Rev. E. Goodenough complains of the scanty information, of an authentic kind, which we possess respecting the Euxine, and regrets that the jealousy of the Russian Government prevents the publication of what might illustrate the hydrography of that sea. We can easily believe that the unexpected appearance of an English frigate at the port of Sevastopol, may, in some measure, have alarmed the Russian authorities, but this circumstance ought not to be the ground of imputing to the government of Russia a desire to prevent the publication of charts and marine plans of the Black Sea. A chart of this sea was published by the Admiralty of St. Petersburgh in 1804, and in 1807 that of Lieutenant Budischev. Both of these charts are very faulty, owing to their being constructed from astronomical observations not accurately made; but we have a right to presume that the Admiralty of St. Petersburgh gave the best they had. The Russian government made no opposition to the French expedition of Captain Gauttier, who was employed to construct a chart of the Euxine, which was published at Paris in 1820, and appears to be generally correct in respect to astronomical data. In the last place, the Admiralty of the Black Sea, resident at Nikolaiev, has published a vast number of plans of the ports of that sea, and has just printed at Odessa a "Marine Description of the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov," accompanied by an Atlas lithographed in thirty-five sheets. This valuable work appears to us to merit a particular notice.

The Black Sea and Palus Mœotis, to which the ancient geographers gave excessive dimensions, have in fact had their shores changed by the soil brought down by the Danube, the Dneister, the Dneiper, the Don, the Kuban, the Kizil Irmak, and by the lesser alluvial deposits of the smaller rivers which disembogue there. The resistance offered to the currents of the rivers has also raised bars, which form the mud-banks at the mouths of several of them.

The expedition of the Argonauts, which has not yet been rescued from the dominion of mythology, is the most ancient record of the navigation of this sea, which then bore the name of *Pontus Axenus*, or "Inhospitable Sea," and did not obtain that of *Pontus Euxenus*, "Hospitable Sea," till the Greeks, having endeavoured to establish a commercial intercourse with the barbarians who inhabited its coasts, founded colonies upon it. The free Romans appeared there as conquerors; those of the lower empire, the Venetians, the Genoese, by turns warriors and merchants, made this sea the scene of a very active and very extensive commerce, which extended to the heart of India. After the conquest of Constantinople in 1453, Mahomet II. closed the ports of the Black Sea against the Christians: commerce thenceforward entirely ceased, and three centuries were sufficient to extinguish all the practical knowledge which had been obtained respecting that sea. Catherine II. at length, in 1774, dictated the

treaty of Kutchuk Kainarji, and the produce of Russia, then recently aggrandized, attracted foreign vessels, which had permission to pass the Channel of Constantinople. The benefits of this commerce, which daily augmented, soon increased the number of the vessels in a prodigious degree; but being wholly unprovided with good charts, the navigators were compelled to trust to ignorant pilots, whom they took on board at Constantinople. Frequent shipwrecks and other disasters, the fruits of this wretched system, long kept up the notion that the Black Sea was a most dangerous one, and the terror inspired by its navigation was so great, that some vessels did not dare to enter it till the middle of May, in order that they might quit it before the end of August, under a conviction that the unexampled force of the currents, the vast number of dangers, and storms unknown in other seas, rendered all the resources of nautical science ineffectual. Amongst other causes which contributed to destroy these absurd apprehensions, may be enumerated the necessity which obliged certain vessels, which, subsequently to 1806, became French by the union of the coasts of the Adriatic to France, to brave the perils of the Black Sea, in order to avoid the risk of being captured in the Mediterranean by English cruisers.

The Black Sea is situated in one part between 41° 6′ 30″ and 46° 37′ N. lat., and in the other between 27° 25′ 15″ and 41° 46′ 15″ E. long. Its largest breadth is 330 miles, sixty to a degree; from the Gulf of Penderaklia, in Anatolia, to the Dneiper. The length, from the Gulf of Burgas to Pothi, is 629 miles. In all this extent it presents very few dangers, and good anchorage-ground almost every where: a fact the more important to be known, since in foul weather a vessel has seldom more than forty-eight hours to run. The southern coast of the Crimea, those of Anatolia and Circassia, bounded by lofty mountains, afford convenient shelter. In Roumelia, are only those of Capes Kali-akri and Emona. The mouths of the Danube, and the whole coast comprised between them and the northern part of the Crimea, are dangerous, because they cannot be perceived till very near, by reason of their slight elevation. It is only at a very small distance from the coast that the currents can occasion any considerable errors. The current from the Don, after its egress from the sea of Azov, runs to the south-west along the southern coast of the Crimea, till a certain distance from Cape Chersonese. Those of the Dneiper and Dneister, which bear to the south, join the former, as well as the waters of the Danube, and they flow in one body towards the channel of Constantinople, which receive a part only; the eddy repels the other on the coast of Asia, along which it runs easterly, and then follows Mingrelia and Circassia to the north. This ordinary course of the currents in the Black Sea, sometimes yields, in certain parts, to the impulse of the winds, or to some local peculiarities.

The north-east wind carries into the Black Sea clear weather and cold in winter; the north-west, on the contrary, as well as the west, is accompanied by fogs and humidity. Towards the middle of summer, north winds commonly set in; they subsequently give place to those from the south, which occur pretty frequently in January, February, and March. The north

wind often obliges vessels coming from the Mediterranean into the Black Sea to remain whole months at the Dardanelles and in the strait of Constantinople, which, in favourable weather, they can pass in forty-eight hours. The approximation of the coasts of Europe and Asia renders the current so rapid there, that it is next to impossible to tack against it. This is an inconvenience which frequently occasions considerable losses to commercial speculations in the Black Sea. The same current is of great advantage to vessels, which in their passage from the Black Sea encounter the south wind, against which it enables them to make head. The coast of Asia Minor is rarely exposed to the violence of the north winds, which have an easterly or westerly direction given to them there by meeting with the mountains: they come on there as slight breezes only. The same thing is observed on the coast of Circassia, in respect to the west and south-west winds, and on that of the southern part of the Crimea, in respect to the south-east wind.

The winters in the Black Sea are often very severe, but more particularly on its northern coasts. The rigging then becomes stiff, the deck is covered with ice, and the crew are pierced with cold, and work the ship with great difficulty. The months of December and January are the least dangerous in this season. The mouths of the Dneiper, the Dneister, occasionally those of the Danube, the Port of Odessa, the shores of the Cimmerian Bosphorus, and the sea of Azov, are frozen in the winter, more or less. The declination of the magnetic needle in the Black Sea has been observed in lat. 42° 30′, long. 33° 20′ at 11° 30′; in lat. 43° 40′, long. 28° 30′ at 12°; in lat. 44° 35′, and long. 36° 32′ at 9°, and in the sea of Azov at 8°. The whole of the Black Sea may, however, be navigated without inconvenience, assuming the variation at 10° 30′ to the west.

The sea of Azov is situated between lat. 45° 20′ and 47° 18′, and long. 35° 2′ and 39°. Its length, from the strait of Yenikale to the mouth of the Don is 168 miles, and its breadth 123, from the Toneka to the centre of the point of Kamyshevata. Its northern shore is elevated only from 115 to 130 feet above the level of the sea: it is steep and reddish coloured; on its surface, which is generally level, a few little eminences appear, at a considerable distance from each other. Its eastern shore, which is inhabited by the Cossacks of the Black Sea, is very low, from the Don to Temriuk, often sandy, interrupted by swamps and mud-banks. The tongue of sand called Toneka, which separates Lake Sivash from the sea of Azov, forms its western side; the Crimea and the Island of Taman protect the southern coast by small mountains, which, being visible at a considerable distance, offer some good points of view from Cape Kazandib to Temriuk.

The greatest depth of this sea is forty-six English feet, between Yenikale and Bielosarai: it diminishes considerably in the gulf of the Don, which is obstructed by several shoals. The bottom is muddy, with a mixture of shells, generally black and reddish, on the eastern coast. The water of the sea of Azov is turbid; the Don, as well as several other tributary streams, purifies it, and at about twenty miles from Taganrog it becomes drinkable. No rapid current is observed in this sea; when the north wind blows

strongly it very rarely acquires a velocity of more than a mile an hour, and when the wind subsides, it commonly takes a contrary direction. The navigation of the sea of Azov is interrupted in winter by the ice which covers it, commonly from November till February.

In 1699, Vice-Admiral Kreutz published a chart of this sea: since that time, it has been repeatedly described, amongst others by Lieutenant Budischev, whose observations were printed in 1808 at St. Petersburgh. His work, which unfortunately is almost unknown, contains facts very useful and very accurately reported.

A vessel performing the voyage from Constantinople to Odessa, has the Cape to the N. 13° E., and passes the little island of Fidonisi, or of the Serpents, situated before the mouth of the Danube, and leaving it about eight miles to the west. Some vessels, in summer, steer in the first instance towards the Crimea, in order to take advantage afterwards of the east-north-east, and north-east winds, which prevail constantly at that season of the year. This precaution is a prudent one, for vessels failing to adopt it have been frequently forced to put into harbour on the coast of Roumelia, and remain there a long time. On the route from Constantinople to Odessa, the line gives 42, 35, 30, and 21 fathoms water, from about fifty-five miles east of Kustunji to Fidonisi: the bottom is shell, occasionally mixed with slime. In nearing the mouths of the Danube, and passing between them and Fidonisi, the sounding gives from 53 to 18 fathoms, the bottom nearly the same. After leaving behind the Isle of Serpents, and bearing continually to the N. 13° E., the line gives no more than from 16 to 12 fathoms. If the weather is clear, Cape Balabane may be seen, which has scarcely any projection, and its height would be no way remarkable, except that there is a sandy flat running to the north, and which is not visible. Alongside a hollow, situated about five miles from the mouth of the Dneister, and named Bariboi, is a shoal on which vessels have been lost: it is a mile and a half from the land; the line gives but two or three fathoms upon it, and it runs all along the coast for about two miles and a half. Further on, houses and windmills are seen on the shore. As you approach Odessa, a mill is very distinctly seen, situated near the lazaretto, as well as the steeples of the churches, the vessels anchored in the road, and those behind the great mole. The coast which follows Cape Fontane, as well as that which precedes it, is safe, and may be approached very near, keeping, for the sake of more security, at a cable and a half's length from the shore. Outside the mole of Odessa, a bank has formed extending towards its extremity. If it be necessary to perform quarantine, the vessel must cast anchor in the road, N.E. of the mole, in thirty-five to fifty feet, in a mud and weedy bottom. The quarantine mole curves to the north-west, for 1,850 feet; it shelters vessels from the sea-winds. At the entrance of the little harbour it forms, there is but twenty to twenty-two feet water, and near the shore only four and a half to six and a half. The mud which accumulates here is obliged to be removed by a machine.

Odessa is situated in lat. 46° 28′ 54″, long. 30° 43′ 22″. It is still called by the Turks *Kojabei*, and it is believed to be the *Port of the Istrians* of

the ancients. The chief article of exportation at Odessa is corn: there are also to be procured tallow, ox-hides, wool, wax, &c.

Nicolaev, in lat. 48° 58′ 21″ and long. 31° 59′ 11″ is the principal depôt of the Russian marine in the Black Sea. This city is situated twenty miles from the bar of the Bug and the Dneiper, and at the junction of the Ingul with the Bug. Vessels of war are built there, which pass from the Ingul into the Bug by a canal from twenty to twenty-seven feet and a half deep.

The best port of the Crimea is that of Sevastopol. After doubling Cape Chersonese, which is bounded by a reef, you are six miles west from the bay of Sevastopol, which is perceptible by certain white breakers. On this coast are situated nine ports, three of which are in this bay: they are open to the north, and almost all of them are safe and excellent. The bay of Sevastopol is open to the west; it is four miles and a half long, and one mile in its greatest breadth; its bottom is not more than ten fathoms. The vale of Inkerman, in which flows the rivulet called the Buzuk-ozen, bounds it to the east; two light-houses have been built there, near together, which must be brought into one, in order to pass safely through the dangers at the entrance. The nearest of these light-houses may be seen twenty-two miles off at sea; the other, which is higher, twenty-seven. During summer, the west wind blows all day, and does not give way to the land-wind till night. In autumn and winter this happens less regularly. Complaints are made at Sevastopol of a worm which corrodes the side-planks of ships: it is supposed that this insect is bred in the slimy mud brought down into the bay by sundry little streams, particularly at the bottom of the great port.

Sevastopol is flanked by two ports; a third is in the city itself. The western port is that of the Quarantine. Its sinuosities afford a complete shelter against all winds, even the north, and the depth of water is considerable. In entering, it is necessary to keep off from the right side, which has some breakers. On the east are two long ranges of rocks, which, with two others opposite, form the pass of the great bay or harbour of Sevastopol. The Port of the Artillery is that which goes into the city; it is three-quarters of a mile from the former. In entering it, a third bank must be avoided. This port has from five to three fathoms very close to the shore. The last is the South, called also the Great Port, which is eastward of the city. The point which separates it from that of the artillery projects a reef of rocks to a good cable's length of the shore. This port is about two miles long to the south; its depth of water is nine fathoms; its shores are high and steep, and ships of the line may lie near it. Between the south port and that of the artillery is the city of Sevastopol: its arsenals and magazines are in the former of the two ports. The centre of the great harbour is in lat. 44° 37′ and long. 33° 21′.

Theodosia, in lat. 45° 2′ long. 35° 23′, has an excellent anchorage, the best of any of the commercial towns of southern Russia: no vessel was ever known to be lost there. The exports are grain, wool, felt, raw hides, butter, &c. Since the time of Catherine II., this town has re-assumed the name which it received from its Greek founders. The Genoese

gave to their colony here the name of Kaffa, which the Tartars retained, and which is sometimes used at the present day. The port of Kerch is inconvenient for completing the cargo of a vessel even of moderate burthen; that of Yenikale, which is very near, is much better.

The coasts of the Caucasian isthmus, between the Cimmerian Bosphorus and the mouth of the Phasis or Rioni, are now partly occupied by the Russians. There are, however, along the whole line of this coast, very few good ports. That of Sokhoom kale, in lat. 42° 59′ 15″ long. 41°, has a good anchorage. The spurs of the Caucasus, which are bathed by the Black Sea, form a coast which extends from the S.E. to the N.W., as far as Anapa. Generally speaking, it is little known, notwithstanding the facility with which a vessel of war might land at any point. It is almost everywhere shoaly and beset with rocks, which, by their generally curved form, and their reddish colour, from Sokhoom-kale to Cape Itokopaskhe, and white from thence to Anapa, may be recognised at a considerable distance, and make the anchorages easy to be found. Storms from sea-ward are rare on this coast, which is protected by its lofty mountains; whilst, on the other hand, the northerly and easterly winds fall furiously from their summits. Every evening, in these latitudes, the navigator is sure of a land-breeze, which blows throughout the night, and often does not cease till ten in the morning, when it gives place to the sea-breeze. There is a current here, sometimes violent, which runs towards the strait of Kerch.

Pitsunda, the ancient Pythius, is twenty-six miles W.N.W. from Sokhoom-kale. It has a safe anchorage in a bight; it is large, deep and open to the south. Several products of the Caucasus are shipped here; amongst other articles, very fine box-wood.

The Russians, aware of the necessity of having a landing-place as near as possible to their possessions in Georgia and to the south of the Caucasus, have constructed a fort, vulgarly called Redout-kale, eighteen miles north of Pothi, at the mouth of the Kopi, the Khobus of the ancients. It has hitherto been the place of landing and loading the imports and exports of Mingrelia, Imirethi and Georgia. When the wind is not violent, the vessels present their head to the current, which sets strongly to the north. After a storm, it brings with it large fragments of trees, which the Phasis and Kopi carry down to the sea. The latter river, as well as the others, has a bar at its mouth, occasioned by depositions of earth and gravel, which renders its entrance impracticable for vessels which draw more than five feet water. Rafts or barges can alone pass it; they get on the other side, where the depth is very considerable; but the bank being moveable, the passage is rendered very uncertain, and it is always necessary to sound. Besides this inconvenience, here is an eddy, which commences as soon as the sea is a little agitated, and the river is then impassable by any kind of vessel. Redout-kale is in lat. 42° 21′ long. 41° 38′.

INSTITUTES OF MANU.

SECOND ARTICLE.

Book III, distich 169, hemistich 1. The new edition retains in the text and scholia Bábú Rám's reading अपांक्तदाने, which Mr. Haughton, on the authority of the MSS. and the parallel passages, distich 176, 182, and 183, had corrected into अपांक्तेयदाने.

Book III. dist. 201, h. 1. The correction of देवदानवाः for देवमानवाः is adopted in the new edition.

Book III. dist. 202, h. 2. The new edition follows Mr. Haughton in reading उपकल्पते instead of उपकल्प्यते as was printed in Bábú Rám's text. The use of the verb क्लृप् in the Atmanepadam of the first conjugation and governing a dative case, in the intransitive sense of *being fit for*, or *becoming capable of a thing*, is established beyond a doubt.

Book III. dist. 214, h. 1. Mr. Haughton reads सर्वमावृत्य विक्रमं, which reading is also adopted by M. Loiseleur Deslongchamps. We are inclined to prefer सर्वमावृत्परिक्रमं, the reading reported by Mr. Haughton from some of the best MSS., and printed in the new Calcutta edition, which agrees best with the context and with Cullúca's gloss.

Book III. dist. 228, h. 2. The new edition adheres to Bábú Rám's reading परिवेषयेत, which destroys the measure of the verse, giving a syllable more than it should to the first foot. Some of the MSS. have परिवेषयेच्च, thus making the trespass against the metre even worse, by introduoing a superfluous conjunction. The measure of the *sloka* is thus disregarded in some passages, where the mistake seems too deep-rooted to admit of correction by conjecture. In the present instance, however, the measure is easily restored by reading with Mr. Haughton, on the authority of two MSS., परिवेषयत्. The causal form of the verb विष्, with परि prefixed, is used to exactly the same purpose in the description of the festivities attending king Dasaratha's great sacrifice, Ramay. I. 13, dist. 19. ed. Schlegel.

Book III. dist. 234, h. 2. M. Loiseleur Deslongchamps and the Calcutta edition have retained Bábú Rám's reading कृतपञ्चासने, which Mr. Haughton, on the authority of several MSS., altered into कृतपञ्चासनं. We are inclined to prefer the former, translating the words, not "offering him a blanket from Nepál as his seat," as Sir Wm.

Jones has rendered them, but "spreading a Nepál blanket over his seat." This seems to agree with Cullúca's interpretation. Two similar, though not quite analogous, instances of the verb दा with a locative case used in the sense of *attaching or applying one thing to another* occur near the beginning of Sakuntalá: कृष्णसारे ददच्चक्षुस्त्वयि चाधिज्यकार्मुके "When I cast my eye on that black antelope, and on thee, O king, with thy braced bow—," and अनुपतति स्यन्दने दत्तदृष्टिः "Casting his eye back at the car which follows him."

Book III. dist. 237, h. 1. The new edition repeats the erroneous reading अश्नाति in the singular, which Mr. Haughton, conformably to the context, the gloss of Cullúca, and the MSS. had corrected into the plural अश्नन्ति.

Book III. dist. 251, h. 1. Mr. Haughton's reading आचामयेत् instead of आचमयेत् is adopted in the new edition.

Book III. dist. 266, h. 1. The new Calcutta edition follows that of Mr. Haughton in giving कल्पते instead of कल्प्यते. See above, dist. 202.

Book III. dist. 284, h. 2. The Calcutta editors have adopted Mr. Colebrooke's conjecture, त्वादित्यान् instead of ताथदित्यान्, as reported in Mr. Haughton's note, by which the verse is brought within its prescribed number of syllables.

Book IV. dist. 15, h. 2. The new edition retains Bábú Rám's reading विधमानेषु which is also that of Cullúca, but which Mr. Haughton on the authority of the MSS. had altered into कल्पमानेषु.

Book IV. dist. 57, h. 1. Here and in dist. 99, h. 2, Bábú Rám read स्वपेत्, an unusual form of the potential mood of the verb स्वप्, instead of which the regular form स्वप्यात् was put into the text of both passages by Mr. Haughton, who however in a subsequent note (page 362) remarked its non-conformity to the metre. In the new Calcutta edition, as also in that of M. Loiseleur, the reading स्वप्यात् is adopted in dist. 57; but in dist. 99 they have retained स्वपेत् which is here also supported by all the MSS. collated by Mr. Haughton. There occur several other instances in which the verb स्वप्, properly belonging to the second, is inflected as a verb of the first class. See Bopp's Grammar, p. 348 (German edition), and his Glossarium Sanscritum, p. 198.

Book IV. dist. 125, h. 2. The new Calcutta edition and M. Loiseleur

follow Mr. Haughton in reading क्रमशः instead of क्रमतः as was printed formerly.

Book IV. dist. 168, h. 2. M. Loiseleur and the new Calcutta edition read अमुत्रान्यैः with Mr. Haughton, instead of अमुत्रत्यैः as was given by Bábú Rám.

Book IV. dist. 185, h. 1. Bábú Rám's reading छाया स्वो दासवर्गश्च is repeated in the new edition: it agrees better with Cullúca's gloss, than छाया स्वा as Mr. Haughton has given on the authority of several MSS. Mr. Haughton is followed by M. Loiseleur.

Book IV. dist. 205, h. 1. The new edition bears यामयाजिहुते, the reading of all MSS. reported in Mr. Haughton's note, though not received by him into the text. Mr. Haughton has, in common with M. Loiseleur, retained Bábú Rám's reading यामयाजिकृते.

Book IV. dist. 215, h. 2. The new Calcutta edition retains Bábú Rám's reading वेणस्य which Mr. Haughton on the authority of one of his MSS. had altered into वैणस्य.

Book IV. dist. 209, h. 2. Mr. Haughton follows Bábú Rám in reading विदुषां, which is also retained in M. Loiseleur's text. The new Calcutta edition has विदुषा which is supported by several MSS. and the commentary.

Book IV. dist. 221, h. 1. The reading chosen by Mr. Haughton य एभ्यो ऽन्ये, which is also adopted in M. Loiseleur's text, is indeed easier and clearer than य एते ऽन्ये, as is printed in both the Calcutta editions. We cannot, however, consider the latter reading as obscure. The demonstrative pronoun एते supports the relative ये, as it sometimes does, like an apposition. य एते ऽन्ये is just the same as ये ऽन्ये "*qui illi alii*" instead of "*qui alii;*" the same is expressed in a more definite manner by य एभ्यो ऽन्ये "*qui ab his diversi.*"

Want of room obliges us here to interrupt for the present our remarks on this new edition of Manu: we may probably resume the subject when the second volume reaches us, the arrival of which we eagerly expect.

We have already adverted to the accuracy and diligence with which the French edition of the Laws of Manu is executed. Though its text is chiefly founded on that of Mr. Haughton, yet we think it but due to M. Loiseleur to say, that he has followed his own judgment in availing himself of the critical apparatus furnished by the English editor and of the readings of two manuscripts of the Bibliothèque du Roi. In his notes he often inserts extracts, not only from the printed scholia of Cullúca, but also from the unpublished commentary of Raghunanda, contained in one of the Paris MSS.

Miscellanies, Original and Select.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Royal Asiatic Society.—A general meeting of the Society was held on the 3d March; the Right Hon. Charles W. Williams Wynn, M.P., President, in the chair.

The following donations were laid on the table:

From Captain Peter Rainier, R.N., C.B., a pair of models of Egyptian obelisks, beautifully sculptured in black marble, twenty-four inches in height. One is a model of the only obelisk now standing at Heliopolis (the *On* of the Scriptures), which was erected by Osortsen the First, the earliest of the Pharaohs, who is supposed to have reigned 5,000 years ago. The other is a model of one of the obelisks erected at *Zan*, or Goshen, by Ramses the Second, the most mighty of the Pharaohs, and the most powerful monarch that ever ruled Egypt, and under whom the Exodus is supposed to have taken place. The original obelisks are in red granite, the shaft being about fifty feet in height, and six feet six inches square at the base.

From Sir George Staunton, Bart., V.P.R.A.S., a few articles of Japanese and Chinese lackered-ware, as specimens to compare with those from Ava, presented by Major Burney at the last meeting, *viz.*, a Japanese inkstand, with writing pencils, slate, &c.; the inkstand has figures of birds in relief on the outside. Another Japanese box, with a slate for mixing ink. A Japanese case, with two small gilt boxes. A case with six small boxes, thickly painted with vermilion, and carved. Two small heart-shaped boxes, of common lackered-ware. One small lackered box, inlaid with tinfoil. Also the following miscellanies:

1. Two small boxes containing an extract of tea, called by the Chinese *pou-urh-cha*, and supposed to possess great medicinal properties. The smallest box of the two was received from the emperor, and is marked with the five-clawed dragon. The tea in this box is in small round cakes, having figures stamped upon them, and at a little distance they exactly resemble old coins. The tea in the other box is in small, thin, long cakes, which mostly bear Chinese characters. The flavour of these cakes, when tasted, is very strong and aromatic, with a sweetness resembling that of liquorice. An account of this tea, in Chinese and French, is enclosed in the box; the following is a literal transcript of the latter, which, it will be seen, was printed at the Mission press at Pekin.

DU THÉ appellé POU EUL TCHA.

" Il fait a peu près le même effet que la sauge, peut être a t'il plus d'efficacité.

" Il dissipe les flegmes, il aide à la digestion; quand on a pris froid, il procure une sueur douce et guerit, il fait mourir les vers, &c.

" Les gens qui se portent bien peuvent en prendre de temps en temps, ils s'en porteront mieux, et ils auront plus d'appetit qu' auparavant. On prend le *POU EUL TCHA* comme l'autre thé à même dose, comme il est amer, on l'adoucit par quelques morceaux de sucre.

" Ce *Thé* ne se trouve que dans l'Yunnan, il est noir, on le forme sur les lieux en boules, il y en a de cinq livres pesant."

" *De l'Imprimérie de la Maison Françoise de Pekin. Le* 11 *Novem.* 1790."

2. Another preparation of tea, in a round solid form, resembling a melon; this is also said to possess medicinal virtues.

3. A specimen of the white wax of China. This substance is a secretion from a particular kind of tree, and is of so concentrated a quality, that excellent candles are made with it by melting *one* part of the wax with *three* of oil.

4. Two boxes, containing eight fans, such as are used in China by the Mandarins. Two of these are mounted with engraved maps of the city of Peking, and two others

have closely printed histories upon them, one of which consists of upwards of *six thousand* characters.

Sir George also presented several MSS. and printed books, &c. One of the former was a list of the official designations and private names of the emperors of the several Chinese dynasties, accompanied by drawings of coins and medals, of different ages, in China.

From Miss Maria Forbes, through her father, Lieut. General B. Forbes, M.R.A.S., a beautifully written copy, in her own handwriting, of an unpublished Arabic grammar, explained in Italian, by the Rev. P. Grassi, professor of Arabic at the Royal College of Malta. This work extends to 366 quarto pages, and may be esteemed a literary curiosity, for the extreme beauty with which it has been copied by Miss Forbes.

Other donations were presented by Dr. Colin Rogers, M.R.A.S.; the Author of "British Relations with China in 1832," &c. &c.

John Goldie, Esq., elected on the 18th of February last, having made his payments and signed the obligation-book, was admitted a resident member of the Society.

Mons. Dabadie, astronomer to the College of Port Louis in the Mauritius, and Charles Telfair, Esq., president of the Committee of Public Instruction on that island, were elected corresponding members of the Society.

Charles McCabe, Esq., late superintending surgeon on the Madras establishment, having been proposed for election as a member of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary Royal Asiatic Society, was, in conformity with the fifteenth article of the Society's Regulations, immediately balloted for, and elected a resident member.

The paper read at this meeting was the following, *viz.*: Strictures upon the Language of the Amazirgs, improperly called Berbers, by the Chevalier Jacob Gräberg d'Hemso, M.A., F.M.R.A.S., &c. &c.

The language which forms the subject of this memoir is that spoken by one of the two tribes into which the original inhabitants of Mount Atlas, and of the greatest part of *Moghrib el Aksa*, are usually divided. These two tribes, the Berbers and the Shelluhs, are so distinct in disposition, manners, physiognomy, and language, that they are considered by the Arabs of the country to be of different origin. No etymology is assigned for the name of the Shelluhs, the original signification of which term, according to a Moorish *talib*, is "an armed man;" while for that of the Berbers, M. Gräberg prefers, among those usually assigned, that which derives the name of *Berber* from the Arabic بربار *berbār*, "a bawler," "one who makes a great noise in speaking," as, in fact, the Berbers, when talking, make a much greater noise than the Arabs or Moors, who usually speak very quietly. A popular tradition, agreeing with the Arabic historians, gives a Jewish origin to the western Amazirgs or Berbers; but this does not apply to the Shelluhs and inhabitants of the southern provinces, who consider themselves as descendants from the aborigines of Moghrib el Aksa. Two other Berber clans, called *Hawwara* and *Gomerah*, apparently Sabean tribes from Yemen, are alluded to by Hassan Ibn Mohammed al Gharnati (Leo Africanus), Caravajal, and other writers; among whom, Bowen thought he could trace the Gomerah to Gomer, eldest son of Japhet, and identify them with the Cimbri and Celts of Europe.

All the information collected by M. Gräberg relating to the language of the Amazirgs tends to prove that it posseses a highly original character, resembling the Hebrew, and consequently, in the author's opinion, the Phœnician. The meaning of the word *Amazirg* is "noble, free, independent," &c., like the

Scythic *Goth*, the Teutonic *Frank*, the Russian *Slavi*, &c. Leo Africanus contends that the Amazirgs had no other alphabet than the Latin; but M. Gräberg considers this opinion erroneous: at present neither the Berbers nor the Shelluhs are acquainted with any other written character than the Arabic.

M. Gräberg considers that the best account extant of this interesting language is that printed by the late M. Langlès, in his translation of Hornemann's Travels. This was furnished to M. Langlès by M. Ventura, and was transferred to the *Mithridates* of Adelung by Professor Vater. It is chiefly an analysis of the Berber and Shelluh version of the Lord's Prayer, and this is the only specimen from which an idea of the grammatical structure of the language can be formed, and a comparison instituted between it and its sister dialects; the most important of which are the *Showiah*, the *Zowarah*, the *Adems*, the *Twareek*, the *Tibbŭ*, and the *Syowah*. With a view of supplying the deficiency felt to exist in the materials for examining these dialects, M. Gräberg, when in Tripoly and Morocco, made great efforts to procure genuine specimens of them; but, owing to the communication with the interior being cut off by the plague, only three were obtained, which are annexed to the memoir. The first is a fable of Lokman, in English, of which a version is given in the Berber dialect of the province of Shaous, written in Roman characters. This version is next divided into phrases with a literal translation of each. The Berber is then written in Moghribin Arabic letters, compared with a version in the common Moorish dialect; and lastly, a version in the Berber dialect of Adems, written in Arabic letters, is compared with one in Moorish, and then written in Roman letters. The second specimen is a selection of phrases in the Shelluh dialect of Morocco, rendered into English; and the third is also a series of phrases in the Shelluh dialect, compared with that spoken at Adems, and translated into English. The memoir concludes with a vocabulary of the Adems or Amazirg dialect spoken at Gh'adams and other inland provinces of the Pashalic of Tripoli, comprising about 460 words and phrases, with the corresponding terms in English, and a series of twenty-four numerals, from one to a million.*

The thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned to the Chevalier Gräberg for his communication, and the meeting then adjourned.

Saturday, 17th of March. A general meeting was held this day; Sir George Thomas Staunton, Bart., V.P., in the chair.

The following donations were laid upon the table:—

From his Excellency the Chevalier A. R. Falck, Netherlands ambassador, &c. &c., F.M.R.A.S., *Eerste Gronden der Javaansche Taal, benevens Javaansche en Leesboek, met eene Woordenlijst ten gebruike bij hetzelve*, door J. F. C. Gericke, 4to. Batavia, 1831; and *Maleische Spraakkunst*, &c., by George Henry Werndly.

From the Right Honourable Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart., V.P.R.A.S, a small bas-relief figure of Mahádéva, in terra-cotta, and another of Buddha, found about fifty years ago in a fort in Nepal; also various impressions taken in London from wooden blocks found in the same place; one of which is apparently a seal, the others are prayers, amulets, &c.

From Lieut.-Colonel Tod, librarian R.A.S., a copy of the second and concluding volume of his splendid work on the Annals and Antiquities of Rajast'han.

Other donations were received from Dr. Weatherhead, the Académie des Sciences of Dijon, &c. &c.

William Butterworth Bayley, Esq., late member of the Supreme Govern-

* Much interesting and valuable information on the subject of the Amazirgs or Berbers, and their language, may be looked for in the forthcoming translation of Ibn Khaldun's history of that people, now preparing, by the Rev. Professor Lee, for publication by the Oriental Translation Committee.

ment in Bengal, and vice-president of the Asiatic Society, was elected a resident member of the Society.

The following papers were read at this meeting, *viz.*—

First, some remarks, by R. Money, Esq., secretary to the Bombay branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, on an essay of the Baron de Sacy's respecting an inscription at Naksh i Rustam.

The Baron de Sacy, in his *Antiquités de la Perse*, at the end of his memoir on the Inscriptions and Sculptures of Naksh i Rustam, states that the bas-relief illustrates the conquest of Ardashír over the last sovereign of the Arsacidæ, or the contest for the crown. The inscription on the horse belonging to the latter personage, as copied from Niebuhr's plates (which M. de Sacy illustrates in the work above named) is ΤΟΥΤΟ ΠΡΟΣ ωΠΟΝ ΔΙΟΣ ΘΕΟΥ. M. de Sacy imagines that the Greek who traced it was ignorant of the deity named in the other inscription, *viz.* Μασδασνυ, and that the correct translation of the inscription would be, "this is the representation of the god Hormuzd." From an inspection of these monuments, Mr. Money conceives this to be an error; arising out of the word ΔΙΟΣ being given in the plate which M. de Sacy described. The first letter of this word, as it appeared in the inscription when Mr. Money examined it, was a curve to the left, with a smaller curve on the right hand at the top, the remaining letters certainly looked like ΙΟΣ, but from various reasons, which he assigns in this paper, he considers that it should be ΥΙΟΥ, and not ΔΙΟΣ; and that the sculpture represents Ardashír resigning the crown into the hands of his son Shapūr, instead of the overthrow of the last Arsacidæ by Ardashír.

The second paper, by Colonel Sykes, was a short explanation of a drawing which accompanied it, representing some of the personal ornaments sculptured on the Buddh figures in the cave temples at Karli, and pointing attention to the similarity existing between these and the articles worn by the Brinjarries, a remarkable erratic and pastoral tribe, well known in India as carriers. Colonel Sykes thinks it possible that this peculiar resemblance may be of use to some future inquirer into the origin and history of that singular people.

The third and last paper was the second of a series of papers on the Jainas of Marwar and Gujerat, by Lieut. Colonel Miles, of the Bombay army.

The derivation of the term *Jaina* is said to be from the Sanscrit *Yetu*, signifying to employ great care in the preservation of animal life; another etymology is from *jeet* or *yet*, denoting the conquest of the passions.

The Jainas are divided into three great sects, into one or other of which, it is believed, all the subdivisions, however numerous, resolve themselves. The first is the *Swétámbara*, the second is the *Digambara*, and the third is the *Bodhmati*, or Buddhist. The first takes its name from the apparel of the priests, which is white; and includes most of the Guzerat Jainas in its numbers: the second is derived from *dig*, a point of the compass, and *ambara*, "clothing," signifying "clothed with the air" only; this sect is most numerous in Rajpootana and northern India: the Buddhists are scarcely known in the west of India, but they are included by the learned of the Jainas among their sects. These sects are known among the vulgar Jainas by appellations derived from the material used as a broom or fly-fan by their respective priests; thus the Swétámbara are termed *Gadria*, they use a broom of wool; the Digambara are called *Moria*, from the fan of peacock's feathers; and the Buddhists, who use the tails of the Yak, or Tartarian cow, are called *Doria*.

The Jainas of all sects are divided into two classes, *viz.* the *Sadhus*, or priests, and *Srawacs*, or laity.

The remainder of this paper was entirely occupied with a minute account of the various tribes and sects of the Jaina laity; describing the time and causes of their separation from the parent stock, the differences in their respective doctrines and rites, &c.

The meeting was adjourned to the 7th of April.

Society of Natural History, Mauritius.—At the meetings of this Society, on the 8th March and 12th April, 1831, Dr. Robert Lyall read a memorandum on the astronomical observations which he had made at Tannanarivou, the capital of the kingdom of Ovas, in the island of Madagascar, from which it results that that city is situated 18° 56′ 20″ in S. lat., and 47° 57′ 46″ long. east of Greenwich. The same member gave some details respecting two plants which Bojer had met with at Madagascar when he visited that island, and which Dr. Lyall has collected in the same localities. One is *euphorbia splendens*, Boj., now introduced at the Mauritius in many gardens, and of which there exists at Madagascar a variety with yellow flowers. The other is the *poniciana regia*, Boj. It has been introduced into the Mauritius, and is found, as well as the former, described and represented in the last numbers published by Professor Hooker, of Glasgow.

M. Lienard, sen. read a detailed description of a fish of Mauritius, belonging to the genus *pleuronecte*, and remarkable on account of some bones of the pectoral fins which are found as long as the entire animal. A drawing, by M. Lienard, jun., accompanied the description of the fish, which the fishermen of the island rank in the family of soles.

M. J. Desjardins read the second part of his analysis of the *Zoologie du voyage de l'Uranie*. He treated in it of the animals without vertebræ, and especially of the *polypi a polypiers*, that hold so distinguished a place in the natural history of the island. He also communicated a memorandum on the hail which fell on the 8th of February last, in the quartier de Flaq. The hailstones were of the size of small peas, and many young plants belonging to several dwelling-houses were stript of their leaves.

A letter from M. Sauzier, of Bourbon, announced that the volcano of that island had, in November, December, and January, several considerable eruptions from two perfectly distinct craters. Although there had been a considerable volume of smoke, and although by night there had been remarked a brightness such as had not been observed for a long time before, yet no lava flowed.

The president, M. Telfair, communicated several detailed memorandums which Mr. J. Cameron, of Madagascar, had sent to him. They relate to minerals, and especially to an ærolite, or meteoric stone, which had fallen upon the coast of Mozambique. Mr. Cameron announced that the queen of Ovas, Ranavalon Manzaka, was about to devote a sum of sixty pounds sterling to defray the expense of a course of practical chemistry which was going to be commenced, and which several natives already assist, whom a primary education has put in a condition of comprehending that science.

Asiatic Society of Calcutta.—At a meeting of this Society, held on the 7th September, Messrs. Bopp, Burnouf, Lassen, and Langlois were elected honorary members.

At the last meeting a general view of the contents of the two great Thibetan

works, the *Kahgyur* and *Stangyur*, and especially of the former, was submitted, founded on materials supplied by M. Csoma de Kŏrŏs.* It was also stated that that gentleman had consented to prepare a more detailed analysis of the whole, from the copy in the Society's possession. This he accordingly furnished on the present occasion, being an analytical sketch of the contents of the *Dul-va*, or first great division of the *Kahgyur*. It occupies thirteen volumes, and is introductory to the general subject; the different observances to be followed by the votaries of Buddhism in general, but more especially those, whether male or female, who adopted a religious life are described. These extend not only to moral and ceremonial duties, but to modes of personal deportment, &c. The abstract next enters into legendary lore respecting the hostilities that prevailed between the ancient kings of the country about Bhagulpur and of Behar and other matters, for which we cannot afford space. The next subject is the performance of confession and expiation, which should be observed every new and full moon in a public place and congregation. The manner of the ceremony is fully detailed. The second volume contains the subject of dress, especially treating on the fitness of leather or hides for the shoes of the priests. A treatise on drugs and medicaments follows. In the third volume a comparison is instituted, or rather a test, by which, at an entertainment, the brahmans are found to be greedy and insatiable compared with the Buddhists. With respect to the conduct to be pursued towards refractory and disputatious brethren—they are first to be admonished in public congregation, and if impertinent to be expelled from the community. The mode in which confession, repentance, and absolution are observed, is also explained and illustrated.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*

* See p. 66.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

British Relations with the Chinese Empire in 1832. *Comparative Statement of the English and American Trade with India and Canton.* London, 1832. Parbury.

This pamphlet is in reply (chiefly) to a publication of Mr. Crawfurd, whose fallacious statements it exposes, which is not, indeed, a matter of much difficulty. As the pamphlet before us abounds with figures, and as the writer has not thought it necessary to cite the exact sources from whence he has derived them, it is impossible for us to give an opinion of the work, the value of which depends altogether upon the fidelity of its details. This is a defect which, in an anonymous work especially, must inevitably detract from its utility. The liberties which have been taken with official figures by writers on the other side of the question, have put the public on their guard, and very justly, against all unauthenticated accounts.

We perceive, on looking through this pamphlet, that the writer has borrowed much from antecedent works of a similar nature: this ought likewise to have been acknowledged.

The Works of Lord Byron; with his Letters and Journals, and his Life. By Thomas Moore, Esq. In 14 vols. Vol. II. and III. London, 1832. Murray.

The two volumes now published bring down the life of Lord Byron to the month of April 1817.

In one of his letters to Mr. Moore (vol. ii. p. 236), we find the noble poet recommending Asiatic subjects pretty strongly. "Stick to the East; the oracle, Staël, told me it was the only poetical policy. The north, south, and west, have all been exhausted."

We have hitherto passed without notice the illustrations of this elegant work; they are extremely beautiful, and like the work, remarkably cheap.

Memoir of the Early Operations of the Burmese War. By LIEUT. H. LISTER MAW, R. N. London, 1832. Smith, Elder and Co.

THIS work is intended to supply a deficiency in Major Snodgrass's *Narrative*, which is confined to the operations of the army: Lieutenant Maw enters very fully into the details of the naval branch of the expedition, which undoubtedly deserve conspicuous notice. He distributes his memoir under the following heads: 1st. Circumstances which led to, and the preparations for, the war; 2d. Early affairs; 3d. Nature of the country, and character and resources of the Burmese.

The memoir, unfortunately, has appeared almost too late.

The History of the Life and Reign of George the Fourth. In three Vols. Vol. III. Being Vol. VIII. of Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Library*. London, 1832, Longman and Co.

THE eventful history of George IV. is brought to a close in this volume, which yields to none of the antecedent in interest, comprehending the extraordinary incidents which crowd the interval between 1814 and 1830.

The summary of the late king's character is brief, and by no means encomiastic. A parallel is drawn between George IV. and Henry VIII., in which, where a favourable bias appears, it is in favour of the latter. "What George would have been in the age of Henry," observes the author, "it might be ungracious to suppose; but it may be asserted that Henry, had he been reserved for the close of the eighteenth century, would have a very different place in opinion and history as a king and as a man."

We doubt whether strict justice be done to the character of George IV. in the summaries of it published *since* his death; in this amongst the rest.

Tour in Germany, Holland, and England, in the years 1826, 1827, and 1828. By a German Prince. In four vols. Vol. III. and IV. London, 1832. E. Wilson.

THE avidity with which these sketches of English and Continental character and society have been read, and deserve to be read, is not likely to be sated with these concluding volumes, which are full of amusement. The author, whoever he be,—for the translator's preface to the present volumes rather increases than dispels the gloom which hangs over this point,—is a person of quick and accurate discernment, sprightliness of thought, and easiness and readiness of style. The work possesses all the fascination of a novel, with the additional recommendation of its supposed authenticity.

Lives of the most Eminent British Commanders. By the Rev. G. R. GLEIG. Vol. II. Being Vol. XXVIII. of Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopædia*. London, 1832. Longman & Co. Taylor.

THE present volume of this portion of the *Cabinet Cyclopædia* contains the remainder of the life of the great Marlborough (which fills nearly two-thirds), and the lives of the eccentric Charles Mordaunt, Earl of Peterborough, and of General Wolfe. Of the latter, the account given by Mr. Gleig is comparatively brief: fuller details of the private history of this heroic officer, we are informed, are to be expected from Mr. Southey, who is in possession of the whole of his correspondence.

Mr. Gleig's life of Marlborough is a very interesting piece of biography. The military details are given (as may be expected from the professional knowledge of the biographer) with precision, and the political transactions are sketched with a firm and impartial hand. Lord Peterborough's history is amusing, but his eccentricities appear to us to be kept rather in the background.

The Cabinet Annual Register, and Historical, Political, Biographical, and Miscellaneous Chronicle, for the Year 1831. Vol. I. London, 1832. Washbourne. Edinburgh, Cadell.

This is a miniature *Annual Register*, comprehending the most important and valuable features of such a work, in an abridged form, exhibiting all the useful points under the respective heads of Domestic History, Parliamentary Register, Foreign History, Obituary, Chronicle, Biography, and Appendix of Official Papers and Documents. The Parliamentary Register is particularly full and minute: indeed, we

think this part of the work might admit of retrenchment in future volumes. The condensation of the vast mass of matter into this small compact volume seems to have been executed with great care and labour, which cannot fail to secure the work a favourable reception. It is an elegant little volume, and very cheap.

The Lives of the most Eminent British Painters, Sculptors, and Architects. By ALLAN CUNNINGHAM. Vol. V. Being Vol. XXVII. of the *Family Library.* London, 1832. Murray.

This volume is devoted to Painters, and contains the lives of Jamesone, "the Vandyke of Scotland," who flourished in the beginning of the Seventeenth Century; Allan Ramsay, (son of the author of the *Gentle Shepherd*); Romney, whose history is given at considerable length; Runciman, Copley, (the father of the Lord Chief Baron,) Mortimer, Sir Henry Raeburn, Hoppner, Owen, Harlow, and Bonington. Not one of these lives is deficient in interest; some of them abound in it. Mr. Cunningham's light and flexible style seems exactly suited to the diversified subjects which occur in the biography of artists.

My Old Portfolio; or, Tales and Sketches. By HENRY GLASFORD BELL. London, 1832. Smith, Elder & Co.

"I believe some amusement may be extracted from this volume, else I would not have published it. The contents are of a light and fanciful nature, and have no higher aim than to lend their aid in whiling away a tranquil hour." This is the author's opinion of his own work; and, though such a judgment is not safe to adopt at all times, we can venture to do it in this case.

The pieces of which the volume consists are not all virgin compositions. One at least—"The Marvellous History of Mynheer Von Wodenblock,"—we have laughed over in some periodical work.

Gleanings in Natural History; with Local Recollections. By EDWARD JESSE, Esq. *To which are added, Maxims and Hints for an Angler.* London, 1832. Murray.

This little work consists of desultory observations on subjects of natural history, without any attempt at a scientific or methodical arrangement of them. They are amusing and instructive, and many of them new. The *Maxims and Hints* consist of some excellent practical directions for fly-fishing.

Analysis of the Seven Parts of Speech of the English Language; chiefly on a new Principle. By the Rev. CHARLES LYON, M. A. 1832. Edinburgh, Oliver & Boyd. London, Simpkin & Marshall.

This analysis of the rudiments of grammar is a new and simple one, adapted to afford any reader distinct conceptions on the seven parts of speech in the English language. The text is clear and perspicuous; the less simple of the explanations are given in notes. The appendix contains some useful papers, in one of which Mr. Lyon defends Horne Tooke (whose diversions of Purley have afforded him, he says, valuable hints) against Professor Dugald Stewart and the *Quarterly Review.*

The Nautical Magazine. No. I. March, 1832.

This is a new periodical work, intended to supply what is certainly a void in this department of our literature. The subjects contained in the present number are hydrography, voyages, works on navigation and nautical science, and a nautical miscellany.

Twenty-four Plates illustrative of Hindoo and European Manners in Bengal. Drawn on Stone by A. COLIN, from Sketches by Mrs. BELNOS. Paris, Colin. London, Smith, Elder & Co.

These are very accurate representations of costumes, manners, persons, superstitions, and recreations amongst the varied population of Calcutta. The drawings of the figures are good, and the colouring faithful. These plates, with their accompanying descriptions, will give a very correct idea of the objects they represent. There is much beauty in the plate of a young woman of rank performing her ablutions in the Ganges.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

An Account of the Revenues and Charges of India in each of the Three Years ended 30th April 1829, 30th April 1830, and 30th April 1831 (the last Year on Estimate); shewing the Annual Surplus of Revenue or Charge after the Payment of Territorial Charges in England.

(In continuation of an Account dated the 21st of February 1831.)*

REVENUES.

	1828-29.	1829-30.	Estimate. 1830-31.
	£.	£.	£.
Bengal	14,785,860	13,825,280	14,261,040
Fort St. George	5,575,049	5,415,587	5,525,890
Bombay	2,331,802	2,421,443	2,782,991
Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca	47,980	32,897	† —
Total	22,740,691	21,695,207	22,569,921
Charges	21,605,507	20,462,743	20,149,645
Net Revenues in India	1,135,184	1,232,464	2,420,276
Net Charges in India	—	—	—

CHARGES.

Bengal	10,143,611	9,445,799	9,409,822
Fort St. George	5,502,224	5,254,075	5,032,274
Bombay	3,652,787	3,601,979	3,497,851
Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca	185,720	153,197	† —
Total	19,484,342	18,455,050	17,939,947
Interest on Debts	2,121,165	2,007,693	2,209,698
Total Charges and Interest	21,605,507	20,462,743	20,149,645
Expense of St. Helena	113,054	93,004	86,044
Political Charges paid in England, including Invoice Amount of Territorial Stores consigned to India	1,967,405	1,742,162	1,466,215
Grand Total	23,685,966	22,297,909	21,701,904
Revenues	22,740,691	21,695,207	22,569,921
Surplus Revenue	—	—	868,017
Surplus Charge £	945,275	602,702	—

* See *Asiat. Journ.* vol. v. p. 168.

† The Receipts and Charges of these residencies are now included in the Bengal account.

FINANCES OF THE
(*Ordered by the House of Lords*

No. I.

TERRITORIAL BRANCH of the Affairs of the East-India Company in Account with the England in the

		£.
To Estimated Balance due to Commercial Branch, under this Head, on 30th April 1830, from former Account dated 16th February 1831		3,447,176
Add the following Adjustments:—		
Difference between Amount of Net Advances in India to Commercial Branch, included in former Account, as made up from the Indian Statements then received, and from Company's General Books in England, and from Statements subsequently received from India:	£.	
1828-29, from actual Receipts and Payments in India, partly adjusted in Com. Gen. Books...	2,980,030	
1829-30, from Regular Estimate of Receipts and Payments in India	2,486,133	
	5,466,163	
(From Company's General Books in England.)		
1828-29 ..... £2,980,849		
1829-30, as far as the Adjustments are completed	2,159,918	
	5,140,767	
Difference, increasing Balance due to Commercial ...	325,396	
Deduct:—		
Amount of sundry Adjustments in Territorial Charges paid in England, to 30th April 1829, reducing Balance due to Commercial Branch	546	324,850
To Balance on 30th April 1830 (as corrected above)		3,772,026
1831. Apr. 30. To Amount of Territorial Charges and Advances in England in 1830-31.	£.	
Officers' Pay.....	351,275	
Passage and Supplies of Military on Voyage.....	28,348	
Political Freight and Demorage, exclusive of Amount charged on Exports	62,462	
Political Charges General, exclusive of Advances recoverable in India	321,063	
Sundry Expenses on account of St. Helena	14,213	
Do. do. P. W. Island, Singapore, and Malacca	7,655	
Retiring Pay, Pensions, &c. to King's Troops ...	60,000	
Demands of Pay Office General in respect to do.	295,649	
Tanjore Debts, Charges of the Commission	6,942	
Civil Establishments of India, Absentee Allowance, and Passage Money	31,457	
Do. Annuity Funds.....	35,391	
Off-reckoning Funds	140,276	
Carnatic Debts, Interest, &c.....	98,987	
Advances to Public Institutions, &c. repayable in India.....	137,890	
Bhurtpore Booty, Shares paid	24,537	
Bills drawn from India, effects of dec. Officers, &c.	22,874	
Territorial Stores exported to India.....	134,208	
Do. ..... do. ... St. Helena	31,375	
Do. ..... do. ... P. W. Island	4,222	
Bills drawn from St. Hel., discharged in England	27,672	
Do. ..... P. W. Island	178	
		1,836,674
To Balance transferred from Account (No. 2) being the Excess of Payments for Bills of Exchange drawn for Interest of India Debt, &c. beyond the Amount of Remittances realized to meet those Bills		75,793
To Amount of unclaimed Prize Money paid in England		238
	£	5,684,731

EAST-INDIA COMPANY.
to be printed, 7th February 1832.)

No. I.

COMMERCIAL BRANCH, in respect to Territorial and Political Payments made in Year 1830-31.

1831. Apr. 30.	By Net Amount of Advances to Commercial Branch in India (made up from Regular Estimate of Receipts and Payments in India in 1830-31, deducting Sicca Rupees 20,00,000, for China Bills drawn for Bullion, remitted on the Territorial Account to England):—		£.
	Bengal	£. 2,505,600	
	Madras	76,457	
	Bombay	185,749	
			2,767,806
	By Estimated Balance due to the Commercial Branch, under this Head, on the 30th April 1831		2,916,925
	Mem.—The Estimated Balance due to the Commercial Branch, as above, on 30th April 1831, amounting to £2,916,925, is exclusive of Interest, which, if calculated at the Rate of the Company's Bond Debt, would amount to £1,848,790, making the Total Balance on 30th April 1831, including Interest, amount to £4,765,715.		
	This Balance is subject to Adjustment, with reference to the Amount with which the Territorial Branch is chargeable in respect of the Loss upon Consignments of Merchandize, made with a view to meet the Demands upon the Home Treasury, for Bills of Exchange drawn for Interest of India Debt, in conformity with the Plan of 1814, for the Arrangement of the Home Accounts.		
		£	5,684,731

No. 2.

No. 2.

Territorial Branch of the Affairs of the East-India Company in account with the **Commercial Branch** in respect to Bills of Exchange drawn from India on account of Interest of India Debt, &c. in the Year 1830-31.

1831.		£.	1831.		£.	£.
Apr. 30.	To Amount of Payments actually made on account of Bills of Exchange drawn for Interest of India Debt in 1830-31	852,735	Apr. 30.	By Amount of Remittances realized in 1830-31 to meet the Payments made per Contra :—		
	To ..... ditto ..... ditto for Principal of India Debt not defrayed out of the Surplus Profits	94,702		Amount of Bills drawn by the Court on India	£. 6,634	
	£	947,437		Amount received for Bills drawn in the Company's favour, for Supplies furnished from Territorial Funds in India	37,776	
	To Amount of Sundry Payments in England to be deducted from Funds realized per Contra :—			Ditto ditto of the Congregation De Propaganda Fide at Rome	115	
	Passage of Troops and Freight of Stores chargeable to his Majesty's Government	3,251				44,525
				By Net Produce of Bullion received from India and China on the Territorial Account		629,848
				By Advances made in India on Security of Goods of Individuals, repaid here		200,522
				£		874,895
				By Balance, Excess of Payments for Bills drawn for Interest of India Debt, &c. beyond the Amount of Remittances realized to meet those Bills (transferred to the Debit of Account (No. 1.)		75,793
	£	950,688		£		950,688

East-India House,
6th February 1832.

(Errors excepted.)

Thos. G. Lloyd,
Acct. Gen.

FOREIGN TRADE WITH CHINA.

(Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 7th February 1832.)

A Return of the Foreign Trade with China; distinguishing the different Nations, and the East-India Company's Trade from the Private Trade.

Netherlands Trade.

Season 1830-31.

Imports, *viz.*.....	Camlets	pieces	250		
	Opium	drs.	50,000		
	Rice	peculs	14,500		
	Broad-cloth	drs.	4,500		
	Tortoiseshell.....	drs.	2,900		
	Rattans.....	drs.	2,760		
	Tin	drs.	32,400		
	Beche de mer	drs.	5,000		
	Pepper	drs.	4,900		
	Sundries	drs.	5,400		
	Value of merchandize			drs.	155,235
	Bullion (dollars)			drs.	16,700
	Total value of imports.....			drs.	171,935
Exports, *viz*.....	Tea, black.....	drs.	66,000		
	—— green		40,000		
	Cassia		1,200		
	Paper.....		4,000		
	Raw silk		39,900		
	Wrought silks		116,640		
	Galingal		500		
	China-ware		3,000		
	Joss paper.....		3,000		
	Sundries		15,000		
	Total value of exports...	drs.	289,240		

American Trade.

Season 1829-30.

Imports, *viz*.....	Opium	peculs	715		
	Metals	do.	32,275		
	Quicksilver	do.	5,643		
	Tin plates	boxes	100		
	Woollens	pieces	29,746		[peculs.
	Cotton and cotton goods,	do.	71,355,	21,795 dozen,	211
	Rice	peculs	44,412		
	Cochineal	do.	131½		
	Ginseng.....	do.	284		
	Tortoiseshell	do.	36		
	Sandal wood	do.	10,807		
	Skins	No.	45,569		
	Spelter	peculs	964		
	Sundries.....	drs.	69,142		
	Value of merchandize			drs.	2,793,988
	Bullion (dollars)			drs.	1,123,644
	Total value of imports			drs.	3,917,632
Exports, *viz.* ...	Tea	chests	110,665		
	Nankeens	pieces	349,975		

Wrought and raw silks...	peculs	618,	pieces 183,368.
Cassia	do.	3,123	
Chinaware.....	boxes	89	
Matts and matting	rolls	3,315	
Sugar, &c.....	peculs	4,923	
Drugs	do.	337	
Vermilion	do.	186	
Total value of exports.....	drs.	4,108,611	

East-India Company's Trade.

Season 1829-30.

Consignments to China, *viz.* ... Woollens.....	pieces	176,976½	
Metals	tons	2,493	
Cotton	lbs.	15,953,133	
Sandal-wood	lbs.	170,136	
Cotton goods	pieces	27,950	
——— twist	lbs.	552,000	
Total value of imports (merchandize)			£945,467
Exports, *viz*..... Teas.....	lbs.	30,679,540	
Nankeens.....	pieces	1,500	
Value of merchandize			£1,860,301
Bullion			22,254
Total value of exports			£1,882,555

Private-Trade, under British Flag.

Season 1830-31.

Imports, *viz*..... Cotton	lbs.	46,854,533	
Metals.....	peculs	10,194,	boxes 880
Pepper and spices	do.	13,916	
Rattans	do.	8,924	
Betel nut	do.	22,380	
Putchuck	do.	1,866	
Sharks' fins and fish maws,	do.	5,590	
Drugs.....	do.	2,906	
Sandal and other wood	do.	11,100	
Opium	do.	17,701	
Woollens.....	pieces	6,166	
Cotton goods.....	drs.	16,936	
——— yarn	peculs	267	
Pearls and cornelians...	drs.	111,469	
Total value of imports (merchandize)			Drs. 17,447,642
Exports, *viz*..... Tutenague.....	peculs	2,400	
Raw silk	lbs.	889,067	
Nankeens	pieces	925,200	
Sugar and candy	peculs	143,464	
Teas	lbs.	2,748,533	
Cassia and buds	peculs	11,385	
Drugs	do.	21,129½	and drs. 46,435.
Silk piece goods	drs.	465,195	
Value of merchandize			drs. 5,292,471
Bullion (dollars)			drs. 4,684,370
Total value of exports			drs. 9,976,841

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, *June* 21.

The Bank of Bengal, v. *the United Company*.—In this case Mr. *Prinsep* applied for a rule *nisi*, calling on the defendants to show cause why the judgment* on the nonsuit and rule should not be entered up without costs. He founded his motion on the rule that had been adopted by the court, of not giving costs to either party when there was a difference of opinion on the bench.†

The *Chief Justice* said, that although he was not aware the rule had ever been extended so far, yet he did not at present see any good reason to prevent his complying with the motion, and would accordingly grant the rule *nisi*. It was to be observed, that there was no difference of opinion as to any question of fact. It appearing, however, that judgment had been entered up with costs on the nonsuit, his lordship expressed his opinion that, with reference to that, the parties were too late in their application. He thought they might succeed as to the rule, but not as to the judgment.

June 27.

The *Advocate General* showed cause this day against the rule. He could not help expressing some little surprise at the conduct of the Bank of Bengal; if he had been in the situation of his friend (*Mr. Prinsep*), he should have given different advice to his clients as to a motion of this nature. After the manner in which the case had been conducted on behalf of the Company, he was rather astonished to find that they were now to be harassed with these petty and vexatious questions. Whatever might have been the intention of his friends in bringing forward this motion, it undoubtedly had the tendency of placing the court in a dilemma of a very disagreeable kind. It would either establish a rule which, he would venture to say, would be found so injurious, that in the end it would be impossible to act upon it, or else it might have the effect of involving their lordships in something like an apparent inconsistency when reference was made to a former decision of the court. It was considerations of this kind that had induced him to alter his resolution not to oppose this rule. His friend would probably concede to him that there was no reason why the United Company should lose their costs in this case, unless it were upon some general principle that the court would not give costs when there was a difference of opinion on the bench. The motion could be supported simply on the ground of this imaginary rule: he called it imaginary because he had never seen it reduced to writing; he had seen it in no book; he had never heard it promulgated from the bench. Supposing the power of making such a rule was given by the charter, it might be a question how far that part of the charter was authorized by any Act of Parliament; and if not, how far the executive government of the country could grant a charter with such powers. He was quite aware that all the laws of the mother-country were not necessarily brought into a colony; he knew that it was optional with the Crown to introduce so much as it thought fit and no more; but it might be a question whether it was optional with the Crown to bring in that which was contrary to the law. When Acts had been passed which established that costs should be paid by the party who lost a suit, there might be a doubt how far it was competent to the Crown to grant a charter containing any thing in contravention of those Acts. He would, however, confine himself to the charter. If their lordships had any power and discretion beyond what the judges had in England in cases of common law, it must be under the charter of the Crown. The fourteenth section of the Charter declared:—"And we do further give the said Supreme Court of Judicature, at Fort William in Bengal, full power and authority, upon examining and considering the several allegations of the said parties to such suit, or of the complainant alone, in case the defendant should make default after appearance, or say nothing, or confess the plaint, and the depositions of the witness produced, sworn, and examined, in manner above-mentioned, to give judgment and sentence according to justice and right; and also to award and order such costs to be paid, by either or any of the parties, to the other or others, as they the said court shall think just." He was positive that it was not in the power of any human being to say that that section did not impose on the court the necessity of examining into the merits of each individual case. He was not saying that it would be wise to deviate from the ordinary course of things; he believed it was necessary in the general order of things that costs should follow the verdict; but if the court had a discretion on the subject, it was a discretion to be exercised on each particular occasion. He submitted that the court had no power or

* See vol. v. p. 186.

† In the case of "Bryce v. Smith."

right to make a rule such as his friend relied on. Could there be any thing more illegal than such a rule? and if that were the case, there was an end of the present question, for his friend had not brought before the court any specific ground for this application. The motion was entirely founded on the existence of a rule which, as far as he knew, had no existence except in his learned friend's imagination. Considering it not to be the rule of the court, he had taken the liberty of saying, the other day, that it was neither supported by authority nor founded in good sense. In order to make out that it was not supported by authority, he needed no further proof than the circumstance that he was now arguing its existence for the first time, though the Supreme Court was established in 1774. He was not one of those who thought that innovation must necessarily be improvement. He was inclined to think that when any thing had been long established, it became so blended with the habits of the people, that the strongest proof of its being injurious was necessary in order to justify its being done away with. One of their lordships had remarked, that the rule was founded in sense; because, if one judge differed from the others, it at least showed that the party who lost his cause was not to blame for bringing it forward. He would treat this observation with all the respect that was due to one of their lordships, but if it had been made by his learned friend, he should have said that, after this court had heard a civil cause, and a verdict had been given, it could not change its character and become a criminal court to punish a man because he was worthy of blame. If a person was to be exempted from costs because he was not deserving of blame, it would follow that a man ought to be punished with the payment of costs if he did deserve blame. He would venture to say, that was not the ground on which costs were given to a party; it appeared to him that they were given to the party who succeeded, upon the principle that he should have nothing to pay for justice.

He would next ask the court to look to the consequences that would result from such a rule being established. Persons came into a court of justice without fear if they had a good cause, because they were conscious they should go forth uninjured; but supposing this new rule were established, no man would come into the court for the recovery of any moderate sum, because if one of their lordships should differ from the other judges, he would be amerced in costs that might amount to more than the sum in dispute. It would have the effect of shutting the doors of the court against those whom it was especially the duty of the judges to protect—the poorer classes of society. It was true the court would still be open to men of opulence who had very great interests at stake, but where was the man of moderate fortune who would be bold enough to come there if he were to run the risk of being ruined after he had established his right? Such a rule would banish from the Supreme Court the little business that still lingered there. He hoped their lordships would not suffer the single circumstance that had taken place in the course of last year to weigh upon their minds. That was a case in which he had been engaged at the trial, but he had nothing to do with the subsequent discussions as to costs. He had heard, however, of the effects that what then took place had produced in society, and he trusted the court would not carry into a rule that which might perhaps have been prejudicial even on so small a scale. His learned friends would probably say, that even in an English court of justice the individual who succeeds has to pay the costs between attorney and client, and therefore does not escape uninjured. He admitted the fact, and it was with all wise men a topic of regret that it was so; but be it remarked, that that was an abuse that had sprung up in the progress of ages, and yet his learned friend proposed that that which was an abuse in England should become the practice in India; that the exception there should be the rule here. He would refer to the analogy of the English law. If a single judge was appointed to dispense justice there, he might often doubt as to the merits of the case for many months, but when he did ultimately decide in favour of one party, to that party he awarded costs. A jury might be shut up all day or all night because they hesitated as to their verdict, but that did not interfere with the costs. His friends would tell him these costs were given by Act of Parliament. He admitted it; that was the law of England, and it showed the meaning and intention of those legislators whom he now called on their lordships to imitate. He had said this was the first attempt of the kind ever made in this country, and it mattered little that something of the kind had taken place last year. He would venture to say such a practice never was established in the Supreme Court of Calcutta, in any of the other Indian presidencies, in England, or in any provinces dependent on the British empire. He might say, that such a rule as was now proposed, had never found any existence in the history of jurisprudence in any part of the civilized world. It was in the perfect sincerity of his mind that he uttered every word he had now said. The present was of very little consequence. He should hold himself in contempt if he regarded his own individual interest in the question, and it could not be supposed to be of much consequence to the United Company or the Bank of Bengal, whether

they paid a few hundred rupees more or less. He felt nothing for himself or for his clients, but he felt deeply for the utility and the honour of the court, and the more so because it affected the professional character of all who practised within its walls.

The *Chief Justice* did not think it necessary to call upon the other side. The circumstances of the case might be very shortly stated. It was an action brought by the Bank of Bengal against the East-India Company, and tried before Sir Edward Ryan and himself, Sir John Franks not being present. On the trial his opinion was that the plaintiffs ought to be nonsuited, Sir Edward Ryan thinking that there ought to be a verdict for them. According to the constitution of this court, his voice was necessarily the deciding one upon that occasion. There was afterwards a motion to set aside the nonsuit and enter a verdict for the plaintiffs, which came on before the three judges. Upon that argument, Sir Edward Ryan retained the opinion he had expressed at the trial, the other two judges deciding that the nonsuit should stand. At that time nothing was said as to costs, and the judgment had been entered up and the order made in the ordinary way, as if costs had followed the decision of the court. The counsel for the plaintiffs now came forward with a motion in which they asked that the judgment might be amended by striking out that part which related to the costs, and that the order might be amended also by leaving out that part which would give costs to the defendants. The plaintiffs asked this on the ground that the court was divided in opinion on both occasions, and that in some other cases the court had held that to be a sufficient reason for not giving costs to either party.

In the first place, he begged leave to state, that no case could be brought from England which would bear a precise or close analogy to the case here, because in a trial at *nisi prius* there was only one judge, and he had a jury to assist him; here, on the other hand, there was no jury, and the judges sat together, so that there might be a division here upon matters of law or fact which never could arise in England. It would, therefore, follow, that the absence of any case precisely similar to the present one could not furnish any sort of argument against any decision the court might make, either one way or the other. It was only by analogy to cases that were not precisely similar, that any thing could be arrived at in this way. He would next say that he did not now mean to lay down any rule, much less had he ever stated that any rule of the court existed, upon this point, if by the word "rule" any written rule of the court was meant. If he was supposed to have ever said that among those written rules the one in question existed, he must either very much have forgotten himself, or he must have been much misapprehended by those who had reported him to have said so. He should presently have occasion to observe upon what he conceived to be the course of practice applicable to this point; but as to any written rule, he knew of none. Beyond that, he would say that he not only did not mean now to lay down any rule, but he protested against the possibility of any rule being made on the subject which could be binding on the judges of this court. The decision as to costs in the present instance related between party and party, and he was very desirous that should be observed, because it seemed to him that there had been some confusion in the argument in consequence of the distinction not having been regarded between a person paying his own costs and the very different proceeding of awarding costs between party and party. With respect to a person's own costs, the court had nothing to do; but this was a question of awarding costs between party and party, or making one man pay the costs of another. This power of awarding costs between party and party, which was a most material power, and which the Legislature was somewhat chary of granting, had been given to the court by the fourteenth clause of the charter, and, as it seemed to him, with a very proper prudence, as it was hardly possible that the statutory laws of England, with regard to costs between party and party, should apply to all similar cases here. The power was given to the court with this accompaniment, that it should award costs in such cases as it might think just and proper. The judges, therefore, were left totally free from all the rules that related to costs between party and party at home;—far more than that, they were called upon in every case where it was required, to exercise their judgment, and before they awarded costs between party and party, to satisfy themselves that it was just that the party against whom they were asked to award costs should pay the costs of the other party. Therefore, no rule that could be made would be binding upon the court. When the Charter had evidently pointed to the discretion of the court being exercised upon the circumstances of each individual case, it would be improper for the judges to frame even temporary rules, which might interfere with the exercise of that discretion. He begged it might not be imagined that he had supposed a written rule, or a rule binding upon the judges, ever existed, or that he thought of laying down such a rule now. When, however, the judges had a matter referred to their discretion, he thought they ought to look around them for such rules as by analogy might be some guide to them in the exercise of that discretion. In his opinion, he found that

analogy between the decision in the present instance and many things that occurred at home, although the contrary had been very confidently asserted. The question was, whether when any one of the judges before whom a matter came on for trial differed from the majority, the party should pay costs, not his own costs, but the costs of the opposing party. In his opinion, the principle of the English law was, that he should not. The first and most obvious case of analogy (though it differed in one most material respect, namely, that no decision was given upon the matter) was, when in a court of common law at home the four judges sat together; if they were equally divided upon a question no judgment was delivered, for there the seniority of the judges or their precedency on the bench made no difference. In such a case each party paid his own costs; and did that bear any analogy to the present question? He would say that, except for that part of the constitution of this court which made his voice prevail over that of one other judge, it was precisely similar. In this case they were sitting as two judges, and if it had been a motion before two or four of the judges at home, and the court had been equally divided, nothing would have been done. Except for the anomaly he had mentioned as prevailing in this court, the case would have been similar in every respect. In most cases at home, except the arguments of law points in term time, there was only one judge present, and the same was the case in the three courts of Chancery. A difference of opinion, therefore, on the bench, could hardly arise; but let it be seen what was the effect on costs at home when a difference of opinion arose in the only way it could arise there—namely, when a judge decided one way at *nisi prius*, and the court above, on a motion for a new trial, held that he had decided wrongly. Who paid the costs of the trial below in such a case? Each party paid his own. That was the general rule, though he did not say it was absolutely universal. If a new trial was obtained, judgment was not entered up on the verdict that had been given; and if the party who moved for a new trial succeeded on the second trial, he did not get his costs of the first trial, although, according to the Advocate General's notion, he ought not to have any thing to pay. The parties, who ultimately succeeded, had, in some instances, applied for their costs; but neither had the Legislature at any time said that the costs should be paid of that former trial on which the other party had succeeded improperly, nor had any court made the party who wrongfully succeeded at the time pay the costs of the opposite party. In Mr. Tidd's book it was stated, that when the plaintiff had been nonsuited by the mistake of the judge in point of law, the courts had in several instances ordered the nonsuit to be set aside without costs; and where one party having obtained a verdict in the Common Pleas, the court granted a new trial, directing that the costs of the former one should abide the event of the new trial, and on the second trial the verdict was for the other party, it was holden that the latter was only entitled to the costs of the second trial. So, when upon setting aside a verdict for the plaintiff the costs were directed to abide the event, and when the plaintiff discontinued the action, the defendant was not entitled to the costs of the trial. He would also allude to the case of "Bremridge *v.* Walter," in 4th Taunton's Reports. In that case a new trial having been obtained, and the other party having succeeded, Mr. Serjeant Lens obtained a rule *nisi* that the prothonotary might allow to the plaintiff the costs of the first trial, upon the ground that a lease alleged to have been made by the lessor's ancestor, upon the evidence whereof the defendant defeated the heir's ejectment, was a forgery. The new trial was obtained upon that gound, and the defendant had not produced this instrument upon the second trial, but pretended it was lost. Against this rule Mr. Serjeant Pell showed cause, and contended that this application, if successful, would lead to mischievous consequences; for in every case where a plaintiff succeeded upon a second trial, the evidence given at the first would again be presented to the court upon affidavits, for them to consider whether there might not be circumstances to give the plaintiff the costs of the former trial. Mr. Serjeant Lens endeavoured to support his rule; and the court said, that if they could do it in any case, they would gladly do it in this; but there was no law which enabled them to mulct a person for his misconduct by making him pay the costs of a suit in which he had succeeded, and they discharged the rule.

He did not mean to say that, in point of form, that was precisely similar to the present case; but he would say that, in principle and substance, it was as nearly as possible similar to it; for it established that as to a person who on the *nisi prius* trial had the opinion of one of the judges of the court in his favour, and obtained a verdict in consequence of that, though afterwards in the opinion of the other judges that direction was wrong, and upon a subsequent trial it was established to be wrong, yet in consequence of his having got that verdict the court could not make him pay the costs even though he obtained it by forgery. If the present case had been tried before a jury, and Sir Edward Ryan had sat at Nisi Prius, it would have been precisely analogous. There would then, in all probability, have been a ver-

dict for the plaintiffs; the defendants would have moved for a new trial, upon which, in accordance with the opinion of the majority of the judges, there would have been a nonsuit, and then, according to the case he had cited, if the defendants had come and asked for the costs of the first trial they could not have got them, but each party would have paid his own costs. The principle would have been the same, *viz.* that the party who had the opinion of one of the judges with him should not be mulct in costs. Whenever there was a difference in opinion between the judges in the equity courts, as when the chancellor reversed the decision of the master of the rolls or the vice chancellor, each party paid his own costs, and that was the case with respect to appeals from this court. If the decree of the court below should be affirmed, then there being no difference in opinion, of course the party got his costs in all stages of the proceedings; but if the decree should be reversed, the judges above differing from the judges in the court below, then no costs were given, but each party paid his own costs. It was upon that principle that the court had acted here, and he denied that this was the first, or second, or third case in which this rule or principle had been applied in this court. It was invariably acted upon in the case of rehearings, and he could mention cases in which the Advocate General had been concerned, in which the same principle had been adopted. There was one case of the kind that had been before the court very lately, and he would also mention the case of 'Ramruttun Mullick *v.* Surrupchunder Sircar,' in which the same decision proceeded upon the same grounds, and costs were not given which would otherwise have been given, because he (the Chief Justice) differed from the other two judges.

Mr. *Justice Franks* stated, that he was not here when this case was first heard, but he had read the evidence that was given on the trial with the greatest possible care and attention. He had at first some doubt whether the lateness of the time at which this application was made ought not to have some influence with the court as to entertaining it. Applications of the kind were usually made at an earlier period; and if such an application had been made at home, he thought it extremely probable that the lateness of the time would have been deemed a sufficient reason for refusing it. It was to be recollected, however, that a period of six months was allowed for appealing from the judgments of this court, and it was certainly desirable that the judgment should be corrected, if it appeared to the court to be erroneous, before it was carried to the court of appeal. The question then came to this, whether in point of law there ought to be what was called an amendment, or more properly speaking, whether the court ought to stay execution on the judgment as to costs. He believed he was correct in saying that at common law there were no costs on either side. By the statute 6th Edward I., costs were for the first time given to the plaintiff. The question as to the claim of the defendant to costs remained for a long period afterwards as at common law, and it was not till the statute of James I. that the defendant had any costs given him. These costs were incident to the judgment, but let it be recollected he was speaking of costs in law, and not in equity. In equity the question of costs was for the consideration of the court on the final judgment; and in this court the Charter gave the judges a discretion as to costs in every case, in equity or in law. It had been observed, that that part of the Charter was not authorised by any Act of Parliament. To that observation it might be answered that no statute law of England was necessarily the law of this country; it was competent to the Crown to declare by what code of laws a conquered country should be governed. The proceedings of this court were to be regulated by the Charter that established it, and that Charter had given the judges a discretion as to costs.

With respect to the merits of the present application, he would state the grounds on which he formed his opinion. Nothing was said as to costs at the time of the trial, or on the motion for setting aside the nonsuit. Still, however, for the reason he had mentioned, of six months being allowed the parties to consider whether they would appeal, he thought the period of time that had elapsed made no difference in this case. He took this to be an application made to the discretion of the court within the six months, and if he should have decided at an earlier period that each party should pay his own costs, he thought he ought to give the same decision now. Then, looking at the intrinsic merits of the case, he did find grounds for deciding that each party should pay his own costs. He said so because this action was brought by parties who had a just right to bring their claim forward. Though they failed in the action, yet their failure was occasioned by the crime of other persons, for which they were not answerable. They had a fair and just claim to submit for investigation, and under those circumstances the court ought to have consideration for them. It was a great public question that they brought forward for trial at their own private expense, and he thought that the rules which regulated the discretion of the court in other matters as to the fairness or hardship, the justice or injustice of the case, would still more strongly apply when a great public question was brought forward for trial

on conscientious motives. These reasons induced him to say that, in the present case, each party ought to pay his own costs.

Mr. *Justice Ryan* was not sorry that the present question had been brought forward, as he considered it most important that all parties should know by what principles and rules the decisions of the court were regulated. He only remembered three instances in which the present question had come under discussion. One was the case of 'Bryce and Smith,' the other that of 'Ramruttun Mullick and Surrupchunder Sircar,' and the third the case now before the court. In 'Bryce and Smith' he differed in opinion from the rest of the court; and if the question were to come before him now, he should give the same opinion as he did then: but he did not think that upon that occasion he gave any opinion upon the general question that no costs should be given when there was a difference of opinion upon the bench. In 'Ramruttun Mullick and Surrupchunder Sircar' his recollection was, that he did there avow the general rule; he had thought there ought not to be any costs given in that case; Sir John Franks and himself differing in opinion from the Chief Justice. He understood that by the Charter the judges had full discretion as to costs. It was unnecessary for him to enter into the question whether the Crown had the power to grant such a Charter, because undoubtedly the court had exercised that discretion from its first constitution. If he were asked to go further, and to say whether he thought when there was a difference of opinion on the bench no costs ought to be given, whether that difference was as to fact or law; or if he were asked to say whether costs should follow the legal result of the verdict, he would refuse to answer either question, and would say, that each case should depend on its circumstances. There might be a division on the bench in cases where, from the peculiar facts and circumstances connected with it, he should not be inclined to refuse costs; and in the same way he did not think that in every case costs should follow the legal result of the verdict. A case occurred a few days ago, in which the court refused to give costs, though there was a verdict for the plaintiff, and many similar cases might arise. He would not be bound in any case, nor did he think the court could lay down any rule so as to bind themselves, or their successors, upon a question which was entirely left to the discretion of the judges.

Having said thus much, and having refused to be bound by any rule, he would state, that in the present case he agreed with the other judges that no costs should be given. He did not do this because he differed from the rest of the court upon a question of law. He still held the same opinion that he expressed at the trial and on the argument of the rule, but that was not the ground of his present decision. He thought that in this case there were such particular circumstances, and its object was to try a question of such importance between two great public bodies, that upon that ground he would not give costs. He would also state another reason. Although in this instance the question of costs was a matter of indifference to either party, yet, if it had been the case of a poor man trying the question with the United Company, he thought there were circumstances of peculiar hardship upon a party who had done all he could to secure himself. He thought the hardship so extreme, that though he was now bound to admit the law was the other way, that would be a circumstance guiding his discretion as to costs. He did not put it upon the ground of a party being a poor or a rich man, but he thought that the hardship of the case ought to be taken into consideration.

Some discussion took place as to whether the application as to costs might not have been made at the time when the rule for setting aside the nonsuit was discharged. It was ultimately determined, that upon payment of the costs of the present application by the plaintiffs, the defendants should be stayed from taking out execution on the judgment of nonsuit for costs, and the order discharging the rule *nisi* should be amended by the discharge of the rule without costs.

The *Chief Justice* stated, that though he had decided the question principally upon the division of opinion, yet he entirely agreed with Sir Edward Ryan, that even if there had not been that division, still it would have been a proper case for refusing to give costs.

July 20 and 21.

Leishman v. *Lindsay.*—This was an action to recover compensation in damages for an assault and false imprisonment.

Mr. *Pearson*, on behalf of the plaintiff, stated the case. The plaintiff was a passenger on board the *Tam O'Shanter*, commanded by the defendant. In the early part of the ship's passage, the passengers observed a very material change in the conduct of the captain towards them, coupled with that of scantiness at the cuddy-table, which called forth angry allusions from some of them, which being reported to the captain, he took occasion to reprimand them, and particularly Mr. Lamb, with opprobrious epithets; next he began with Mr. Lyall, and subsequently with Mr. Ricketts, alluding to the mission on which he had proceeded to England, calling it "a beggarly mission." Mr. R. required an explanation, which the captain agreed to give, "if Mr. Ricketts was not so impertinent." Mr. Ricketts re-

torted, "it is you, sir, who are impertinent." No sooner had these words escaped the lips of Mr. R. than the defendant threw a glass of water in his face, and immediately the tumbler followed, which lacerated Mr. R.'s face. Not satisfied with this, it appeared that the captain wished to follow it up with blows, when the plaintiff stepped between in order to separate them, but before he could effect it, he received a severe blow in his face, and ere it could be repeated, the plaintiff seized the defendant's hands and made him sit down on the hencoop, from which he was released by the defendant's brother coming up to his assistance; and when at liberty, the defendant repeatedly struck the plaintiff, and afterwards ordered his confinement in his cabin.

Several witnesses were examined in proof of the assault and false imprisonment.

Mr. *Turton*, on behalf of the defendant, spoke at some length in extenuation of the assault, and stated, that as the defendant had made an ample apology to Mr. Ricketts, which was accepted, the plaintiff ought to have been satisfied with a similar apology.

The *Court* awarded 400 rupees damages.

The sessions ended on the 1st August: no bill was found against Mr. and Mrs. Ramsay;* who were accordingly discharged from custody.

On the 4th August, the trial of Captain Thomas Dickenson, of the 55th N.I., assistant commissioner and local superintendent of Arracan, on a charge of receiving as a bribe from Sujah-o-deen, a kazee, landholder and petty magistrate of a district in Arracan, 10,000 rupees, as the condition of re-appointing him to an office, came on before Sir E. Ryan and a special jury. As the trial had not finished when the last file of papers came away, we may do injustice by giving an incomplete report of the trial. A full account shall appear next month.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LATE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

We do not find any other particulars of the cause of Dr. Turner's death, which we announced last month, than the following, in the *Bengal Chronicle*:

"His lordship's malady, as we understand, was a general failure of the digestive powers, and consequent debility and general decay. His health had not been in a satisfactory state since he returned from the fatigues of his visitation-tour to the other side of India, and he was about to have made a voyage for change of air and scene to the eastward when his illness suddenly assumed a more active type, and put an end to his life."

* See last vol., p. 109.

AFFAIRS OF RAJPOOTANA.

The *Bengal Chronicle* says: "Our correspondent desires to know the object of Colonel Lockett's journey into the Shakhawuttee country, and asks if we think it likely that there will be a war, of which he seems to entertain very sanguine hopes. As far as we have been able to ascertain, Colonel Lockett was deputed to inquire into the state of the country which lies between the states of Jeypore, Joudpore, Beeckaneer, Hansi, Rewarree, and Alwar, said to be inhabited by plundering hordes of Shakhawutts, who have carried their depredations to such an extent, that government thought it proper to inquire into the matter, with a view to interference in the event of the native states, to which these marauders are tributary, being either unwilling or unable to put them down. In order to gain as much information as possible, Col. Lockett, we understand, made a complete circuit round the Shakhawuttee country, which occupied him about six weeks, in which period he visited all the principal forts, and had interviews with most of the chiefs. The whole country, we hear, is studded with forts, large and small; and though the strongest of them could offer no effectual resistance to a British force, still we suspect, that if hostilities should be commenced, as it is rumoured they will be, after the rains, the Shakhawuttees would shew fight, and kindle a fire that might require extra regiments and new loans to extinguish.

"We have, however, already expressed our opinion, that the British Government will not at present interfere, if at all. We hear that Colonel Lockett's visit has considerably alarmed the malcontents, and that they and the provincial governments, to which they are more or less subordinate, will take care to adjust matters amongst themselves, and save the lord paramount the trouble and expense of interfering, with the strong arm, to keep the peace of India."

A Mofussil letter states, that Lieut. Col. Lockett having finished his tour through the Shakhawuttee country, where he met with every attention from the authorities, had arrived at Ajmeer on the 25th ultimo, and intended leaving the latter place for Bhurtpoor on the 1st June. When Government shall have received Colonel Lockett's report, the intention of employing a British force to put down the Larkanee and other plunderers, will, perhaps, for the present, be given up, or at least postponed till it shall appear whether or no their chiefs have the will and ability to restrain the depredations of these tribes of

robbers. The Shekhawuttee feudatories of the Jeipoor state are said to be more independent of the durbar than those of Doondar, with the exception of Bhyroo Singh, of Rhunthumbower, but they have been so much alarmed at the report that has been sent about of its being the intention of the British Government to reduce their strong-holds, that it is probable they will exert themselves to keep their lawless ryuts quiet for the future.

THE LATE MR. LEYCESTER.

We have the melancholy task to announce the death of Mr. Leycester, senior judge of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, who, on the 24th May, departed this life at Poorea, to which place he had proceeded last month under much debility and with a very impaired constitution, after a residence of forty years in this country. In him the Government has lost a valuable, long-tried servant. The inflexibility of his public character, his high integrity, his talents of a superior order, and the clearness and able promptness of his decisions as a criminal judge, gained for him the respect of his brethren of the civil service, and the attachment of the native community. In private life (testifies a friend who knew him well, and whose words we quote), the quiet unobtrusive goodness of his benevolent and, indeed, Christian disposition—his classical and general attainments—the many silent acts of kindness hourly conferred on those immediately around him,—these, and numerous other traits of an exalted and amiable heart, will endear his memory to his friends. He was, in early days, a contemporary at Eton with many of the leading characters of our administration and legislature in England; and we are convinced that a mind fully capable, and classically stored as his has proved, even under the debilitating influence of a climate like India, would have evinced itself no common one—had circumstances led him to pursue his more fortunate career in after life—on the same healthful and arduous field of competition as themselves.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*

RESIDENT AT LUCKNOW.

We learn that Major Maddock, who, it will be recollected, succeeded Mr. Ricketts as resident at Lucknow, has been removed by the Governor General. We have not ascertained the cause of this; and we understand no successor has yet been appointed.—*Ind. Gaz.*

A correspondent informs us that Colonel Morrison, a Madras artillery officer, and ex-resident at Travancore, has been selected for the residency at Lucknow, for which so many mouths are watering. This distinguished officer (for distinguished he must be, to be thus selected in supersession of all the host of Bengal aspirants) was, we understand, somewhat arbitrarily ousted from his situation at Travancore by the Right Honourable the Ex-Member of Canterbury; and is, or was, at head-quarters as an appellant. It would seem, without probably intending it, the Governor of Madras has done the colonel a service. We have not heard if any servant of the Bengal establishment is to be selected for the residency at Travancore. By the way, our correspondent mentions some *curious circumstances* connected with the change of British ministry at Lucknow, respecting which we hope to hear further from him.—*Hurk.*

The following comment upon the aforegoing paragraph appears in another paper: "The writer of this paragraph is surely but little acquainted with the Indian army, or he must have known that Colonel W. Morison, C.B., of the Madras army, is an officer no less distinguished as a resident than as a meritorious, zealous, and active servant of his king and country, as the public records of the three presidencies have often testified."

M. JACQUEMONT.

By a letter from the hills, we learn that M. Jacquemont, the French naturalist, had safely reached Cashmere, and intended staying there six or seven months. Nothing, it is understood, can be more friendly than the disposition of the Punjaub ruler towards the British government. The officer who had been despatched from Bombay with the presents had been allowed to pass quietly up the Indus by the ameers of Sinde.—*Gov. Gaz. June* 23.

We are able to add, on independent authority, that it was in consequence of the prompt and friendly measures adopted by the Maharaja that M. Jacquemont was able to effect the passage of the Indus with the consent of the ameers. It was expected that he would reach Mooltan on the 15th instant. M. Jacquemont, we learn, is delighted with the valley of Cashmere. He is established in a pavilion situated in a garden on the banks of the small lake facing Soleiman's musjid, and from this point he proposes to extend his researches in every direction into that lovely country. We understand he met with an adventure on the hills between the Punjab and Cashmere. On arriving at the foot of Tilotchee, the killadar, Nehal Sing, seized on him and his escort and threatened to keep him prisoner until some wrongs, which he said he had suffered from the Maharaja and Raja Golab Sing, were redressed. M. Jacquemont threatened the killadar with the raja's serious displeasure if he molested him, but he was, notwithstanding, detained prisoner for four hours,

and, with the utmost politeness robbed of 500 rupees. The maharaja has ordered the money to be refunded to M. Jacquemont, but it is not known whether any steps have been taken to punish Nehal Sing for the outrage.—*India Gaz. June* 24.

THE HINDU CHARACTER.

A writer in the *Reformer* (Hindu paper) relates the following curious and instructive fact:—

"A friend of mine had received a supply of two canisters of tobacco-seed from the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Calcutta, for the purpose of cultivating tobacco in the zumeendary; he forwarded these two canisters to his superintendant (an European), desiring him to call the ryotts, and distribute the seed among them. Mr. A. accordingly summoned a few into his presence, and gave them the seed in question. The ryotts finding the seed to be very dissimilar to that of this country, instantly refused to receive it, stating their objection to cultivate their lands with foreign seed; they apprehended that in doing so they would incur the displeasure of the great God, and that they would never be prosperous in their undertakings. When Mr. A. heard this objection of the ryotts he was very much astonished, and although he used all his endeavours to persuade them that they were labouring under an erroneous impression, since it is evident that the seed which he offered was made by the same God that has made the seed of this country, yet superstition had so great an influence over them, that all the good advice of this gentleman became entirely fruitless. At last Mr. A., finding that nothing but coercion would make them obey his orders, obliged them to take this Europe seed, which they reluctantly did; but going to their fields they tilled the ground and prepared it as usual without sowing any seed at all, and thus made it appear that God had visited this impious attempt with his malediction, and rendered it abortive."

RUNJEET SING.

It will be recollected, that a deputation was sent by Runjeet Sing to the Governor General at Simla, and it appears that circumstances prevented a return mission with presents being sent. The maharaja, it is said, was disappointed at this omission, but the perusal of the Governor General's letter and the explanation which was afforded were satisfactory. The bearers of Lord Bentinck's letter met with a gracious reception. His highness was very simply attired, with the exception of some rich jewels, but the splendid dresses of his courtiers and the great decorum observed at the durbar were particularly observable. The ceremonial of introduction and dismissal was remarkable for the condescension and respect which it evinced towards the British government. The maharaja is in excellent health and spirits, and has every prospect of living for many years to come. Prince Shair Singh, who is, we believe, the eldest son of the maharaja, was on his return to court. He is, according to all accounts, said to be a fine young man, on very intimate terms with the French gentlemen in the maharaja's service, but not well disposed towards the English. The maharaja, on the occasion of the prince's late victory over Syed Uhmud, sent him a present of 50,000 rupees, which he distributed among the sirdars and troops who were employed under him. Those of our readers who watch the movements of native society will perhaps recollect the appearance of the Syed in Calcutta several years ago, in the character of a prophet, claiming to perform miracles, and levying contributions on the credulity of the native public. He either went from hence to Mecca or he had just come from Mecca—we do not recollect which—but we shortly afterwards heard of him as being in arms in Lahore, and endeavouring to excite the mussulman part of the population in Runjeet Singh's dominions to rebellion. After various reverses he has at last been defeated, and has fallen in battle. When the body of the Syed was brought to Prince Shair Sing and identified, the Sikhs wished to cut off the head and hands, and burn the mutilated remains; but the prince restrained them from this act of violation, and, directing the corpse to be decently wrapped up in a shawl, caused it to be buried with due honours.—*Ind. Gaz. June* 24.

SEYUD AHMUD.

We learn from the *Jami Jahan Nama*, that Seyud Ahmud has been slain near the village of Bina-ko, in the Sikh territory. Sher Singh, Runjeet's son, it appears, started from Mis, with about 5,000 men, "to give some account" of certain zemindars, and suddenly came on Seyud Ahmud and his party, consisting of 3,000 men. A conflict ensued, in which he was slain, and to the great joy of the maharaja, in whose side the slain had so long been a thorn. Seyud Ahmud, a Rohilla by birth, was no ordinary character. He was animated by an aspiring ambition, and had established a great influence amongst the "faithful" from Calcutta to Kashmere. His disciples in Calcutta are numerous, and we understand he levied contributions from all. He affected austere sanctity, and is supposed to have contemplated at one time the assumption of the prophetic character to further his ambitious views: his hatred of British ascendency is well known, and, had he dared, he would have raised the standard of rebellion in these provinces.—*Sumachar Durpun.*

THE NATIVE PRESS.—EMPLOYMENT OF NATIVES.

Our attention has been excited by the appearance of a letter in the *Reformer*, addressed to the native inhabitants of British India. We are far, indeed, from wishing that any obstacle should be interposed in the way of the improvement of our native fellow-subjects, but we do wish them, and that most sincerely, to recollect their own position, and soberly to consider relative circumstances, before they attempt to excite discontent against rulers, willing, and indeed anxious, to afford them protection, and to ensure them justice. The letter in question does credit, as a matter of composition, to the native gentleman who wrote it; but it is not saying too much, that in his eagerness to point out grievances, he has not been reasonable or just towards the government, in ascribing to it caprice and the desire of leaving property throughout India liable to resumption at the stroke of a pen. The writer alludes, perhaps, to the establishment of the Canongooe throughout India in 1819, which assuredly was no breach whatever of the perpetual settlement. The government was anxious to acquire certain statistical information concerning the provinces under its controul, not, however, with a view of increasing the revenue, but of acquiring a knowledge of the resources of the country, the state of the inhabitants, and the different species of tenure of lands, which might enable it to provide better for the security of the property of its subjects, by the enactment of laws which the information might render necessary. In support of this we can, with confidence, appeal to the public notifications issued at the time by the government itself. We believe a considerable expense was incurred in the execution of this plan, and it was not until necessitated by the absurd opposition, and sometimes the chicanery, of the native landholders, that the government determined upon relinquishing a measure which seemed to be so little understood by the people, and from which it was hoped to obtain much important and valuable information. With regard to the twenty-four per cent. consolidated interest on arrears of revenue, complained of by the writer, we take leave to remind him that, by the terms of the perpetual settlement, the rent of each estate is distinctly specified, and the dates of each remittance to be made into the public treasury laid down in a separate deed, renewed under the regulation at each change of proprietor. If the zemindar is the first to infringe this engagement, by the non-fulfilment of the terms in which he holds his estate, he can have no right to complain if the government, instead of disposing of his estate by sale, secures itself from loss by insisting on the payment of interest for the money thus withheld from its treasury, and inflicts on him a fine, as a penalty for the non-fulfilment of his contract. It may, perhaps, be a question, but one which we do not feel competent to agitate, whether or not the non-payment of these instalments or kists, does not, so far as that estate in which the arrears are concerned, relieve the state from any engagements entered into on its part; and which, of course, were dependent on the fulfilment of the contract by the other party.

We have heard, but know not whether on sufficient authority, that measures are contemplated relative to the employment of natives in the high offices of justice and revenue, which will more than realize the wishes of the writer of the letter under notice; and whilst we rejoice at the fresh instance of the desire, on the part of our rulers, to promote to the utmost the interests and welfare of the lieges, we hope the effect will be such as to prove their confidence not to be misplaced; and that a generous emulation of feeling will induce the higher and better educated classes thus employed, to hold out to their poorer and ignorant brethren the advantages of a good and pure administration of the laws of their country.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*

INDIGO PLANTERS.

We publish in to-day's *Doot* a letter signed "A Subject;" but we must say something respecting the charges our correspondent brings against the present indigo planters, in connexion with the subject of colonization, for it is not proper to charge the whole body of planters with crimes in this manner. It would be but justice in the writer to discriminate between the bad and the good. When, instead of this, one assertion is made of the whole alike, flagrant injustice is done. But in the Mofussil great benefit has arisen from the establishment of European indigo factories; for much land that was never before cultivated, now yielding rent to the talookdars, it is impossible to state the advantage which has accrued to them. And many excellent persons who were incapable of other employments, having obtained situations in the factories, have thus risen to wealth. Besides, they benefit even the ryots; for such as were without resources, and were incapable of carrying on their business, have obtained abundant gain by the cultivation of indigo: and the situation of labourers is so improved, that those who formerly by a whole day's hard labour could get only three puns of cowries, now with ease earn two and a half or three annas. Therefore it is our opinion, that by the further extension of European cultivation in the country, a great increase of advantage to the people generally may be expected.—*Bungo-Doot.*

THE MAGISTRACY.

The following case appears in all the Calcutta papers:—

Bissumbhur Dutt is the proprietor of a house and premises in Creek Row, immediately behind the Union Chapel, which are let to a European gentleman on lease. There is a large drain round the premises communicating with the public drain of the street, and it being lately choked up by filth and stagnant water, the tenant intimated to Bissumbhur Dutt that unless immediate measures were taken to have the filth removed he would vacate the premises. Bissumbhur Dutt, therefore, made an application in writing to one of the magistrates, of which the following is a copy, requesting him to order the drain to be cleansed:—

"Sir,—I beg that you will be so good as to give orders to clean the public drain surrounding the godowns and wall attached to my house, No. 67, in Creek Row, behind the Union Chapel at Durrumtollah, and now tenanted by a gentleman, as all the rain water of the season standing there for a length of time, whereby the godowns and walls to my house are in danger, and I apprehend they are already considerably damaged, and I believe the drain has not been cleansed for some past.

"I remain, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

"Bissumbhur Dutt."

"Calcutta, 21st June 1831."

In reply to this application he received the following *summons* respecting the drain:—

"Bissumbhur Dutt,—You are hereby required personally to be and appear before me, one of his Majesty's justices of the peace, at their office, in the town of Calcutta, at Fort William, in Bengal, on the 27th day of June 1831, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, *to answer for your vexatious application respecting your drain* in Creek Row.—Given under my hand this 24th day of June 1831."

The *India Gazette* has given the name of the magistrate by whom this extraordinary summons was issued,—Mr. Macfarlane, the chief magistrate.

SINDIA'S COURT.

We have been favoured with the following extract of a letter from Gwalior, dated the 18th ultimo:—

"The regent Bae conducts the affairs of this state with great regularity—much better, I understand, than what was done in the time of the maharajah. The rule at present observed by our government is to refrain from all interior interference. Recently there was a mutiny in one of the brigades belonging to the durbar; I know not whether it has been quelled or not."—*India Gaz. July* 1.

SUTTEES—ROY KALEENATH CHOWDRY.

We need not inform our readers that when Lord William Bentinck abolished the rite of suttees, a number of native gentlemen, at the head of whom was Roy Kaleenath Chowdry, of one of the most ancient and honourable families in Bengal, presented an address of thanks to his lordship for his act of grace. This gave great offence to those who were partial to the burning of widows, and during the last eighteen months various efforts have been made to inflict some mark of infamy on those who signed the address. We now learn that the measure has been consummated, and that the gentleman abovenamed has, together with those who were associated with him, been expelled from all Hindoo society in Calcutta; that they are not to be invited hereafter to any festivals, marriages or funeral obsequies, that any brahmun who may accept of an invitation and a fee from them will be considered as lying under the same disabilities. Thus they are at once cut off from all farther intercommunity with the aristocracy of Calcutta.

This measure appears to us singular, for two reasons. In the first place, Roy Kaleenath Chowdry, though a man of great intelligence, is still a Hindoo in every sense of the word. Few men are more liberal, and all the services of the Hindoo ritual are strictly, as we learn, observed in his house and family. The views he adopted, moreover, on the suttee question were such as the shastras sanction; those who favoured the abolition brought forward very strong proof from the sacred books in support of their opinions; and the question was altogether one on which both parties might maintain that they rigidly adhered to the precepts of the Hindoo faith; for adopting one of these two opinions Roy Kaleenath Chowdry is expelled from Hindoo society in Calcutta.

In the second place, it gives us no little surprise that the rich natives of Calcutta should have inflicted so heavy a penalty on an illustrious individual simply because he endeavoured to support an order of the Supreme Government. A hundred years ago, Ali-verdi Khan sat upon the throne of Bengal. Let the reader picture to himself the indignation and wrath which would have fallen on any body of Hindoos, residing in the metropolis of Moorshedabad, who should have ventured to disgrace any man of rank, for the avowed cause of having supported what was promulgated in his durbar. What confiscations, what imprisonments, what torture, would not have been inflicted on the delinquents! But now, in the metropolis of British India, a man of honourable and ancient lineage is visited with the severest punishment which his opponents can bestow for his loyalty to the British government. We laud the govern-

ment for its forbearance on this and on many other occasions, and wish only to take this opportunity of bringing to the notice of those who are endeavouring to decry their present rulers, an instance of impartiality, which stands in such contrast with the course which the Moosoolman government would have pursued.—*Sumachar Durpun.*

The *Gov. Gazette* remarks: "if the averment of the statement cited be quite correct, the excommunicated party, we presume, has a proper tribunal open to him, where the question can be argued upon its just merits; where the *corpus delicti*, if any there be, can be made manifest; and where the parties arrogating to themselves the powers of a most formidable species of civil and religious ostracism, can prove their right in the instance before us of wielding such a weighty and appalling engine."

The *East-Indian* says: "It is not generally known to Europeans, that independently of castes, the Hindoos of Calcutta are divided into *duls*, or clans, composed of all castes and classes, at the head of which are the leading families in town. The rules of the *dul*, it seems, require every member of it, who can afford the expense, to invite the brahmins and other members of the class upon all occasions of importance, as marriages, feasts, poojahs, &c. Should an individual act in violation of the rules of his *dul*, he suffers some penalty, and, in extreme cases, expulsion. This last is a kind of excommunication to which the respectable native has been subjected."

COL. FAGAN.

We hear that Colonel Fagan, the adjutant general of the army, intends to resign his situation, and go home in January or February next. We need hardly say, that the departure of this able officer—this zealous friend of the army—will be regarded by the whole service as a serious loss; unless indeed he should be able to exert his talents and his influence in the good cause at home.—*Beng. Chron. July* 28.

CHOLERA IN NEPAUL.

We understand the cholera has lately made its appearance at Katmandoo, to the great alarm of the Nypalese. This, we believe, is the second time that this singular disease has penetrated into that valley. In this instance it cannot be ascribed to any evil communication from the plains, such as the Russians are vainly trying to check by *cordons* and quarantines; the *oul*, or deadly jungle fever of the Saul forest, prevents all intercourse of trade and travellers between April and the end of October, more effectually than could be done by any measures of the strictest police.—*Ibid. Aug.* 4.

THE EAST-INDIANS.

The East-Indians have prepared a second petition to Parliament, which is published in the papers of the presidency, in order to receive the benefits of criticism.

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE PRESIDENCIES.

We hear with much pleasure that the attention of government is seriously directed to the improvement of the communications between the different provinces and districts under the Bengal presidency; and that the Governor General has given orders to place the grand road from Calcutta to Benares and through Allahabad to Delhi under the management of the Military Board, with a view to expedite its completion. Trees, it is said, are to be planted on each side of the road wherever this is practicable. It has long been felt to be a reproach to the British name that the state of the roads is so bad; and we shall sincerely rejoice if a system is now commenced tending to wipe that reproach away.—*India Gaz.*

NAWAB OF DACCA.

It is stated that the Nawaub of Dacca is gathered to his fathers. If we mistake not this is the son of the gentleman so particularly mentioned in Bishop Heber's work; and as he has left only female descendants, it is probable that the Dacca fiscal officer will be busy with that 12,000 rupees per mensem (or somewhere thereabouts) which the bishop mentions, and which may now be conveniently absorbed.—*Hurk. June* 9.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

We are extremely sorry to hear that his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, by the last accounts from Simlah, had been very much indisposed. His lordship for some time appeared to derive considerable advantage from the climate of the hills; but we regret to learn that latterly his health was again suffering very much.—*John Bull, July* 7.

We observe in the columns of a contemporary a report that his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, by the latest accounts from Simla, had been very much indisposed, but we have the best authority for saying that either these reports are quite erroneous, or they refer to his lordship's having suffered a good deal from the extreme heat (for such, in those elevated regions, 81° of the thermometer is considered) before the rains set in in the hills, and cooled down the atmosphere 15 or 20 degrees. By the last accounts, we can assure our readers, that his Excellency was enjoying very good health. Lord Ramsay's health, we are also happy to learn, is improving.—*Beng. Chron. July* 9.

THE BURMHO SHUBHA.

We are glad to avail ourselves of the present opportunity to bring before the notice of the public an institution which has for some time existed among us, and we confess with regret we did not long ere now perform this part of our duty. The *Bhurmo Shubha*, a Vedant institution, was established in the year 1828, by our enlightened and celebrated countryman Baboo Ram Mohun Roy, in conjunction with several other intelligent Hindoos, and it has ever since continued to flourish, and to bestow mental benefits on our countrymen from the rich treasure of theological and moral instructions contained in the Vedant. Its meetings are held every Saturday evening at a well known house in Chitpoor Road, where preaching from the Vedant and singing psalms in praise of the one true God occupy the time of those who meet under this roof to worship the eternal Creator of the universe, and to pour forth their supplications at his throne without being detracted (*sic*) by the unmeaning and gaudy pageantry of superstition. Christians and men of every other persuasion are permitted to be present at the religious acts that are performed within this sanctuary, and as the preaching on the texts of the Vedant is in *pracrito bhasa*, or the vernacular Bengalee, all can understand what is said. No image of any kind is allowed to enter this house, nor is there any kind of sacrifice.

Those generally known by the appellation of orthodox Hindoos sometimes visit these meetings, and ask several questions which are answered by the pundits of the institution, and proper explanations afforded.

The chief objects of this institution are to deliver the Hindoos from the thraldom of superstition and idolatry, to lead them to the worship of one God, and to improve their moral character by instructions calculated to raise their ideas from groveling objects, which only appeal to the senses, to those which are of a mental nature, and which raise the soul to a Being who is a spirit, and who wishes that all who worship him should worship him in spirit and in truth.—*Reformer*.

INDIGO PROSPECTS.

Important changes have taken place in the prospects of planters in almost every district. In Lower Bengal, almost the entire month of July has been particularly fine for the growth of indigo and the plant, and the produce has proportionably improved. In the upper and eastern part of the province, the change to fine weather did not occur till the middle of the month, up to which time the rains had been excessively heavy. If August should continue fine, further improvements may be expected from the produce of high lands, and the second cut from such low lands as are not overflowed; but should heavy weather ensue, the hopes of many will be entirely blasted, while very few will be free from disappointment.

Our accounts from the interior are as follows:—

Benares and its neighbourhood.—The koontee has improved in appearance, but will still yield short produce; the new plant is working particularly fine.

Tirhoot.—The western division has been terribly cut up from heavy rain and inundation. Several planters report only half of last year's produce, and that of inferior quality. To the eastward they have been very fortunate; some have even splendid hopes.

Chuprah, Buxar, Arrah, and Dinapore, send nothing but complaints, the first of too much rain, the last of loss of their koontee; none expect to reach their last season's result. Several have reduced their outlay materially.

Purneah continues to enjoy excellent prospects.

Bhagulpore has also experienced some improvement.

Nattore and Rajeshye expect no better than a middling season.

Dacca has almost closed with another failure.

Rungpore and Mymensing have been deluged, and will not yield the quantity of last year.

Jessore, to the eastward, has suffered most severely from rain and inundation. Their last season was unfavourable, but many even report a worse prospect for this year—to the northward and westward they have done better, but no where have we heard of great success.

Moorshedabad and Nuddeah have no better hopes than any other districts; their October plant has been productive, and upon much smaller outlay; these districts will produce as much as last year.—*Prescrave's Report, Aug.* 1.

THE TAJ MAHAL.

The *Bengal Chronicle* thus negatives the statement on which so much virtuous indignation was wasted in the *India Gazette*:—

"We are happy to be able to assure our readers that there is not, and never was, any truth in the rumours about the Mootee Musjed at Agra having been sold; and still less of the Taj itself being at the hammer: we never did give credit to a story so discreditable to the British name. A friend suggests to us, that the *mistake* may have arisen from the sale to some pious Bindrabund Baboo, of a quantity of huge blocks of white marble that were discovered and dug out in clearing away

accumulations of ruins and rubbish within the fortress."

REGULATIONS AT GOVERNMENT-HOUSE.

The *Reformer* has the following remarks:

"Notwithstanding the authority of 'A Hindoo' (a correspondent), we much doubted the existence of an order in the Government House which prohibits natives to go within the compound in a conveyance: we therefore went there personally in a palanquin to ascertain the truth of this report. At the gate we were ordered by the sentry to quit our conveyance, with which we instantly complied, and endeavoured to go in with a chatah; but although the sun was very strong at the time, even this scanty shelter was not permitted. Thus the object of our visit to the Government-House being accomplished, we returned home to contemplate on the events of the day.

"It is true, at the time of the Muhummedan rulers, there were similar regulations, which prevented every body from going to the palaces in any sort of conveyance. But it is worthy of notice, that notwithstanding their determined hostility to the religion and ancient institutions of the conquered Hindoos, in those regulations no distinction was ever made between the conquerors and the conquered; but all, whether Muhummedans or Hindoos, were indiscriminately subjected to the same orders. Thus no invidious feeling was excited among the people; whereas the present order at the Government-House is, in every respect, calculated to wound the feelings of the native community, and cause them to be discontented. Let us imagine for a moment a respectable native going to the Government-House in his carriage in company with a Christian. The owner of the conveyance is dragged out of it by the sentry at the door, and his Christian friend is politely requested to proceed on without any concern. We need not describe the awkward predicament in which such an occurrence must place the parties; all who have any idea of human feelings must be fully aware of its effects on those who might thus be exposed to unmerited disgrace.

"The liberality of Lord William Bentinck towards the natives was extended so far, that he frequently invited many respectable individuals of that community to his parties. How inconsistent is the present order with his lordship's goodness! Are these respectable natives (many of them descendants of the princes who set on the throne of this country, and held the sceptre of command) to walk through the compound of the Government House, in sun and rain, in order to be honoured by the gracious reception of a governor general, or of a vice-president? Is the honour of the reception, or the disgrace of the means by which alone that reception can be obtained, greater? We fear many in our days will forego the honour, in consideration of the disgrace which attends it.

"What can be the reason of promulgating these recent orders is more than we can tell. To us it does not seem to answer any laudable purpose; but, on the contrary, it appears to be the surest means of alienating the affections of the natives from their rulers; for who is there so void of human passions as to look upon this sort of invidious distinction with indifference?

"It might be urged that the proper means to get redress in such cases is to petition Government. We do not say it would be improper to petition; but we suppose the signature of a number of natives would not alter the nature of the fact complained of. If the orders are unnecessary and unjust, they should be discontinued without any reference to the channel through which the complaint is made; if they are otherwise, no petition against them should be attended to."

CUTCH.

We understand there are authentic accounts that an incursion had been made into Cutch by a body of some 500 or 600 marauders from the north, who had burst suddenly upon the thanas of the Rao of Cutch, ill-prepared for such a serious inroad, and driven before them, sweeping the country of a large booty in cattle, which they drove off. A wing of the 2d Bombay light cavalry has been ordered into Cutch to protect the inhabitants of the marshes from a repetition of such border-forays.—*Beng. Chron., July* 21.

LUSUS NATURÆ.

The attention of the curious has been considerably excited by the arrival from the upper provinces of an extraordinary malformed child, now to be seen in Calcutta. The subject is a remarkably fine and interesting-looking little Hindoo boy, of the Kuhar or Bearer caste, about five years old, and apparently in perfect health.

On viewing the child anteriorly, he appears in every respect perfectly well-formed, with the exception of an evident wasting and contraction of the two inferior extremities, which have rendered him totally incapable of supporting himself upon his legs, and also prevents his placing the soles of his feet flat upon the ground; his position is consequently confined either to the recumbent or sitting posture. An examination from behind exhibits a large projecting and somewhat pendulous growth, equal to about one-fourth of the size of the child, and is attached to the back by a broad base of prolongated skin, measuring in circumference 11½ inches,

over the anterior surface of which the superficial veins of the skin are seen meandering; in short, the mass occupies nearly the whole region of the loins, rises up to within an inch of the centre of the backbone, and depending covers the whole of the posterior part of the pelvis. Attached to this (which is evidently the abdomen of a second child) is a third inferior extremity, composed of a well-made right thigh; a leg consisting of two bones (tibia and fibula), to which no knee-pan is appended, and a flat, not particularly ill-shapen foot, with three perfect toes: the leg being bent upon the thigh and retained there by a firm thick band of integument, stretched from the middle of the calf, admits but of a limited motion, while the thigh freely rotates in the socket of an imperfectly formed pelvis, the whole wearing the appearance of an unsuccessful attempt at the formation of twin boys, the adventitious part being distinctly of the male sex.

As the child performs his natural functions properly, and no impulse is conveyed to the second abdomen on his coughing or straining, and as no channel of communication can be traced on the most minute examination, it is reasonable to infer that no connexion exists between these two cavities: the superfluous part being also flexible and wholly distinct from the child, as far as its vital functions are concerned, it might easily be removed by a surgical operation, without incurring more risk than is usually attendant on the excision of extensive tumors; but to such a remedial step the parents are unwilling to consent, urging that the contracted state of the feet will always deprive the child of the means of seeking a subsistence, while the singularity of its appearance will never fail securing for him a sufficient, if not a comfortable maintenance, although there is but little doubt that were the redundant part timely removed, the supply of blood now required for its support, on being directed to its proper channels, the weakness and muscular defects of the limbs, now so conspicuous, by receiving their due proportion of nourishment, would in a short time be effectually remedied.

The contents of the second abdomen can be but conjectural. Most probably either an urinary bladder, a colon, or a sacculated kidney filled with serum, causes the distension, as fluctuation distinctly points out the presence of sensibility, but the circulation being languid they are a fluid. The additional parts are possessed of somewhat below the natural temperature of the child's body.

Such are the particulars of this singular deviation from nature, which, we regret to say, afford but little room for practical observation in a physiological point of view. —*Hurk.*

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

We hear that Lord Wm. Bentinck will meet Lord Clare at Mhow, in October or November, and may be expected in Calcutta about the end of the year.—*Beng. Chron., July* 21.

THE KING OF AVA.

The report that was circulated here some time ago, of the death of the King of Ava, appears to be without foundation; at least his Majesty, we know, from the most authentic source, was alive on the 9th of June. At that date he continued unwell, and would not be seen, but it was understood that his disorder was more mental than bodily: fortunately for those around him, his malady was not of a violent or outrageous character, but much resembling idiocy. In the meanwhile, public business was in a state of abeyance, as ministers dared not act without his authority.—*Beng. Chron., July* 28.

DELHI.

We have had occasion more than once to allude to the cruel deeds of iron-hearted retrenchment in the Company's provinces. We observe (and it is the only thing worthy of note, which for a long time we have observed) in the akbhars that the aforesaid retrenchment has extended its iron hand to Lucknow. His Majesty's two English doctors have been clipped; and his two aides-de-camp put on half-batta. To Dr. G. Baillie, who had the snug thing of 3,000 rupees monthly, a future salary of 1,000 was offered. Dr. Stephenson and Mr. Loch, who received 1,500 rupees monthly, were reduced to 800 each; and Mr. J. Orr, cut down from 1,000 to 500 monthly. This is pretty well—a lopping with a bold hand and a keen knife. It appears, however, that three of the patients have been impatient, and flung up their appointments, thus shorn of their fair proportions. Mr. Orr only remains. Vacancies at Lucknow are the *order* of the day, and we recommend the hungry to be on the look-out. We remark that the King's foster brother had been at his old tricks in seizing young ladies; and that his Majesty, "the shield of religion," had bestowed an honorary dress on Asad Khan, who attends at the royal kitchen on the part of the minister; the said Asad Khan having earned the same by the surrender of an eradicated beard and other dispensible hairs of the visage.—*Hurkaru.*

OUDE.

There is little news of importance from this quarter, his Majesty continues in good health and spirits. A tailor having represented to the hakeem his intention of being converted into the true faith, he breakfasted in the Abbas Durga, and was there

initiated in due form. The hakeem gave orders that the new convert may not be admitted into the palace. A person of the name of Bunnoo Khan, in the service of the resident, proceeded to the mosque of Hussenbuksh in a state of intoxication, and uttered abusive language, in consequence of which he was seized by the kutwal and sent up to the palace; his Majesty directed him to be sent to the resident, who immediately discharged him from his service. His Majesty saw a wrestling match, and presented 100 rupees to four wrestlers. Four African female and one male slaves were shewn to his Majesty by a merchant, through the hakeem.—*Hurkaru.*

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The eighth annual meeting of the Calcutta Church Missionary Society took place, July 26; Archdeacon Corrie in the chair. Before entering on this part of his duty, he made a few remarks on the recent loss the community had sustained, which deprived them of the presence of one who would have taken his place that evening had the melancholy event not have occurred.

The report, which was written in a style more plain and unassuming than those of preceding years, detailed a great number of successes by the missionaries in different parts, either by their public ministry or by the establishment and improvement of several schools. The conduct of converts was particularized at length, and but few instances were found where they had disappointed the hopes of the missionaries by not acting up to the precepts instilled into their minds. The report, towards its conclusion, observed that great inroads had been made into the region of idolatry, and although it had been maintained that these were the work of science, and that those who had forsaken their image-worship had not become Christians, yet by the removal of prejudices that were at one time considered almost insurmountable, it was one point gained in favour of the extension of Christianity.

The Rev. Mr. Robertson, in moving the first resolution, remarked, that though the success of the missionaries had not been so great as might have been expected, yet it had been sufficient to afford encouragement for a continuance of exertion. A few years ago scarcely any converts were heard of, but now they had heard an account of sixty-seven individuals having been won from superstition and idolatry. The reverend gentleman then made a few remarks on the natives of Calcutta gradually having in a great measure assumed the manners of the Christian community; and in taking a view of the state of education in this country, he observed that the Hindoo college had excluded all points of religion in its course of instruction, and believed that this was owing to the fear of the natives not sending their children, if there were any likelihood of their prejudices and persuasion being interfered with. However this might be, more ought certainly to have been done; but as it was, it appeared that the students in great numbers had shaken off the trammels of their own religion. If they had become deists, it was to be deplored that they had not advanced another step in ascertaining the truth. Such as the state of education in general appeared to him to be, he was convinced that if he did not live to see it, there were others present who would witness the most beneficial results from it to the native community.

W. W. Bird, Esq., before moving the second proposition, with much feeling pictured the loss that India had sustained in the death of the late Lord Bishop; and mentioned, among the other causes of regret for that event, that he had been a warm advocate for the encouragement of education in this country. It was well known that during the brief period that he remained with the church in India, he had established two schools, from which, in time, the most beneficial results might be expected. He had also other objects in view, and one was a plan for collecting round him, at his own residence, those youth who had studied the sciences, and thus have gained the opportunity of causing them, almost unconsciously, to imbibe the principles of the Christian religion.

The Rev. J. Edmonds stated his opinion, that all the political events affecting India, were, in reality, the means adopted by Providence for the spread of Christianity. He looked upon science to be a perfect stumbling-block in the way of religion. He had not known more than one man in a hundred, who had studied scientific knowledge, who could, in the strictest sense of the word, be called a Christian. The speaker dwelt at great length on these and other points, and his opinions appeared to excite some surprise in the meeting.

The Venerable the Archdeacon pronounced a warm and feeling eulogy on the merits and virtues of the late Lord Bishop. —*Gov. Gaz. Aug.* 1.

HYDRABAD CURRENCY.

The following facts regarding the Hydrabad currency, as issued to officers in the service of his highness the Nizam, constitute an anomaly which it may be hoped government will no longer permit to exist after it has been fully brought to their notice. The facts, as we learn, are these: the government of the Hon. Company have interposed their authority to enjoin all British officers to receive from the Nizam's government 114 Hydrabad rupees as equivalent to 100 Sonaut rupees.

But when the former sum is tendered for the Company's loan-paper at Jalna and Hydrabad, the officers of government demand 125 Hydrabad rupees for each 100 Sicca rupees, or 121 Hydrabad rupees 8 annas for each 100 Sonaut rupees. Thus, when the officers in the service of the Nisam treat with their immediate employer, they are compelled by the Company to receive 7 rupees 8 annas less for every 100 Sonauts than they are obliged to give in their transactions with the same Company. Besides the palpable inconsistency of this proceeding, which appears wholly indefensible, the hardship of fixing 114 Hydrabad rupees for 100 Sonauts is still more apparent, when it is known that the real bazar rate of exchange varies from 28 to 32 per cent. against the Hydrabad rupee when exchanged with Sicca currency, or from 20½ to 24½ per cent. when exchanged with Sonaut currency; and that the Hydrabad rupee suffers an annual progressive deterioration. That deterioration is constantly going on; but the nominal rate at which British officers serving the Nizam are obliged to receive their allowances is fixed. To us it seems that nothing can be more palpably unjust in principle, and it seems probable from this consideration that if the subject should attract the notice of government, the evil will be immediately rectified.—*India Gaz. July* 10.

OCCURRENCE AT HYDRABAD.

By letters from the Deccan, we learn that the Nizam's dominions are in an uneasy and rather disturbed condition.

The *real* minister of his highness, Chundoo Loll, who has figured so much in the affairs of Hydrabad for many years past, being himself a Sikh (of the Nanuk persuasion), finds leisure, amid his abundant secular occupations, to charge himself with the spiritual welfare, as Gooroo, of about 5,000 Sikhs, whom he has collected within the Nizam's dominions, chiefly at Hydrabad, but some at Nandhair on the Godavery (where they have a college), and some at Aurungabad.

They are almost all, however, at present, congregated at Hydrabad, it appears, in consequence of a religious quarrel carried on with appropriate virulence between them and the Arab mercenaries of the Deccan. There had always been a jealousy between the two parties, but about two months ago a party of Arab travellers, in passing the Sikh college at Nandhair, shouted their *huzzahs*, or religious exclamations, with so much unction and vociferous zeal as to offend the Sikhs mortally. After a prelude of mutual hard words, they came to harder blows; some Arabs lost their lives, and many were hurt, as it seems: their comrades went off to Hydrabad, and there, proclaiming the church in danger, collected all the Arabs of the city. They proceeded to the minister's (Chundoo Loll) mansion, and modestly demanded that all the Sikhs in the house, or under his protection, should be turned out and given up to their vengeance, as an atonement to the insulted true faith. On refusal they stormed his house, "*sauve qui peut!*" was the word, and the action was suited to it; he had only just time to escape. Several Sikhs were put to the sword, the rest took up a strong position in a street and barricaded it; the Arabs rushed to the assault with fierce shouts, lost at first a number of their body, who tasted of the blissful cup of martyrdom; but in the end their desperate courage and repeated efforts eventually carried the position, and they slaughtered all the Sikhs they could find. An order was issued without delay by the Nizam, for every Sikh to leave the city immediately, and for the Arabs to remain in quiet within the walls, and in this state matters remained at the date of our last letters; the Sikhs in arms expecting daily to be attacked by the Arabs. If Runjeet Sing had broken out this year, according to the belief so generally entertained by the natives all over India, it is supposed the Sikhs of the Deccan would have endeavoured to possess themselves, by surprise, of several strong forts, and tried a diversion, in conjunction with the discontented Mysoreans and the southern Mahrattahs; and it was thought likely that during the Moborum, just expired, the Arabs and Soonee Mahomedans of Hydrabad might have again broken out. The Sikhs are said to be in a strong position near the city, and if left alone would probably fight a good battle against the city folks. It would be well if, when they have settled their quarrel, the British troops, who are stationed in the neighbourhood as general conservators of the peace, were to step in, surround both parties, Arabs as well as Sikhs, and march them out of the country, with a polite intimation to the minister that neither should be suffered to return to the service or even to the country; moreover, that he himself would do well to occupy himself more with sublunary affairs, and less in pious exercises and avocations.—*Beng. Hurk.*

AVA.

The following are extracts from a letter, dated Ava, 10th April 1831:—

"As Mr. Crawfurd had not an opportunity of seeing the caravan of Chinese Tartars, who usually visit this country, I subjoin the following sketch of the objects of their journey. They leave Tali, in the province of Yunan, early in December, and convey their merchandize in panniers upon mules and ponies. And never did

human imagination depict a more uncouth and unique assemblage than the caravansera at Madé, a village about twelve miles from Ava. Fancy to yourself 5,000 dwarfish-looking Chinese Tartars, huddled as close as possible in a few open sheds, together with their ponies, mules, dogs, &c. Their merchandize chiefly consists of copper, qualies, opium, hams, samsoo (arack), honey, dried fruits, and fresh pears and apples. The hams and honey are excellent and exceedingly cheap. The tea, in our surgeon's (Dr. Bedford) estimation, is much more wholesome than any which he has hitherto seen. The Chinese are generally about a month on their route, and travel from fifteen to eighteen miles per day; and when one takes into consideration the length of the journey and the trifling amount of their individual investments and the bulky returns (*viz.* cotton), it is difficult to conceive what can induce them to undertake such a profitless and perilous journey.

"The Shans (people of Laos) reach Ava in great numbers at the same period. Their investments consist of lackered boxes, pistachio nuts, the metallic oxides and sweetmeats; they also bring for sale small quantities of tea grown in Laos, but as I am told much inferior to that imported from Yunan. Their country abounds in mines of silver, lead, and zinc, and the Burmese rely upon them solely for their supply of the more precious metals. They are a clever ingenious race of people, and appear to be much further advanced in civilization than the Burmese. Their country is under the yoke of the Siamese and Burmese nominally, but they are all but independent, merely sending a trifling tribute annually to the capitals of those countries. I am confident that if they were not split into so many small confederacies, they would be far more than a match for their subjugators. The Shans are not near so much addicted to gambling as their neighbours; and the demoralizing vice of opium-eating, so prevalent in ultra-Gangetic countries, is unknown amongst them. Their religion is Buddhism, and they are not very strict in the Pythagorean injunctions, as they slay and consume the lower orders of the creation without remorse.

"I went up to Amarapoora the other day, and surveyed with the deepest attention the highly interesting relics of antiquity which it presents. The palace of Alompra has disappeared, and time has smitten the huge pagoda of Menderaqyee Phra. The houses of foreign merchants, principally Persians and Armenians, remain undefaced, although they have been uninhabited for years. I have also seen the great Arracan gun; it is an immense misshapen piece of metal. The pagoda of Menghoon is the most stupendous piece of masonry in Burmah. Tsa-gain is only remarkable for the highly picturesque appearance which it presents from Ava. It is however delusive, for upon approaching it, it seems to be merely a dirty assemblage of huts.

"Our houses are in the vicinity of the elephant palace, and the wild elephants are tamed almost alongside of us. The other day, whilst surveying the exhibition of catching a wild elephant, a poor unfortunate Burmese, who was rather ambitious of displaying his activity, was trod to death instantaneously.

"Dr. Bedford was recently deputed to Yenangyoung (where the Petroleum wells are situated), in search of organic fossil remains. His journal is fraught with curious facts, and I hope he will publish it.

"The resident and his suite are on the most friendly terms with the king and ministers of Ava, who are very polite and obliging.

"The weather is very hot at present, the town very dusty, and the Irrawaddy almost dried up."—*Hurk.*

ENGLISH LAW IN INDIA.

An admirable illustration of the blessings of a Chancery suit was afforded by a case that came under discussion yesterday in the Supreme Court. In a suit for a partition by some members of a Hindoo family, it was referred to the master to say whether it would be for the benefit of an infant member of the family that he should become a party to the proceedings, and have his share allotted at the same time. The master having reported in the affirmative, an officer of the court became guardian to the infant, and a decree was pronounced declaring the portions of property to which the parties were respectively entitled; each party being left to pay his own costs. An application was yesterday made to the court that the share allotted to the infant might be sold for the payment of the costs that had been incurred on his behalf! This is certainly conferring a benefit with a vengeance. The application was refused, but the court seemed very doubtful as to how the matter could finally be arranged. It would clearly be a great hardship that the officer of court who had faithfully discharged his duty should suffer a heavy loss for so doing, while at the same time nothing could be more outrageous, we had almost said more ludicrous, than to turn this poor boy out of doors in consequence of his having been a successful suitor to a court of equity.—*India Gaz. July* 10.

DHURMA SUBHA.

The editor of the *Chundrika* has quoted an expression of ours which appears to need explanation. Two members of the British Parliament had stated in the House,

that it was not the law in India to deprive a man of his ancestral property on his becoming a Christian. Knowing that the editor of the *Chundrika* was the secretary of a society composed of men who were devoted to the support of Hindooism, we asked him whether, according to the Hindoo law, the loss of caste involved the loss of property; we added, moreover, that questions touching Hindoo law we willingly referred to him and to the Subha. To this the editor replied, that any person who violated the rules of the shastras respecting the Hindoo manners, observances, food, religion, or *jajun*, loses caste; that he who loses caste loses his ancestral property; this is clear enough. But we perceive that the editor, or one of his correspondents, in his paper of Monday last, after quoting our expression that we willingly referred these questions to the Dhurma Subha, adds, that this is as it should be—that the Dhurma Subha is the controller of caste. We beg, therefore, distinctly to say, that our only meaning in using this expression was, that we were anxious, through the editor of the *Chundrika* and his society, to know what was the precept of the shastra; we never intended to say that they governed the caste. And we cannot but remark that the Subha is assuming an authority most dangerous to the people. Loss of caste involves the loss of all ancestral property. To allow the Dhurma Subha to decree who has or who has not lost caste, is to put every man's property at their mercy. If the wealthy natives of Calcutta were to be judged by the laws of Munoo, few would be found who had not violated some one of the rules of caste: this we believe all will allow. See then to what immense power the Dhurma Subha and its secretary would attain if their claims to be the lords of caste were allowed. Nine-tenths of all the landed property in Bengal would lie at their disposal, for there is scarcely a zumeendar against whom they could not make out a case of forfeiture of caste, and whose property they could not proceed to dispose of. Such power however they do not possess; and we feel convinced that their claims will never be allowed by the Hindoo community.—*Sumachar Durpun.*

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE TROUBLES IN MYSORE.

A letter, dated "Chickamoglor, June 17," which appears in the *John Bull* Calcutta paper, details some of the operations against the insurgents. The writer states that he has to protect a country 130 miles in extent with a small detachment of his own regiment, several companies of the rajah's sepoys, and two rassallahs of Mysore horse. On the 28th May, the enemy were posted along the tops of the hills, of which they had possession, near Wastara (a fort ten miles west of Chickamoglor), cutting off his communication. He marched thither, and found the enemy strongly posted along the ridges and in the passes. "When we arrived within musket-shot of the enemy, they received us with a brisk fire from their whole line, accompanied by a tremendous yell: we were not slack in returning their fire and hurra, and continuing to advance, drove the enemy from their position. From a line on my right they kept up a sniping fire from a thick jungle, but as my skirmishers could not see them, but only the smoke of the matchlocks as they were fired, they could not get a proper aim. I, however, caused several volleys to be fired into the jungle at random, which soon silenced them, and made them leave their hiding-places in double quick time. I then proceeded to the top of the hill, where both columns formed a junction and pursued the enemy through the jungle about a mile, when I took up a strong position on a hill, from which I could see the fort of Wastara two miles to our left, and on a high hill a mile and a half to our right, saw the enemy posted in three separate bodies, one at the top, another about half way up, and a third about half way between these two, but considerably to the right. I reconnoitred them well through a telescope, and estimated them at the very lowest at 500 men: another officer and several intelligent natives looked through the glass and reckoned them 600 or 700. I then sent for the authorities of Wastara and a small detachment of rajah's sepoys; when they arrived they informed me that the enemy had been endeavouring to take the fort with a large iron gun, which was then on the top of the opposite hill. I instantly resolved to attack them; for which purpose I formed the troops into two columns, as before, with this difference; the company of rajah's sepoys, with part of the Mysore horse, formed the right, and the Company's 9th regt., with the remainder of the Mysore horse, the left. Both columns descended from their position at the same time, by different routes, and marched across a plain about a mile. When they arrived at the foot of the opposite hill, the enemy opened a fire from the whole of their small arms and the iron gun, accompanied by a dreadful yell as before. We returned their fire, and continuing to move up the hill, succeeded in crowning the top and capturing the gun. I then observed the enemy retreating, at a considerable distance, rapidly to the jungle. I collected such of the Mysore horse as had arrived at the top of the hill, and accompanied by a

young officer of our corps, charged them, but from the nature of the ground (for we had three ravines to gallop over), and their being close to the jungle, we only succeeded in making two prisoners. We should have taken about twenty or thirty had I not met with an accident just at the time; my curb-chain broke, whereby my horse became completely unmanageable, and the bulk of the Mysore horse being a little in the rear, they escaped into the jungle. It was then growing late; I sounded a halt, collected the troops, sent the gun (about the size of one of our 9-pounders) to Wastara fort, and returned to Chickamoglor, where we arrived about sunset.

"The rains have set in here in torrents. The force under Colonel Evans on the northern frontiers (I am on the southern) found the capital of the insurgents empty, and marched into it without firing a shot. The insurgents have all retired into the jungle. The force (Evans's) go back to Bangalore immediately: half of our corps remain at Nuzzer (the capital) with the resident for a month or two."

It will have been seen from our extracts from the Madras papers, that the disturbances in Mysore had arisen to such a height, as to render it necessary for the government of Madras to interfere. On the principles of policy that are now applying by Lord William Bentinck to the native states of Upper India, the rajah and his discontented subjects would have been left to settle the dispute by themselves as best they could. A different view of what, in such a case, is demanded from the British Government—the power paramount in India—is taken by the Madras government; and a force has been sent to assist the rajah in quelling the insurrection among his subjects. This movement is considered by the *India Gazette* as protecting the rajah from the effects of his own misrule, and is pronounced "pre-eminently unjust and impolitic:" and the taking his country out of his hands, and annexing it to the British possessions, appears to be recommended by our *liberal* contemporary. Before this can be done, it will be necessary, we suspect, to look into certain treaties entered into with the rajah of Mysore, and guaranteeing to him and his family the possession of his country. We do not think that we have yet 'progressed' so far in this part of the world, as to hold the insurrection of a people against their prince to be of *itself* enough to justify the British Government violating the stipulations it may have come under to maintain the prince in his authority. We certainly think it incumbent on this Government, as the protector of the people as well as the princes of India, to take care that the latter shall not abuse their authority, as well as that the former shall not resist this authority, when properly exercised. How the question stands between the king and the people of Mysore, we cannot pretend to say, from the slender information before us; but in the mean time, the particular service on which the detachment from Madras was sent into the Mysore territory has been accomplished, and the rebels defeated and obliged to surrender in the strong fort of Nuggur, on which they had seized.—*John Bull, July 5.*

A correspondent of the same paper states that, owing to these disturbances, it is rumoured that our Government have it in contemplation to take possession of the country, which will prove of *considerable advantage to our service*, as some collectors and judges will be required to take charge of the country." The editor observes: "Our correspondent gives the particulars of a serious *fracas* between the two highest personages at Madras; but with reference to the circumstances under which the story has been communicated to us, we do not feel ourselves at liberty to lay the details before our readers."

SAGACITY AND FEROCITY OF AN ELEPHANT.

On the 28th ultimo, at Triplicane, a native, of the Barber tribe, unfortunately lost his life by provoking the elephant belonging to Parthasarady Pagoda. It would appear that this sagacious animal, from a circumstance which happened to him so far back as two years ago, took a decided aversion to all Mussulmans, or any one appearing in their costume. We were informed that it was customary with the keeper to attend with his elephant during the celebration of the native festivals at Saint Thomé. He would on these occasions receive from the people fanams and pice, which the elephant would pick up and give to him. Some rather choleric Moorman, wishing to enjoy a little fun with the animal, held out his hand as if he had something to give, and the elephant, having felt with his proboscis and found it was only a deception, grew enraged, and attempted to chastise the individual for his temerity, who, on his part, found his choler rising, and flung his slipper at the beast, which hit him on his head. The animal became furious, chased his persecutor, who was glad to save his life by taking shelter in a house. From this circumstance, the elephant could not bear a Moorman in his presence, and always eyed one with abhorrence.

The unfortunate man who was killed, by a blind fatality, or something like it, having dressed himself in a Moorish garb, appeared before the elephant. It was the festival night at Triplicane. The elephant, as usual, went before the images, receiving the voluntary bounties of the specta-

tors. This ill-fated man also extended his hand, and two or three times, it would appear, deceived the animal; although the keeper repeatedly entreated him to desist. The elephant got annoyed and knocked the man down with his trunk. But one of the keepers alongside pushed him away, upon which the animal turned round with a fury not to be described, bore down all opposition, and killed him on the spot. The work of death being completed, he set off to his stall in full trot, the affrighted people running in all directions.—*Madras Courier, July 5.*

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GOVERNOR.

The Right Honourable the Governor has left Bombay and proceeded to Dapooree in the Deccan, where his lordship intends to remain during the ensuing monsoon. The duties of the administration at the presidency have devolved on the remaining members of government; Mr. Romer acting as president in council.—*Bomb. Cour., June* 11.

THE PRESS.

On the 4th August, the first number of a paper, called the *Bombay Government Gazette*, was issued from the press lately established by the government of this presidency. It is printed in large type, upon a sheet of foolscap paper, and is not intended for a general newspaper, but is to be devoted exclusively to the general orders, advertisements, proclamations, &c. of government. The object of changing the system hitherto adopted for publishing those documents is for the purpose, we have been informed, of withdrawing altogether from the connexion with the public press, which is supposed to exist from the mere insertion of the public notifications of government.—*Bomb. Cour., Aug.* 6.

ATTEMPT ON COLONEL STROVER.

The *Bombay Gazette* of July 6, contains an account of the execution of the lascar, Ram Sing, who attempted to assassinate Col. Strover, at Ahmednugger. The culprit was marched round in front of the troops, which were formed up composing three sides of a square. He seemed perfectly undismayed, and met death (hanging) with a firmness that would have graced a better cause. The evening before his execution, he confessed to the guard that his intention was to have taken the lives of four individuals—the colonel, his lady, and the two staff-officers of the 1st battalion of artillery; but all his deadly plans were frustrated by the providentially bursting of his pistol in discharging it at the colonel: this circumstance certainly saved two of the victims whom he had selected for destruction.

CONTEST WITH A BEAR.

A writer in the *Oriental Sporting Magazine* relates the following incident, to the truth of which he pledges himself.

"Major R———, an officer in the Madras service, who was lately stationed here (Dharwar), had gone out lately to a jungle at some distance from the cantonments, to look for a bear, of which there are great numbers in this neighbourhood. I may here mention, that those which have been killed here have always been found unusually large and savage, and in several instances have commenced the attack without being previously molested. After beating a nullah for some time without success, he was suddenly attacked by an enormous bear, which rushed from a thick patch of jungle a few paces from him.

"He had just time to raise his rifle and to fire before the bear was aboard of him; he missed, the beaters bolted, and the only resistance he could make was to charge with the muzzle of his rifle against the bear's breast as he reached at him. This he did with so much force as to wrench up the elevation rib from the barrels (it was a seven-barrelled rifle), and a quantity of the animal's hair was afterwards found sticking to it. The bear directly seized him by the arm, and he was left without bottle-holder or second to mill a brute who was not likely to fight fair, at least according to the rules of modern pugilism.

"The major is a man of immense strength, and hits with the impetus of a sledge-hammer: with one hand he battered bruin between the eyes, and with his feet kept up a most vigorous cannonade against his bread-basket. The bear constantly shifted his hold from one arm to the other, but the iron knuckles of his antagonist prevented him from retaining his gripe long enough to break the bones, and at last both fell together, bruin uppermost. The gallant resistance which the major had hitherto made was now getting more feeble; he felt the hot breath of the bear blowing on his face, as his grey muzzle was thrust forward endeavouring to seize him by the head, which he defended as well as he could by repeated blows on the brute's nose. In the scuffle they had both rolled to the edge of the roame, and the final act of the tragedy seemed approaching, when the major gathered himself up for one last effort, hit right and left at his friend's head, and at the same moment drawing his knees to his chin, kicked out with such strength, that he fairly canted the bear into the nullah, and had the satis-

faction of seeing him roll to the bottom. Upon rising and shaking himself after so extraordinary an engagement, Major R. found that he had escaped with much less damage than he expected; his arms were terribly torn, but he was able to walk some distance to his palankeen, and is now perfectly recovered.

"As to bruin, although the cross-buttock which decided the day might have been rather a rough one, I do not suppose that he suffered much, at least he was never more seen or heard of."

STEAM-NAVIGATION.

It is notified, that a steamer will leave Bombay on the 1st January 1832 for Suez, and will leave Suez again on the 10th February on her return.

Ceylon.

The natives of this island are reported to be in a state of great excitement, on account of a prophecy, according to which the world is to end (or change) in February next. The following copy of the prophecy has been sent home to the Church Missionary Society by the Rev. James Selkirk, one of its missionaries in Ceylon:

"In the Hindoostanee year 1888, and Saleevahum Sagalden 1753, answering to the year A.D. 1832, in the month of February, on the 5th day after the full moon, which will be on Saturday, and at the hour of 10 o'clock A.M., when the sun enters Capricorn, the present iron age of the world will be turned into a golden age, which will continue for 1,000 years, when the general duration of human life will be 125 years. And, at the above-mentioned date, a rajah will be born at the North Pole, about eight o'clock in the morning, of the race of the moon; and that night will be lengthened to thirteen hours and a half; after the expiration of nine hours of which an earthquake will take place, when all tyrants and wicked people shall be destroyed, but holy and charitable persons will be preserved. Those who receive this account with doubt will undoubtedly commit sin; but those who receive it, and transmit it to other countries, will perform as much charity as if they had presented a thousand cows and horses."

If our readers will refer to our fifth volume (*As. Journ.* for June last), p. 68, they will find that the aforegoing is an exact literal transcript of a Mahratta paper said to have been issued from Benares.

There is a strong impression (we are informed) throughout India, amongst the natives, that some supernatural occurrence will mark the coming year.

Singapore.

TRADE WITH COCHIN-CHINA.

The number of junks, or "topes," which arrived at Singapore from the different ports of Cochin-China, from 1st May 1830 to 1st May 1831, were 35, the total computed tonnage of which amounted to 2,225 tons, the smallest vessel carrying from 20 to 25, and the largest from 175 to 250 tons.

The different ports the commanders of these vessels reported themselves from were Anam, Loknoi, Kangkao, Hailam, and Saigon, as also from the Camboja country. Of these vessels, 14 were from Anam, 7 from Kangkao, 5 from Hailam, the remainder being from the other ports.

The imports by these vessels consist mostly of rice, salt, and sugar; but they also bring a variety of other useful productions, such as sticklac, gamboge, raw silk (inferior to the China silk), silk goods, tobacco, garrowood, earthenware, salted vegetables and other provisions, catchang, or dried peas, straw mats, hog's lard, and some pigs. The value of these cargoes vary, according to the quality of the cargoes and the size of the vessels; but the highest estimate of the cargoes in vessels of the larger size, which arrived last season, may be computed at 9,000 Spanish dollars, while the average value of the whole may be taken at 1,000 dollars. The total amount of their cargoes has been estimated at more than 80,000 peculs. Of this are reckoned about 8,500 for sugar, 17,800 for rice, and 12,500 for salt.

The most valuable articles which the Cochin-Chinese junks export from Singapore on their return, consist principally of opium, plain and printed cottons, woollens, camlets, long ells, and Indian piecegoods. In addition to these they have taken away, this season, quantities of rattans, birds' nests, gambier, pepper, beche de mer, and various other productions of the Archipelago; also iron, steel, flints, saltpetre, fowling-pieces, tin, brimstone, and a variety of other articles.

We remarked on a former occasion that the demand for British cotton and woollen manufactures, among the people of the China junks, was trifling in comparison with that made by the people of the Siam and Cochin-China junks. We have endeavoured, in consequence, to ascertain the quantity of those articles exported by the Cochin-Chinese within the period specified, and the following statement is the result: Printed cottons, 21,820 yards; plain ditto, 57,530 ditto; camlets, 3,300 ditto; long ells, 8,000 ditto; woollens, 1,548 ditto.

Of opium 42 chests, Patna and Benares, and about 5 chests, Malwa, were

exported in the Cochin-China vessels alone.—*Sing. Chron., July* 21.

TRADE WITH SIAM.

The trade with Siam is one of the most valuable branches of commerce which Singapore enjoys. The number of junks, or topes, arrived here (mostly all from Bangkok), from May 1830 to May 1831, amounted to thirty-six in number, the aggregate burden of which was 4,900 tons, being more than double the tonnage of the vessels reported from Cochin-China. This, of course, is owing to the vessels being generally of a large description, the usual tonnage of the Siam junks being from 200 to 300 tons each. Their import cargoes consist of much the same commodities as the Cochin-China vessels convey hither, with the addition of oil, sapan wood, ivory, cardamoms, paddy, onions, and iron pans. Of sugar, rice, and salt they bring a much more plentiful supply than the Cochin-Chinese. The value of the cargo varies, according to quantity and quality, from 5,000 to 12,000 Spanish dollars. Sugar, rice, salt, and oil are, however, their staple articles; of these the Siamese junks brought last season, sugar, to the amount of 14,250 peculs; rice, 19,500 peculs; salt, 15,600 peculs; and oil, 2,000 peculs.

It must not be imagined that this extensive trade is conducted by the Siamese themselves; like the generality of the Malayan tribes, they are a most indolent race, mostly devoid of the spirit of industry and enterprise. The Chinese, either natives of China Proper or descendants of those settled in Siam, manage the whole; and, indeed, to them the vessels and their cargoes invariably belong. To the industry of the numerous Chinese settled in Siam we are further indebted for the cultivation of sugar, the most important article of importation from that country, the Siamese taking on themselves the less difficult occupations of raising paddy, manufacturing salt, and probably preparing coco-nut oil, and collecting gums and valuable woods found in their country.

The Siam junks likewise carry away large quantities of British piece-goods, in their return cargoes, as also much of Indian manufacture, such as Bengal muslins, chintz, gurrahs, sannahs, &c. Opium, gold-dust, cotton twist, bees' wax, gambier, rattans, tea, sago, seaweed, cowries, and coarse paper, likewise constitute articles of exportation with them from this port. The following is a statement of the quantity of printed cottons, &c. taken away by them last season: printed cottons, 13,560 yards, 10 corges, and 10 boxes; plain ditto, 359,238 yards; camlets, 400 ditto; woollens, 100 pieces; handkerchiefs, 400 ditto; Brit. salendongs, 400 ditto.

We think we cannot do better in closing this account of the trade than to give the following extract of a letter received lately from a valued friend who resided in the country for some time.

"If there is a country on the globe filled with the ridiculous, as also with immense riches, it is Siam. It is truly a pity that so rich and fertile a country should be in no better hands. It is a fact worth knowing, that the tea tree grows as luxuriantly here as in China; but mark the difference—in China it costs much trouble; in Siam, the lazy Siamese suffer it to grow wild;—yet in its wildness it is equal to the Chinese plant. What would it be if cultivated? But the summit of Buddhist felicity is absorption, and as that is not attainable, sleep is an excellent substitute; so the tea is left to grow as it can. The silk-worm, too, abounds, also the mulberry tree, all wild for the same reason; and others besides, which relate to the government.

"The heir apparent is about twenty years, and is immensely rich in gold, silver, and jewels, but a child in all his manners. He and his attendants play the most ridiculous grimaces.

"In this rich country there must be mines of silver and of gold; of silver it is evident, for several told us that in the rainy season, when the ground is drenched, pieces of silver are found as large as a tickal. Indigo, too, is luxuriant; so also is the coffee plant; the fruits all grow wild;—still they are much finer and more numerous than any I have met with elsewhere. Of the mangoes there are thirty species, most delicious; several species of the mangosteen, oranges, &c. abound, all wild. In fact, this exuberant country, in the hands of Europeans, might become a perfect paradise, and a mart for half the world. Cotton is plentiful, and as fine as silk; but these wretches do not know how to value it beyond stuffing beds and pillows. True it is short, but it is wild."

A later communication, dated last month, informs us that the country is quiet, the productions are abundant, and the river at Bangkok is crowded with Chinese junks.—*Ibid., July* 21.

Netherlands India.

By private letters we have recent accounts from Batavia, which describe that place as in a very unsettled state. It did not seem to have been as yet known what effect the changes in Holland would have upon the Maatschappy (the Netherlands' Trading Company), but it was apprehended that its dissolution must ensue, in which case, it is to be hoped, that the commerce

of the island may revert to its natural channels.

The intelligence from the west coast of Sumatra was very unsatisfactory. At Padang the greatest alarm existed, in consequence of the approach of the Padres (who had been joined by the Malays) in great force to within two hours' march of the town. All the vessels that could be procured were engaged and in the river, and the inhabitants prepared for immediate flight, which seemed unavoidable, unless assistance should forthwith arrive from Batavia.—*Canton Reg., June 6.*

The Dutch on the west coast of Sumatra are said to be much pressed both by the Padrees and by the Achinese. At Natal, the fort, occupied by 70 or 80 European soldiers, has been attacked by a large force of Malays, but, as far as is known, without success. At Tappanooly the Dutch were apprehensive of a similar attack. The latest accounts mention that at Natal the town had been nearly all burnt down, and that the Dutch had retreated altogether into the fort. The besiegers amounted to several thousands. This disturbance is said to have originated in the Dutch attempting to place Rajahs over the people in their own interest, and without the approbation of the natives.—*India Gaz. July* 11.

The captain of the *Eliza*, arrived at Gibraltar, reports that when at Lobenhage, on the western coast of Sumatra, in May last, intelligence was brought by the captain of a prow, which came from Natal, that the natives had risen at that place, and put all the white inhabitants to the sword, except a few who had taken shelter in one of the strongest forts, and still held out, but were surrounded by the natives.—*London Paper.*

Persia.

Some weeks since we noticed the critical state to which the affairs of Persia had arrived in consequence of feuds and dissensions among the sons of the present king. The weakness produced by such a melancholy state of anarchy and confusion appears likely to be followed by either a compromise of the independence or a dismemberment of some of the fairest provinces of the monarchy.

Since the last accounts, we learn that Abdul Rezak Khan came two stages to meet the prince royal on his march to the city of Yezd; which place his royal highness entered on the 22d Ramazyanee. Hassan Allee Meerza had, some time before, obeyed the shah's orders to retire, and had moved towards Kerman. After the surrender of Yezd, however, the people of Kerman declined to receive him; and his army having gradually melted away, he was not in a situation to use force towards them. He therefore proceeded to Sherei Baee, where he was in like manner refused admittance, and is now said to be with a few followers at a village on the borders of Fars.

The shah has issued a firman, addressed to Abbas Meerza, directing him to collect and transmit to the royal treasury the arrears of revenue due by Yezd and Kerman. This affords so legitimate a pretext for interfering in the affairs of the latter province, that there can be no doubt Abbas Meerza is now on his way thither, and that he will eventually establish his ascendancy in the southern portion of the empire.

The early settlement of the dispute has proved particularly fortunate, as the Uzbecks have invaded the province of Khorasan with an army consisting of 30,000 men and forty guns, under the command of one of the sons of the late Mahomed Rahum Khan, of Khiva, who, it is said, has been invited there by the refractory chiefs of Kela and Turbut.

By the latest accounts the force had reached Radean, two stages from Meshed, for the safety of which city considerable apprehensions were entertained. The Uzbecks have frequently invaded Khorassan; their only object hitherto, however, has been the plunder of villages, but from their preparations on the present occasion it is feared that they contemplate a permanent conquest. It is, therefore, not at all improbable that Abbas Meerza will ultimately be obliged to march into Khorassan, although this year, we believe, he will find sufficient occupation in the south.

We learn also, that there is every reason to believe Russia has promised to abandon her claim of one crore of tomauns (still due from the indemnity stipulated in the last treaty), on condition that Persia will unite with her in an attack on Khiva, the avowed object of which is to put down the slave-trade in that country, where there are now probably 10,000 Russian, and twice as many Persian slaves. That the pretext is a good one there can be no doubt; and now that the Persian territories have been violated, and its government alarmed, it is extremely probable that proposals may be made to Russia to undertake the combined movement immediately. Persia will probably make but a feeble exertion to penetrate into Kharism; but the noise of preparations on the Russian frontier, if that power should agree to put troops in motion immediately, may have the effect of recalling the Uzbecks from Khorassan, and leave the Persian government at liberty to effect the permanent settlement of the province, which had for some years been in a disturbed state, and can now hardly be said to be dependent on Persia. There is good reason, we learn, for supposing that the Persian government has already taken steps

for securing the advance of Russian troops towards Khiva, or at least that proposals to the effect have been made, which, should they be acted upon, must have the effect of giving that country a preponderating influence with the court of Persia, which, in its present weak and distracted state, appears scarcely capable of maintaining a perfectly independent position with regard to its formidable neighbours. — *Bomb. Cour., June* 18.

China.

DISPUTE WITH THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

The *Canton Register* of June 6 says: — Our present number is chiefly taken up with documents relating to the discussions between the Canton government and the British factory. We have nothing material to communicate, to assist in forming a judgment as to its probable termination, unless it be that a growing conviction of the unjustifiable nature of the proceedings which are complained of, appears to prevail in the minds of those Chinese whose opinions we have an opportunity of knowing.

The Foo-yuen, following up his violent line of conduct, would not permit the Kwang-heep to present to him the address of the Select Committee, which, together with the factory keys, Mr. Lindsay had placed in his hands, on the 29th May. The Committee being thus debarred from all means of communication with the government, resolved to put the Chinese public in possession of the facts of the case by a brief notification in the Chinese language ;* numerous copies of which, early on the morning of the 31st, were affixed to the walls, in various parts of the town, some even on the city-gate, and distributed on the same day among the Chinese merchants and shopkeepers of every description. The publicity thus given to the grounds of complaint has produced a great sensation, favourable (as far as can be ascertained) to the views of the Committee. That a rupture had at all occurred was before then but very partially known to the Chinese. The eyes of many are now opened to the disastrous consequences which may ensue. The Foo-yuen is blamed for his ignorance of the mode in which foreigners should be treated, and for not consulting with the treasurer and judge, the usual council of the governor, before his aggression on the Company's factory, in direct violation of a stipulation agreed to by the government in 1814, that the factories should be held inviolable.

It may be reasonably asked, why, if the Foo-yuen had received orders from the emperor, they were not published, and notice given of his determination to carry them into effect? Or why render the act more insulting and offensive to foreigners, by the rude clandestine mode of perpetrating it, and, to avoid discussion on the subject, refuse petitions on all others?

These are questions to which the Chinese make no reply; even the hong merchants being obliged to admit that reason is on the side of the foreigners.

On the morning after the notification was issued, the senior hong-merchant removed the Committee's address, with the factory keys, from the consoo-house, where they had lain, and report states the former is now in the Foo-yuen's possession. This, however, is denied by the hong-merchants, who allege that his Excellency is desirous to avoid all communication on the subject till the governor's return, to afford him an opportunity for explanation respecting the Committee's assertion of his having sanctioned the embankment of the mud-flat, which, if unexplained, might excite against him the Emperor's displeasure, when reported at Peking. But when it is considered that the two worthies are not on the most cordial terms, there seems much reason to question the sincerity of the motive attributed to the Foo-yuen. It is more probable that he wishes the affair to lie over, from feeling at a loss what course to pursue, an impression entertained by many Chinese who draw their inference from the fact of his having abstained all this time from carrying into effect several other orders which were reported to have been contained in the Emperor's secret despatch. We may hope, therefore, the opposition he has met with has had a wholesome effect in moderating his outrageous zeal in the service of his imperial master.

THE NEW CODE OF REGULATIONS.

The following is the new code which is to govern the intercourse between the government and the "barbarians:"—

"A memorial to explain old regulations, intended to guard against *outside barbarians*; and also certain deliberations to modify them, by additions and diminutions, that the same may be obeyed and kept. Looking up, we pray for the sacred glance at the business.

"Canton provincial city being near the coast, and the place where foreign ships go and come, it is extremely fitting that the guard against them and watch over them should be perfectly complete and close.

"During the reign of Kien-lung, the English foreign merchants having violated the prohibitions of the celestial empire,

* See last vol., p. 180.

the then governor,* Le-she-yaou, proposed to the emperor, and had enacted, five regulations, to guard against outside barbarians, which were available to keep them under control; but, through length of days, they have gradually been neglected, and the execution of them relaxed.

"In the ninth year of Taou-kwang, the English foreign merchants, having long deferred entering the port, because they solicited a diminution of the port charges; and again, last year, having secretly taken females to live in the factories, and by stealth conveyed guns to Canton, which things were reported to the Emperor at the time; although the said foreigners repented, and did not end as they had begun, with perverse opposition; still, the disposition of barbarians being deceitful and crafty, it is absolutely necessary to carry into effect, with severity, the inhibitory orders, and to strengthen the guards against them.

"But as to the old regulations that were enacted, present and former circumstances are different; and there are some points which require consideration and modification, to suit the times, and then the whole may be obeyed and kept.

"We, calling to our aid the treasurer and judge, took the old regulations, and deliberated on the modifications which the times require, and have charged the civil and military officers, the soldiers and police, to exert themselves in keeping up a constant patrole and guard, and have required the hong merchants and linguists to be faithful in examining and searching into what is going on. Thus, when strictness inside has become a habit, or established customs inside are enforced with strictness, disturbances from outside barbarians will be eradicated; and, seemingly, the principles of a good charioteer, in restraining and soothing his horse, will be more thoroughly carried into effect.

"Having reverently associated the hoppo Chung, we unitedly present, with profound respect, this memorial, and send a fair copy of the eight regulations, which have been deliberated on, for the Emperor's inspection, prostrate praying for his majesty's sacred perusal and instructions."

"A copy of the original regulations to guard against foreigners, together with the alterations which have now been made and arranged under *eight* topics, is hereby reverently presented for his majesty's perusal.

"*First.* Foreign merchants must not remain over the winter at Canton. This is an old regulation, that should be modified to keeping up, at all times, a guard against them.

"When this regulation was originally framed, the foreign ships came to Canton and anchored,-during the fifth and sixth moons; during the ninth or tenth they returned to their respective countries; they were not allowed to remain in Canton city, to find out the price of goods, to make purchases and acquire profit, and to go backwards and forwards, having intercourse with native Chinese, which originated traitorous connexions. If the goods in their hongs were not all sold, and they wished, for the time being, to live at Macao, they were permitted to suit their convenience. On searching, it was found that, in the time of Kien-lung, the foreign vessels which came to Canton did not exceed thirty or forty, but now they amount to seventy or eighty, or even one hundred.

"Of late years, the English Company's ships have arrived in succession during the seventh or eighth moons, and having exchanged their cargoes, have left the port in the twelfth moon, or in the first or second of the ensuing year.

"The said nation's Company's chief, and foreign merchants, after the Company's ships were gone, and affairs completed, requested permits to go to Macao and reside there, till the seventh or eighth moons, when the said nation's merchantmen came to Canton province, and then they requested permits to go up to Canton city, to superintend the commerce.

"Exclusive of these, there are the several nations of India and America, whose foreign ships come to Canton. Their trade is coming and going at uncertain intervals, by no means like the English Company's. Of these, under one man's name, there may be one or two ships in a year that come to Canton, or three or four ships; or an individual may have no ship at all, but only goods consigned to him to sell in some other ship. These foreign merchants all remain at Canton, to manage their affairs. As the foreign ships are now double what they were formerly, and the time of their anchoring is uncertain—besides, as they have remained at Canton transacting commercial affairs for many years, with mutual tranquillity, it is doubtless unnecessary to restrict them positively to the ninth or tenth moon, to return to their country.

"Hereafter, if foreign merchants do indeed arrive early at Canton city, and all their goods be sold, then, according to the old regulations, let them reverse their oar at the appointed time; but if they arrive late in the eighth or ninth moons, and require time to sell their goods, let the hong merchants be charged to keep a strict oversight and controul over the foreign merchants residing in Canton; at the same time dealing justly, to make haste to pay the price of things, not being

* Tradition says that this governor had a share in Pwan-khe-qua's house.

allowed to contract debts and persist in delaying.

"Let the foreign merchants of all nations, when their goods are sold and business finished, whatever the time may be, go home with their ships, or go down to Macao and reside there; they must not intentionally delay their departure. By this modification foreigners will be all prevented from lingering long in Canton, and traitorous natives will rarely have a pretext for forming illegal conexions.

"*Second.* Borrowing foreign merchant's money. It is right to eradicate the evil of contracting debts.

"When the regulations were originally established, native merchants violated prohibitions, by borrowing money of foreign merchants, and strung on, being led by hooked connexions. At that time their offences were punished according to the law for 'Forming connexions with foreign nations, and borrowing money to defraud.' The money borrowed was prosecuted for, and confiscated.

"This old law, against hong merchants borrowing money of foreign merchants, was long strictly acted on. But the hong merchants, when foreign merchants left the port, eventually made a vague statement (whether they were indebted for balances or not), that affairs were concluded. These are unworthy of credit, and the gloss should be done away with. Hereafter, besides prosecuting and punishing, according to law, the hong merchants who borrow money of foreigners, and string on, and are led by hooked connexions with them, the foreign merchants who trade with hong merchants must be made every year, when their affairs are concluded, to give in to the hoppo a voluntary written declaration, for his examination, whether there be any outstanding claims or not. Then, should the hong merchant fail, the foreign claims which have been previously reported will be paid by instalments; those that have not been reported, even if prosecuted for, will not receive any attention from government.

"And it must be ordered, that all balances due by hong merchants' receipt must be paid within three months. Procrastination will not be permitted. And when they are paid, the foreign merchants' receipt must be presented to government, and preserved on record. If payment be not made within the limited period, it is allowed to the foreign merchant to prosecute. If he does not choose to prosecute, he may do as he pleases; but if he prosecute after the period has expired, government will pay no attention to his claims.

"This is to eradicate the trick of old and new claims being made to radiate upon each other.

"*Third.* The original interdict was to prevent foreign merchants hiring natives to serve them. This requires a little modification. The original regulations run thus: That foreign merchants, living in the factories, were strictly interdicted from employing any other natives than linguists and compradores.

"It is found by research, that of the natives who have been given to foreigners to serve, there has heretofore been a class denominated *Sha-wan.** These have long been interdicted, and it is right still to act according to the old prohibitions, and severely interdict them. But recently the foreign merchants of various nations who have come hither have much increased. They continually require people to look after their goods, and the *black demon slaves*, which the foreign merchants bring, are by nature very stupid and fierce; if they (the foreign merchants) be compelled to use entirely black demon slaves, it is really apprehended that there will be such a large collection of them, that, in going out and in, they will wrangle with the natives, and the arrangement turn out to be the creation of disturbance. It is right to request that, hereafter, the people necessary in the foreign factories for taking care of cargo, keeping the gate, carrying water, and carrying goods, be hired by the compradore from among natives; and he shall report their names and surnames to the hong-merchants, who, with the said factory's compradore, shall be made responsible for searching into what they do, and controlling them.*

"Should any of these people instruct and seduce the foreign merchants to act traitorously, let the hong-merchants and compradores report them to government, and request that they may be prosecuted.

"*Fourth.* After the foreign merchants enter the port and anchor, let there be at that place, as heretofore, military officers and soldiers appointed to search and examine. In the factories, where foreigners live, let them be under the restraint and control of the hong-merchants, to prevent disturbances.

"The regulations originally enacted were, that when the foreign ship had entered the port and anchored at Whampoa, a military officer and twelve soldiers should be sent from the kwang-heep; these were to construct a mat shed and keep guard. A military officer was also to be selected and sent from the tuh-peaou, to search and examine. And from the adjacent military station, a row-boat was to be sent from the left wing of the middle division, to co-operate in searching and examining. After the ship left the port, they were to be recalled: in these arrangements, there is no occasion to

* *Sha-wan* is the Chinese mode of pronouncing the English word 'servant.'

make any change. But, from length of days, these orders are considered mere form. It is right to make continually a secret search: and if the military become remiss, and steal repose, to punish them severely forthwith.

"As to foreign merchants lodging in hong-merchants' factories, it has heretofore been made the duty of hong-merchants to govern and control them. The purchases of goods made by them must pass through the hands of a hong-merchant. This was originally designed to guard against traitorous natives misleading them, teaching them, and egging them on. Hereafter, the foreign merchants dwelling in the hong-merchants' factories, must not be allowed, of their own accord, to go out and in, lest they should trade and carry on clandestine transactions with traitorous natives.

"The boats on Canton river, in which they go, must not be allowed to set sail and go fast, lest they rush against native boats on the river, and wrangle and quarrel. They must not be allowed to wander about the villages and market-places near Canton, in order that bloody affrays may be prevented.

Fifth. Foreigners clandestinely taking foreign females to dwell in the factories, and at Canton, their ascending to sit in shoulder-chariots (sedan chairs), must both be interdicted.

"It is found on inquiry, that the foreigners of every nation bringing wives and women-servants to Canton city to dwell has long been strictly interdicted; but last year the English chief violated the law, and brought them. They have already been expelled, and driven back to Macao. It is found that the woman he brought to Canton was brought by the said foreign merchant from his own country. The women servants who followed them, were Portuguese of Macao, hired to serve.

"Hereafter it is right to issue strict orders to the chief foreign merchants of every nation, disallowing their bringing foreign women to Canton to reside. If they dare wilfully to disobey, their trade will be forthwith stopped, and they immediately sent, under escort, to Macao. At the same time, let it be made the duty of custom-house cruisers, officers, and soldiers, in the event of meeting foreigners carrying females to Canton, to intercept them, and send them back.

"Further, let orders be given to the Tung-che of Macao to transmit orders to the Portuguese foreign head-man, Wei-le-to, and the Fan-chae (or foreign envoy), that hereafter other foreigners, hiring women to serve, are allowed to reside at Macao, only it is not allowed to the Macao authorities to permit them being taken to Canton. If there be disobedience to this order, Wei-le-to alone will be responsible.

"As to foreigners using chairs in Canton, it all arose from traitorous vagabonds giving them, and chair-bearers coveting gain. Besides ordering foreigners of every nation to yield obedience, and that hereafter they must not, at Canton city, ascend the shore in sedan-chairs, let it be strictly interdicted for traitorous merchants to give chairs to, or hire chair-bearers for foreigners. And if chairmen, scheming to obtain gain, dare to disobey this order, as soon as it is discovered let them be seized and severely prosecuted.

"*Sixth.* It is right to make it the duty of custom-house cruisers, officers, and soldiers, with more strictness and care, to interdict and prevent foreigners from conveying muskets and guns to Canton.

"The interdict against foreigners bringing muskets or guns with them to Canton was originally very strict; but last year there was a foreigner who, suddenly and by stealth, conveyed muskets and guns to a foreign factory in Canton, violating, in an extreme degree, old regulations. Hereafter, let it be the duty of custom-house cruisers, officers, and soldiers, to be faithful in endeavouring to find out such attempts; and if foreigners should, by stealth, convey guns or other arms to Canton city, to the foreign factories, immediately to intercept them, and not allow their proceeding. If the officers and soldiers fail in discovering such attempts; or if, still worse, should they know of them and connive at them, let the said officers and men be immediately brought up, tried, and sentenced.

"*Seventh.* In case of English Company's captains,* going backwards and forwards in boats, and foreign merchants' cargo vessels receiving clearances to quit the port, it is right to obey the standing regulation.

"Of the foreign ships that trade, the Company's captains, when it occurs that they have public business to attend to, go backward and forward in sampan boats, to interdict and stop which is difficult. It is right to allow them, as heretofore, to go in boats. If they carry any contraband goods, let the custom-house officers and soldiers examine strictly, and report for the management of the affair. But heretofore there must be a foreign headman or captain in her, before a sampan-boat is allowed to go with a flag set. If there be no headman or ship captain in her, it must not be allowed, irregularly, to sail a boat with a flag. Still, let the old regulations be adhered to, to prevent confusion.

"In going from Macao to Whampoa and Canton, and from Canton to Whampoa and Macao, let a permit† be requested.

* Skippers. † A red chop.

"They must not go and come when and as they please. Doing so will be an offence that will be inquired into. As to foreign merchants' cargo vessels receiving a red chop or clearance to quit the port, heretofore application has been made to the custom-house to inform the forts on every such occasion, that they may examine and let go, and so stoppages and disturbances be prevented.

"*Eighth.* It is necessary to make arrangements concerning foreigners presenting petitions, whether a distinction should not be made in affairs of importance, and it be settled when they must be presented for them, and when they themselves may present them.

"There must be explicit and fixed regulations determining whether the hong-merchants are to present petitions for foreign merchants, or they are to present them themselves; then a confused way of acting, and an exceeding what is proper, may be prevented. Let an order be issued to the English and other foreign merchants, requiring their obedience thereto, that hereafter, if any very important affair occur, which it is absolutely necessary to convey to the governor's office, let the petition be delivered to the senior hong-merchants, or security-merchants, to present it for them. It is not allowed that foreigners should presume to go to the city gate, and present it themselves. If the senior merchant or security-merchant persist in intercepting it, and will not present it for them, so that foreign affairs cannot be stated to government, it is then permitted for foreigners to carry the petition to the city gate, and deliver it to the military officer on guard. When they present a petition, one or two foreigners only are allowed to proceed with it. They are not allowed to take a number of men with them, to blazon abroad the affair.

"If the business be of a commonplace nature, and the hong-merchants have not refused to present it for them, or the topic be one which it was improper to present, then the foreigner who shall perversely offend and take a number of people to the city gate to present a petition, that foreign merchant's trade shall forthwith be stopped one month, and he be disallowed to buy or sell any goods, thereby to chastise his disrespect.

"Petitions concerning ordinary topics of trade must be presented at the hoppo's office. And ordinary petitions, concerning local occurrences, must be presented to the Macao Tung-che, or the Heang-shan Hëen, or Macao Tso-tung; in all which cases it is allowed to appeal, as usual."

The following is the Emperor's ratification of the new regulations. It is sufficiently vague; but it is understood upon the spot to be conciliatory:

"Le and others have sent a memorial explaining the old regulations, designed to guard against foreign barbarians, and certain modifications, agreed on in council, desiring that obedience to the same may be required, &c.

"The English foreign merchants recently solicited a diminution of fees, and on this account delayed entering the port. Again, last year, they clandestinely brought foreign women to the factories, and by stealth conveyed muskets and guns to the city of Canton. Immediately after, they themselves came to repentance, and did not persevere to the end in their refractory opposition; but the barbarians' disposition being deceitful and crafty, it is absolutely necessary to carry into effect prohibitions and orders with severity; and to give importance to guards set up by old regulations. Present and former circumstances are not the same; and these are thus suitable or not, according to the times. The said governor and others have agreed on certain additions and diminutions to be generally obeyed and maintained, and have ordered civil and military officers, soldiers, and police, to be faithful and active in keeping a constant search and guard: also the Hong merchants and linguists are required to be faithful and trusty in watching and searching to supply checks and control.

"It is hereby ordered, that the regulations contained in the eight paragraphs agreed on in council, be carried into effect.

"The said foreign merchants have, on former occasions, repeatedly opposed interdicts and orders; but since they came of themselves to repentance, let, through clemency, their punishment be waived. But it is absolutely necessary to order them to obey and hold fast the old regulations. How can it be that they will again oppose and transgress? Still, if they be allowed daily to increase in arrogance and insolence; in trifling with, and contempt of the laws; in indulging their irregular disposition to perverse refractoriness, and gradually going to an increased exhibition of their pride and want of self-restraint, what, eventually, will the appearance of things be? Let the said governor and others be strict in enforcing our internal customs, and so eradicate the disturbance of foreign barbarians. It is altogether incumbent not to lose the Celestial Empire's respectability in governing. Then the management will be supremely good. Take this edict, and order it to be known. Respect this."

In obedience to the imperial will we send forward this letter.

The above coming to me, minister and governor, I forthwith issue orders requir-

ing obedience thereto. On my order reaching the Hong merchants, let them immediately communicate the orders to the English nation's foreign merchants, and to the foreign merchants of all the nations, for their reverential obedience thereto.

There has been repeatedly disobedience to interdicts and orders; but since the parties themselves came to repentance, let, through clemency, their punishment be waived. Hereafter it will be absolutely necessary to yield implicit obedience to the laws and regulations of the Celestial Empire, and adhere strictly to old arrangement. If again any dare to interpose or transgress, and again create disturbance, then assuredly, in immediate adherence to the imperial will, a severe scrutiny shall be made, and punishment inflicted. Decidedly there will not be the least clemency or forbearance shewn. Tremble at this. . Intensely—intensely are these commands given.

Taou-kwang, 11th year, 4th moon, 11th day, (May 22nd, 1831).

Remonstrance of the British Merchants. —The following remonstrance to the Foo-yuen and Hoppo was presented by the British merchants at Canton:

"A respectful address from the separate English merchants, Jardine, Innes, &c., now residing here.

"1. On the 10th day of the fourth moon of the present year, a code of regulations concerning the trade with foreigners, prepared under the auspices of your Excellency, and submitted for the approval of the Emperor of China, was delivered to us by the Hong merchants; and we have since received his Imperial Majesty's approval of the same.

"2. Many of these regulations are directly contrary to justice and moral fitness, which your excellency and the Chinese empire have hitherto held to be the right rules of conduct, and are so subversive of commerce, as actually to strike at the very basis on which it is founded, *viz.* reciprocal wants, reciprocal advantages, and equal freedom. In your report to the emperor, you state many of them to have gone into desuetude; and from a minute knowledge of trade, which is our profession, we beg to assure your excellency, that the cause of their having done so is from no relaxation of duty on the part of the local officers, but from the impossibility of the co-existence of trade and the enforcement of such regulations.

"3. On these grounds, we consider it a duty, as well to ourselves as to our distant constituents, who have commercial dealings with this empire, to represent to your excellency that it is impossible to submit to the proposed code, against which we beg here respectfully but firmly to protest.

"4. We cannot but complain that the whole tenor of the regulations is unjust, and highly offensive to the feelings of foreigners, in repeatedly accusing them of traitorous intercourse with natives; an accusation which is notoriously false, and for a refutation of which we need only refer to the regulations themselves, in which it is admitted that we 'have remained at Canton for many years, transacting business with mutual tranquillity.'

"5. In these regulations, it is stated that 'the Hong merchants are to govern and control foreigners,' who are 'not to be allowed to remain at Canton, to find out the price of goods, to make purchases, and acquire profit;' nor 'of their own accord, to go in and out of the foreign factories.' We have always understood that Hong merchants were appointed for the purpose of carrying on commercial dealings with foreigners on fair, liberal, and honourable terms; and it is quite incompatible with this object, that either of the contracting parties should be under the orders of the other, since commerce cannot be carried on, unless when the buyer and seller are able to treat on a footing of perfect equality. Moreover, it is completely at variance with the ancient practice of the Chinese empire, which permitted foreigners to enter the city for the purpose of communicating personally with the mandarins on affairs connected with trade and the government of foreigners.

"6. The ground on which the factories in Canton are built, within which we live, is the property of the Hong merchants, by whom they are let to us at an annual rent, and, for the time we so hold them, we are justly entitled to protection for ourselves and our property. In former times, it was the custom for armed sailors, to come up from Whampoa, for the purpose of protecting those factories; but many years of entire protection of property, by the vigilance of the government, have put this practice into disuse. Moreover, in the year 1814, the governor guaranteed the inviolability of the foreign factories. Now, a recent attack on the property and factories of the English East-India Company, which was not only a breach of the engagement so made, but an act of absolute hostility, has destroyed the confidence we felt, and proved to us that the Hong merchants have not the power to protect us. Unless this outrage be redressed, we may, most reluctantly, be compelled to resort to the old and troublesome custom of bringing up armed sailors for our safety.

"7. In article eight of the Code of Regulations, your excellency is pleased to prohibit us from approach in numbers

to the city gate for the purpose of petition. We beg to observe, that the right of foreigners to present petitions at the city gate is established by old custom. Our reason for going thither in bodies of more than one or two, is for protection against the violence of the police officers and soldiers at the gate, who have the audacity to attack those coming for justice to your excellency with abuse, and even blows.

"8. We, in the most respectful yet earnest manner, approach your excellency with the strongest hopes of redress of grievances, and future protection of property. We ask of your excellency things strictly consistent with the reciprocal rights of friendly nations, engaged in commercial relations; and we protest and appeal to the emperor against the adoption of rules which would certainly make life miserable, and property insecure."

The governor (Le) had departed for Pekin before this address could be presented to him. Before his departure, he directed the Hong merchants to return, unopened, the remonstrances of the Select Committee to the members of the Canton government, together with the keys of the factory, which, till his return from Hainan, had remained in the Hong merchants' possession.

The following answers to the remonstrance were received from the Foo-yuen and Hoppo.

The Foo-Yuen's reply,

"Choo, acting governor and Foo-yuen of Canton, to the Hong merchants. A petition has now been received from the English private merchants Jardine, Innes, and others, saying,"

(Here follows a copy of the Remonstrance.)

"This coming before me, the Foo-yuen, I have examined the subject, and decide as follows: Barbarians of all nations, who come to the open market at Canton to trade, ought to yield implicit obedience to the interdicts and orders of the Celestial Empire. But the said nations' barbarian merchants, some time ago, in consequence of seeking a diminution of charges, procrastinated and delayed entering the port. They also clandestinely brought foreign females to reside in the factories; and by stealth conveyed muskets and guns to Canton. These doings were really criminal acts of opposition.

"Soon after this, the minister and governor Le stated to his Majesty the old regulations, together with some modifications, which were decided on in council, and solicited and received an imperial order, directing that barbarians, after they had completed the sale of their goods, should not remain in Canton to find out the prices of commodities, and form connexions with the natives. The object was to make the Hong merchants responsible for the control of the barbarians, and to prevent their bringing foreign females, guns, and arms, to Canton. Also to disallow taking many persons to present a petition. Of all these regulations now enacted, most of them, from length of days, had become the usage, and all the barbarians of the several nations knowingly obeyed and adhered to them.

"Now these barbarian merchants alone presume to say, that these regulations and commerce cannot go on together; and that the control of Hong merchants does not agree with old usage, and in a whining manner dun with their petitions. Going thus far is already false and wild. But they proceed to talk about an abrupt entrance into the Company's factory a few days ago.

"I, the Foo-yuen, during the first decade of the fourth moon, went in person to the Company's factory, to examine and manage an affair. That factory is on the ground of the Provincial City, and is under my jurisdiction. Not only will I go in person, but if the said barbarians audaciously presume to act irregularly without due fear, I will, as I ought, also take troops with me, and open a thundering fire upon them. I will do so without feeling the least possible anxiety, or regard to consequences.

"As to what is said about the barbarians going to the city gate with petitions, and the soldiers for no cause chastising and abusing them, it is still more unreasonable. That which they affirm in their petition is manifestly to gloss over a falsehood.

"To sum up the whole. Of late many of the barbarians of that nation have understood what was proper; and there are not a few also of such as Jardine and Innes. There is no doubt that their conduct arises from the adulation and flattery of the Hong merchants, together with the mischievous suggestions of linguists and compradores, with whom they are connected.

"If they (Jardine, &c.) do not reform themselves, they will most certainly become the injured (or ruined) victims of those people.

"Uniting the above circumstances, I hereby issue an order to the Hong merchants, to proceed immediately, and rigorously enjoin the barbarian merchants, Jardine and others, that hereafter they must, as they ought, implicitly obey the regulations now established. Let them quietly keep in their own sphere, and carry on trade and barter. If they again dare intentionally to disobey the orders of government, and indulge themselves in making confused (or false) statements, then decidedly there shall be an immediate and severe infliction of reprehension and expulsion. And I will take the

Hong merchants who did not keep them under strict control, and the linguists and compradores who taught and instigated them—one and all, and punish their crimes with a heavy hand. Positively there shall not be the least clemency or forgiveness shewn. Tremble at this. A special edict.

"The 11th year, 6th moon, 4th day.

"(July 12th, 1831.)"

The Hoppo's reply:

"Chung, by imperial appointment, commissioner of customs at the port of Canton, &c. &c. to the Hong merchants: the said merchants have presented a foreign petition in Chinese characters from the English private merchants Jardine and others, in which it is stated—"

(Here follows a copy of the Remonstrance.)

"This coming before me, the Hoppo, and being authenticated, I have examined, and find from the time the English first came to Canton to trade till now, a period of more than 100 years, they have, while looking up and beholding the (imperial) virtue and majesty, been hitherto called respectful and obedient; but in the 24th year of Këen Lung (1759), a foreign merchant of that nation, Hung-Jin-Hwuy (the Chinese name given to Mr. Flint), having listened to and followed the seducements of a Chinese traitor, Leu-a-pien, presumed to oppose and violate the prohibition and orders, the imperial will was received to keep Hung Jin-Hwuy in close confinement at Macao, and to execute Leu-a-pien. In consequence of this the then governor Le presented for the imperial decision five regulations, for restraining and guarding against outside foreigners, which were established to be obeyed and kept.

"This year the minister and governor Le, considering that present and former circumstances are different, made modifications of the same, and having formed them into eight regulations, he drew up in council a memorial laying them before the Emperor, and the imperial will has already been received sanctioning them; the said foreign merchants ought to keep implicitly the established usages, and peaceably continue their trade.

"Lately, the English private merchants, Jardine, Innes, and others, have presented a petition, stating that the whole scope of the regulations is at variance with the principles of justice, thus whiningly disputing and contradicting; and also requesting to appeal to the Emperor not to permit their being put in practice. This is extreme insolence and opposition.

"The Celestial Empire, in cherishing tenderness to distant foreigners, has constantly stooped to show compassion; but between the flowery Chinese and barbarians there doubtless is a settled distinction; between those within and without there must be established a grand barrier; the dignity of the great Emperor requires obedience and severity; how can the foreign merchants of every nation be suffered to indulge their own wishes in opposition to and contempt of the laws? Now as to the subjects on which Le, the minister and governor, presented a memorial, a severe imperial edict has been received, ordering them to be put in practice: if the said foreign merchants wish to disobey, they will not be disobeying Le, the minister and governor, but they will be daring to disobey the will and commands of the great Emperor.

"Thus foreigners are not allowed to bring with them to the foreign factories at the provincial city sailors and guns; this is a regulation long since established, and not a prohibition first made by the minister and governor Le: how can the said foreign merchants, in their intercourse with the country, have been ignorant thereof? Last year they clandestinely brought up cannon, and afterwards repenting immediately took them back. The great Emperor, whilst extending indulgence to the past, utterly prohibited it for the future. This was liberality equal to Heaven; but now they make a pretext of defending their property, and wish to bring up (arms) again as formerly: is it not the fact that their minds are bent on perverse opposition? and thus by their own act they put themselves beyond the means of subsistence. Since the said foreigners know how to defend their property, how is it that they consider the stoppage to trade, and the entirely cutting off of the means of gaining a subsistence, and, on the contrary, take a course which will destroy their property.

"Moreover, the affairs of the English Company have all hitherto reverted to the chief's control; at present the said chief, Marjoribanks, is profoundly intelligent and acts with great propriety; the said Jardine, Innes, and the others, are merely private English merchants, and are not at all comparable to the Company; how can they act thus irregularly, and dun with their requests? The petition is in its phraseology proud and wilful, in its language it is confused and entangled, and in its words and ideas there is much that is not clear and perspicuous; but I indulgently consider that they do not understand proper forms and decorum, and at the same time do not regard it worth while to enter into a minute examination and refutation of them.

"But those who knock head at the gate of the market, and solicit commercial intercourse, must obediently keep the royal regulations; how can those who come the sea to trade and export be suffered to act disorderly and create disturbance? If the said private merchants really regard their property, they ought indeed to trade on as usual; but

if they dislike the restraint imposed by the orders of government, and consider their own private affairs to be disadvantageous, the said private merchants may entirely withdraw their trade, and not trouble themselves to come from a great distance, through many countries of different languages: why cause suspicion and impediment to all the merchants, and occasion much talking?

"Uniting these things, I forthwith issue this order; when it reaches the Hong merchants, let them immediately take the contents of the reply made by me the Hoppo, and enjoin them on the said nation's chief, that he may know and act accordingly, and continue to keep Jardine, Innes, and others, under strict restraint, not allowing them to create disturbance, and again dun with petitions. Intensely! intensely! are these special orders issued."

Stopping of Trade rescinded.—The Select Committee have published the following notice:

"The President and Select Committee, on the 20th ult., gave notice, that 'Several recent acts of the Chinese Government have compelled them to intimate to the authorities in Canton that, while exposed to them, it is impossible that commercial intercourse could continue, and to acquaint the British community that, unless the evils complained of were removed, or security against the recurrence obtained, such intercourse would of necessity be suspended on the 1st of August next." Since the publication of this intimation, the evils of which they complained have assumed an altered and more decided character, being confirmed by an imperial proclamation from Pekin, directing the most harassing and restrictive regulations to be imposed upon foreigners, and indirectly countenancing the acts of aggression which have been committed. The local officers of the Canton government would therefore, if appealed to for redress, find immediate justification under the sanction of imperial authority.

"The President and Select Committee do not intend to suspend commercial intercourse on the 1st of August next. Their most anxious wish is the establishment of that intercourse upon a firm and respectable basis, which object they feel under existing circumstances they will best accomplish, by awaiting the result of the measures which they have adopted, and the references they have made. They are bound to consult the deep and valuable interests entrusted to them, and in doing so they have made every sacrifice of personal feeling to what they consider to be their public duty.

"Their property in Canton remains in the same state of devastation; they have received no explanation of the acts of aggression committed, and indignities offered, nor any security against their recurrence.—The new regulations, applied to foreign trade, have been confirmed by imperial authority, and, under such circumstances, the President and Select Committee regret to state that, until redress of grievances be granted, they see no prospect of the uninterrupted continuance of British intercourse with China, or of commerce being conducted with credit or security. They further offer their recommendation to all British residents in Canton to exert every means in their power to recover such property belonging to them, as is at present in possession of the natives of this country,

By order of the Select Committee,
H. H. Lindsay,
Secretary.

British Factory,
Macao, June 10th, 1831.

THE HOSTILITIES ON THE N.W. FRONTIER.

Cashgar.—The latest official news from this region, received in Canton, reach to March the 3d, at Peking. On that day the Emperor published dispatches announcing that the sieges of Yingkeshaur and Cashgar were raised. The besiegers having fled on the approach of imperial troops from Ele, accompanied by convicts acting as a militia. Some of his Majesty's forces took a circuit by Koten and Yarkand, for the purpose of hemming in the enemy, attacking them on two sides, "head and tail." However, the invaders went off to the north-west, and escaped their pursuers. Some stragglers were overtaken, and either killed or made prisoners. Notice is taken of the first party of troops which went against the invaders under the direction of the civil assistant resident, all of whom were put to death. And, on the other hand, a party of the enemy, defending a position which was taken, were all put to the sword, and the officer who commanded is greatly praised for directing the soldiery to do so. At Yarkand a few convicts aided the regular troops, and as a reward, the survivors are to be liberated, and sent home to their native places, but placed under the care of the local magistracy.—*Canton Reg., April 2.*

From the latest Peking Gazettes it appears, that the imperial troops, on their march towards Cashgar, have been recalled, and are returning within the pass of the great wall called Kea-yu-kwan. We have seen a map of the region to the westward of that pass, said to have been sent by General Yang-yu-chun to the Governor of Canton. It is very rude and unscientific, but it serves to shew the relative position of the several towns. The distance between each, is stated in words.

From Hami to Yarkand is 6060 Chinese miles. A large river, running from north to south, and emptying itself into the Koko Nor or Lake, is inserted. This is crossed in boats made of skins. In the several cities there are altogether thirty-four residents, with the title Ta-jin (great statesman). These are all Mant-chow Tartars and Mung-hos. The descendants of Chinese, who joined the conquerors at an early period, are also among the number, but none who are strictly Chinese are eligible to these offices.—*Ibid. July* 4.

INSURRECTION IN HAINAN.

Accounts have been received at Canton of an insurrection having broken out on this Island, in Wân-chang district, which lies to the south-east of the principal town Keung-chew-foo, by which appellation indeed the whole island is commonly designated, there being no other Foo district on Hainan, but the whole divied into three Chow and ten Heen, districts, under this Foo, which is immediately opposite to the main land. The strait is called by the Chinese Keung-hae.

PIRACY.

In the *Canton Register*, is an account of an atrocious attack made by some Chinese pirates upon Capt. W. K. Lester, of the H. C.'s Artillery. We subjoin a letter from Capt. Lester, containing the details, dated "Macao, June 25th:"—"I seize the first moment that I am allowed to sit up, to give you the detail of a dreadful accident which has befallen me, and before proceeding further, to say that I am so much better as to be considered out of all danger.

"The ship in which we came, arrived off Macao on the 17th instant, when I wrote to Mr. R., to solicit his assistance in procuring accommodation at a tavern or boarding-house, for the children and myself, intending to return from Lintin (an island twenty-five miles to the eastward of Macao), where the ship was then proceeding to anchor. Instead of a hired house being provided, I received from Mr. R. on the 18th, a very polite invitation to his house. On the evening of that day my two boys, two servants, and myself, embarked on board a rice boat, expecting by one or two o'clock in the morning to reach Macao.

"At about eleven o'clock, while making tolerable progress, we were surprised to see a boat about the size of our own bearing down upon us. As soon as she came within twenty yards, our crew saw that it was a pirate boat, lowered their sails, and gave themselves up. I was sitting on the roof of the cabin, and the children were within it, with their servants and our property. The pirates commenced throwing fire balls into our boat. I threw what was nearest at hand, a log of wood, but was in an instant laid low by a blow from a stone between my eyes. I was quite stunned and disabled, but could see the wretches, about forty in number, as soon as they had boarded, putting long poles with great violence into the cabin, with the evident intention of disabling (without risk to themselves), such persons as might be within. The sticks and poles passed within the smallest space of my dear boys, but the merciful hand of God was upon them, and they escaped unhurt. I was bleeding profusely on the deck, but made an endeavour to take a pole from one of the wretches; in this I failed from exhaustion. I was then immediately seized by four of them, and beaten with poles by others over the head and body; my hands were tied by the wrists behind me. I was then laid on a plank of about a foot in breadth, on my stomach, my head and feet touching the deck; and while so placed, two men continued to kneel on my back with great violence, beating me with short sticks, and giving me abuse. I was bleeding profusely from my nose in consequence of the first blow, and from my head from those now bestowed, and my face was actually soaking in the blood. I could do nothing but avoid resistance and be quiet, so far as the agony I suffered admitted of. I could scarcely draw breath, and expected every instant to be thrown overboard. The only consolation I had, was hearing the precious boys cry, which convinced me that they were still alive, and that there was a possibility of our being liberated so soon as the work of plunder was completed. I could not, however divest myself of the horrid impression, that the intention was to throw the children first, and myself after them, into the sea. My fervent prayers to Almighty God were answered, and, after about an hour, we were left to proceed as we were on our passage. Our crew consisted of but four men, and we were unarmed. They took property of mine (including 300 rupees), to the amount of about £100. I found my darlings unhurt, so soon as my hands were untied by one of our crew, and I could move, and I was then all thankfulness; and considering the sad state in which this country is, and the contempt with which the Chinese government treat our committee, and even the Portuguese government of Macao, I may say that I have escaped providentially, and I shall never cease to acknowledge God's great mercy in saving our lives. I am severely wounded on the head in several places, and my body is one mass of bruises and cuts, and the thumb of my right hand is nearly torn off. Instead of reaching Macao by one or two in the morning of the 19th, we did not arrive until seven in the evening of that day. I had so far re-

covered as to be able to write to Mr. R., explaining briefly our situation, &c. We had not been at anchor more than half an hour when he came down, and with him Mrs. R. I was conveyed to their house, where we have been ever since treated with the most unexampled kindness."

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

FINANCES OF THE COLONY.

An official account of the revenue of the colony, and its appropriation, for the year 1830, appears in the Sydney papers. The following is an abstract;—

Receipts.	£	Disbursements.	£
Ordinary Revenue	99,971	Civil	42,196
Extraordinaries ..	3,874	Judicial	20,073
Arrears collected..	4,018	Military	6,088
		Miscellaneous	24,497
	107,863		92,799
Balance of 1829....	1,346	Balance	16,410
	£109,209		£109,209

Thus, it would appear, that this colony, after paying all its own charges, civil, judicial, and military, and securing the sum of £17,900. to the trustees of clergy and school lands (included in the miscellaneous charges), has a surplus of £16,410, nearly one-sixth of its ordinary revenue. But there are considerable sums expended at home on account of the colony, and voted annually by parliament, which are not included in the above statement; these, we fear, would put the balance on the other side.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

The Press.—The *Tasmanian* has merged in the *Colonial Times*,

The Muse of Tasmania.—Parody on Goldsmith.

Lines upon Mrs. ——'s spilling a Cup of Tea over her Silk Dress, in Macquarie-street.

When lovely woman tilts her saucer,
She finds, too late, that tea will stain!
What ever made a lady crosser?
What art can set all right again?

Alas! with indignation burning,
French chalk she sees will never do!
Her gown is spoiled; in vain is turning!
The envious tea has soaked quite through!

Oh! that she could, more silk procuring,
Try a new breadth! but, silk there's not!
Then say what art, these evils curing,
Shall sooth the hapless fair one's lot?

The only art her fault to cover,
To hide the stain from every eye,
And wear an unsoiled dress above her,
Of proper colour, is—TO DYE.

Hobart Town, 16th May, 1831.

SWAN RIVER.

Letters from Freemantle, dated so late as June 20th, give a more favourable account of the settlement and caution people in Europe against trusting the exaggerated statements put forth by the jealousy of the old colonists, as well as those of over sanguine settlers. About 200 acres of wheat are up, looking extremely well. The exploration of the country over the Darling range had afforded good prospects; and the branch colonies on Murray's River, at Port Augusta and King George's Sound, are said to be flourishing. A new harbour, well situated, has been discovered to the south of Cape Lewin, with superior land about it.

Madagascar.

Cape of Good Hope papers to the 8th of October, contain late advices from Madagascar. The French had withdrawn from the shores of that island, and only remained at the Isle of St. Mary's. There still remained traders up the North, where the French government claimed possession of the land; but the ships of the line and the troops were withdrawn, and it was not expected the attack would be renewed, as it had proved a most impolitic measure on the part of the French. The Queen had behaved exceedingly kind to the English missionaries, forwarding all their packages free of expense into the interior, except those of beer, wine, or spirits. The laws of the country forbid the use of ardent spirits, and the law is in force in Imerma; on the coast, however, spirits are freely used. The resolution of the people to resist the claims of the French, appears to be very decided. The ambassador is said to have returned much mortified. He was allowed to proceed within three miles of the capital, but was not permitted to proceed further. Prosperity was returning with peace. Houses were being built in Tamatave; the village is about to be laid out on a new plan, streets to be made straight, inferior houses pulled down, and other improvements. The trade was rapidly increasing.

The Red Sea.

We have heard with the utmost dismay and sorrow, that Mecca, Judda, and Medina have been completely depopulated by a dreadful disease, the nature of which is not yet known. Fifty thousand persons have been carried off by it, among whom we may mention the Governor of Mecca. It broke out at the beginning of May, when all the pilgrims had collected at Mecca, in consequence, it is supposed, of want of water.—*Bom. Gaz. Aug.* 10.

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

ALLOWANCES TO KING'S OFFICERS.

Fort William, June 3, 1831.—With reference to G. O.'s of the 26th March 1830, the Vice President in Council is pleased to direct, that the following paragraph of a military letter, from the Hon. the Court of Directors, dated the 9th Feb. 1831, be published in General Orders.

" In reference to our despatch in this department, dated 9th Sept. 1829, paragraphs 32 and 33, in which we prohibited the grant of " Company's allowances " to King's officers holding staff appointments but not attached to regiments on the India establishment, we have to acquaint you that, in consequence of representations which have been made to us of the hardship of that order, as applicable to officers who were in India at the time of its promulgation, we have resolved to limit its operation to the cases of officers having been appointed from this country subsequently to the date of this despatch, because we are of opinion that staff officers so circumstanced might, and we think should, be on the strength of regiments serving in India. Any deviation in respect to officers of the royal engineers and artillery, who are ineligible to hold a regimental appointment on the Indian establishment, can only be allowed on a previous recognition of their appointments by us, and our express authority of the charge."

PENSIONS AND ALLOWANCES TO OFFICERS WOUNDED IN ACTION.

Fort William, June 3, 1831.—The Hon. the Vice President in Council is pleased to direct the publication in G.O.'s of the following extract of a military letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, dated Feb. 16, 1831, and of a new set of regulations for the grant of pensions and gratuities to officers wounded in action lately established in his Majesty's service therein referred to :

Par. 1. " With reference to our military letters of the 28th March and 27th Nov. 1818, we have now to transmit a new set of regulations for the grant of pensions and allowances to officers wounded in action lately established in his Majesty's service, and we desire that the same may be promulgated at your presidency, with the modifications which we shall proceed to mention in lieu of the existing rules on the subject, from the date of your receipt of this despatch.

2. " By these regulations, certain gratuities are payable to staff officers having reference to the pay of their appointments, and if the officers of our service were to receive gratuities calculated according to their staff salaries, they would receive a higher rate of remuneration than officers of his Majesty's service similarly circumstanced, contrary to our intention, which is to put the two services on an equal footing in respect to gratuities as well as to pensions.

3. " We have therefore resolved, that the gratuities payable to officers of our service, both staff and regimental, under this regulation, shall be those which a King's officer similarly circumstanced would receive from his Majesty's government, and they are therefore to be calculated according to the rates of pay, both staff and regimental, now in use in his Majesty's service.

4. " It is however to be distinctly understood, that we have been induced to authorize the King's rates of pay, in this instance, because it would not otherwise be practicable to maintain that perfect equality between the two services, which it is our wish to preserve, and in the case of the ordinary pay of the Indian officers is accomplished by a deduction from so much of the Indian allowances of a King's officer as his pay exceeds that of an officer of the same rank in our service."

Regulation.

1st. If an officer shall receive a wound in action which shall occasion the loss of an eye or a limb, or the total use of a limb, or shall receive bodily injury fully equal to the loss of a limb, he may be eligible to receive a gratuity in money of one year's full pay of the regimental rank, or staff appointment held by him at the time he was wounded.

2d. If an officer shall be wounded in action, and it shall appear, upon an inspection made of him by a board of army medical officers, assembled by order of the secretary at war, that such an officer has, in consequence of his wound, lost a limb or an eye, or has totally lost the use of a limb, or that he has sustained a severe injury in action fully equal in every respect to the loss of a limb, he may be recommended to his Majesty for a pension at the rate fixed in the annexed scale for the rank held by him when he was wounded, and commencing one year after the wound was received, the continuance of which shall depend upon subsequent examinations before the Military Medical Board.

3d. If the officer shall have lost more

than one limb or eye, he may be recommended for a pension for each limb or eye so lost in action.

4th. If the wound received by an officer in action shall be so severe in its permanent effects as to be nearly equal, but not fully equal, to the loss of a limb, such officer may be recommended for a gratuity of eighteen months' full pay of his regimental rank or staff appointment held by him when wounded, in which case no pension shall, at any subsequent time, be granted to him under this regulation.

5th. If any wound received in action shall be certified to be severe and dangerous, but in its permanent effects not equal to the loss of a limb, the officer receiving such wound may, in consideration of the expense attending the cure thereof, receive a gratuity, varying according to the nature of the case, of from three to twelve months' full pay of the regimental rank or staff appointment held by him at the time he was wounded.

6. If an officer shall have held a pension for a wound received in action for a term of five years, and shall have been examined twice at the least before a board of army medical officers, he may be recommended for the permanent continuance of such pension; but if the officer, before the expiration of the term of five years, shall have so far recovered that his wound or injury is not fully equal to the loss of a limb, then he shall cease to receive such pension, and shall have a gratuity of full pay according to the degree of his injury as laid down in article 5.

7th. If within the period of five years after a wound has been received an officer does not apply for the pension, or applying for it the wound shall not have been permanently equal to the loss of a limb, such officer's claim to a pension shall not at any subsequent period be entertained.

8th. No gratuity or allowance for any wound shall be granted after the lapse of five years from the time the wound was received.

9th. No pension for the loss of one eye from a wound received in action shall be granted, unless the actual loss of vision shall have occurred within five years after the wound was received, and be solely attributable to such wound.

10th. As a general rule the pension shall be granted according to regimental rank, but in cases in which officers with brevet rank shall have been employed at the time they were wounded in discharge of duties superior to those attached to the regimental commissions, the pensions shall be given according to the brevet rank.

11th. These pensions being granted as a compensation for the permanent disability sustained by wounds received in action, may be held together with any other pay and allowances to which an officer may be entitled, without any deduction on account thereof.

(Signed) HENRY HARDINGE.

Scale referred to in the preceding Regulations.

Ranks.	Rates of Pensions.
Field marshal, general, or lieutenant general, commanding in chief at the time	To be specially considered.
Lieutenant general	£400
Major general or brigadier general commanding a brigade	£350
Colonel	£300
Lieutenant colonel	
*Adjutant general	
*Quarter-master general	
*Deputy adjutant general if chief of the department	
*Deputy quarter-master general if ditto	
Inspector of hospitals	
Major commanding	£250
Major	£200
*Deputy adjutant general	
*Deputy quarter-master general	
Deputy inspector of hospitals	
Captain	£100
*Assistant adjutant general	
*Deputy ditto	
*Assistant quarter-master general	
*Deputy ditto	
*Sec. to commander of forces	
*Aid-de-camp	
*Major of brigade	
Surgeon staff regimental	
Paymaster	
*Judge advocate	
Physician	
Purveyor	
Chaplain	
Lieutenant	£70
Adjutant	
Assistant surgeon	
Cornet	£50
Ensign	
Second lieutenant	
Volunteer classing as cornet or ensign	
Regimental quarter-master	
Apothecary	
Hospital assistant	
Veterinary Surgeon	
Deputy purveyor	

The officers marked thus * to have the allowance according to their army rank, if they prefer it.

(This regulation has been promulgated at the other presidencies).

CRUELTY TO NATIVES.—ENSIGN HADDEN.

Fort William, June 3, 1831.—His Exc. the Right Hon. the Commander-in-chief having brought to the notice of the Vice President in Council the proceedings of a Station Court of Inquiry held at Benares

on the 12th April last, to investigate the circumstances attending an assault committed by Ensign D. Hadden, of the 55th regt. N.I.; on Goordial Sing, a sepoy of the 24th N.I.; and it appearing that Ensign Hadden did, without cause, beat the said sepoy in a wanton and cruel manner on the 9th of that month, the Vice President in Council, with reference to repeated General Orders on the subject of cruelty to natives, proposes to submit the case for the orders of the Hon. the Court of Directors, and desires that Enign Hadden, on the receipt of this order at Benares, be removed from all military duty, with permission to reside at any station of the army under this presidency, receiving the pay, half-batta, and gratuity of his regimental rank, pending the decision of the Hon. Court.

The major general commanding the Benares division will be pleased to report to the adjutant general of the army the station at which Ensign Hadden may choose to reside.

BERHAMPORE—CHUNAR GURH.

Fort William, June 10, 1831.—The troops at Berhampore having been reduced to two regiments, the offices of brigadier and of brigade major at that station are abolished. The staff duties at Berhampore will be performed under the existing regulations of the service.

The appointment of garrison engineer and executive officer of Chunar Gurh is abolished.

DEHLI PROVINCIAL BATTALION.

Fort William, July 1, 1831.—The Hon. the Vice President in Council is pleased to direct, that the Dehli provincial battalion be disbanded on the 1st of September next, in conformity with detailed instructions with which the officer commanding the corps will be furnished.

From the date specified, or as soon after as the accounts of the men can be adjusted, the adjutant and European non-commissioned staff of the battalion will be at the disposal of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief: the books and other public records being deposited in the office of the brigade major at Dehli.

ALLOWANCES TO ENGINEER OFFICERS.

Fort William, July 15, 1831.—The Hon. the Vice President in Council directs the publication in General Orders of the following extract from a military letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, dated the 20th July 1830:

"We now think it proper to direct, that no engineer officer not employed as a principal, or in charge of public works, shall receive any other allowances than those of his regimental rank."

ABSENTEE ALLOWANCES.

Fort William, July 22, 1831.—The Government General Orders, No. 48 of 1825, direct that no allowances be passed to any officer on leave of absence from this presidency on medical certificate beyond a period of two years. It being found to be necessary to fix a limit with respect to leave of absence within the territories under this presidency, it is now directed that no allowance be passed henceforth to any officer who may be absent from his duty on medical certificate beyond the prescribed limit of two years, with the exception of officers who proceed to sea, who will receive additional leave for the periods requisite for reaching the presidency for the purpose of embarkation, and again for rejoining their corps or stations on their return from sea, with the allowances to which they may be entitled for those additional periods.

NEW DRESS FOR OFFICERS.

Head-Quarters, Simla, July 12, 1831.—The Commander-in-chief is pleased to notify, for the information and guidance of officers of the infantry, that a complete uniform, comprising the articles detailed in the margin,* has been received from the Court of Directors and lodged in the office of the Clothing Board in Fort William.

The Commander-in-chief leaves it to the convenience of officers who are already provided with uniforms to wear them out as they are; but officers whose appointments may take place subsequently to the date of this order are required to conform in the preparation of their dress to the patterns herein alluded to, to which access will be obtained on application to the secretary to the Clothing Board.

Such parts of the dress regulations, dated 24th Jan. 1828 and 9th Sept. 1829, as are not cancelled by the provisions of this order, are to remain in force; and his Excellency strictly prohibits any deviation from the dress now established for the infantry.

MILITARY OFFICERS HOLDING CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Fort William, July 29, 1831.—The Hon. the Vice President in Council is pleased to direct, that the following G.O. by the Right Hon. the Governor General be published for the information of the army.

General Order.

Simla, July 4, 1831.—A specific reference having been made to the Governor

* 1 Scarlet cloth coat, 1 ditto shell jacket, 1 blue frock coat, 2 pairs of skirt ornaments, 1 colonel's epaulette, 1 lieutenant colonel's ditto, 1 major's ditto, 1 captain's ditto, 1 subaltern's ditto, 1 captain's wing, 1 subaltern's ditto, 1 full dress cap, 1 feather for ditto, 1 green tuft for ditto.

General upon the subject of the right of military men employed in any civil branch of the army, or under the civil administration of government, to take military command by virtue of their commissions when entitled by seniority to claim the same, it has been deemed necessary to lay down a general rule applicable to the services of the three presidencies. The following order has accordingly been passed with the concurrence of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief of his Majesty's and of the Hon. Company's forces in India.

Military men, when holding situations in any civil branch of the army or under the civil administration of government, cannot be allowed to claim or exercise the right of command as senior officers, by virtue of their commissions, without first resigning and relinquishing their civil employ or situations.

The distinctions and advantages of command are claimable only by those who are in the exercise of their profession, may be called upon for military duties, and are liable to the privations and hardships of active service. By accepting civil employ a military man obtains present exemption from the severer duties of his profession, and generally superior emoluments; he cannot therefore be permitted to unite with the advantages of this line of service the privilege of asserting a claim to supersede those who, in the routine of duty and of promotion, become entitled to a military charge or command.

The above order is not intended to apply to officers placed with detachments, or otherwise, in the temporary charge of districts by military authority, pending operations, although performing civil duties in consequence of such an appointment. Employment of this description may fall to any officer in the course of his professional service, and cannot, therefore, be considered to involve any forfeiture of military privileges.

COURT-MARTIAL.

ASSISTANT-SURGEON FLEMING.

Head-Quarters, Simla, June 13, 1831. —At a European General Court-Martial re-assembled at Secrole, Benares, on the 16th May 1831, of which Lieut. Col. P. T. Comyn, 24th regt. N.I., is president, Mr. Assist. Surg. Frederick Fleming, of the 28th regt. N.I., was arraigned on the following charges:

Charges.—"1st. For contumacious and disrespectful conduct towards me, his immediate commanding officer, in words conveyed in a letter to the address of the officiating adjutant of the 28th regt. N.I., bearing date 24th March 1831.

"2. For conduct highly insubordinate and disrespectful to me, as set forth in a letter bearing date 25th March 1831, to the address of the officiating adjutant; the whole and every part of which being subversive of military discipline, and in breach of the articles of war."

(Signed) S. Newton, Lieut.Col.,
Comm. 28th regt.

Upon which charges the court came to the following decision:

Finding.—"The court having maturely weighed and considered what has appeared on the part of the prosecution, together with what the prisoner has urged in his defence, is of opinion that he is guilty of the whole of the charges preferred against him.

Sentence.—"The court having found the prisoner, Mr. Assist. Surg. Frederick Fleming, 28th regt. N.I., guilty of the charges preferred against him, does sentence him to be suspended from rank and pay for the space of four calendar months."

Approved,
(Signed) Dalhousie,
Commander-in-chief.

The suspension awarded to Assist. Surg. Frederick Fleming, 28th regt. N.I., is to commence from the date of the publication of this order at Benares.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Political Department.

July 22. Mr. G. T. Lushington, first assistant to resident and chief commissioner at Delhi.

Mr. J. P. Gubbins, second assistant to ditto.

Mr. B. Fitzgerald, an assistant to ditto ditto.

29. Mr. T. H. Maddock, resident at Catmandhoo.

Aug. 5. Capt. Adam White, 59th N.I., political agent in Upper Assam.

Lieut. J. Matthie, European regt., civil assistant to agent to Governor General on north-east frontiers.

General Department.

July 19. Mr. E. Bentall, assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit 14th or Moorshedabad division.

Mr. A. C. Bidwell, assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit 20th or Burdwan division.

26. Mr. R B. Garrett, assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit 15th or Dacca division.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Head-Quarters, May 17, 1831.—The following division orders confirmed: Capt. C. R. W. Lane, 2d N.I., to have charge of commissariat of Dinapore division, in room of Capt. Hull, app. a major of brigade; date 2d May.—Assist. Surg. H. Falconer to perform medical duties at Seharunpore during absence on leave of Surg. Royle; date 7th May.

53d N.I. Lieut. H. W. J. Wilkinson, 6th regt., to officiate as interp. and qu. mast. till further orders (there being no officer properly qualified in regt.).—This cancels app. of Lieut. R. L. R. Charteris in G.O. 21st April.

Assist. Surg. J. R. Brien and James Stewart app. to European regiment at Agra.

Ens. A. C. Rainey, 25th N.I., exempted from future examination in native languages.

May 19.—Surg. J. F. Royle posted to 49d N.I.

Fort William, June 10, 1831.—*Infantry.* Major P. M. Hay to be lieut. col., v. E. Simons, dec., with rank from 21st Jan. 1831, v. G. P. Baker, retired.

Right Wing Europ. Regt. Capt. and Brev. Major Joseph Orchard to be major, Lieut. John S. Pitts to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. John G. Gerrard to be lieut., from 15th Dec. 1830, in suc. to R. Ledlie retired.—Supernum. Ens. J. W. Bennett brought on effective strength of regt.

63d N.I. Lieut. Ninian Lowis to be capt. of a comp., from 10th May 1831, v. W. Bignell, dec.—Supernum. Lieut. F. A. Williamson brought on effective strength of regt.

66th N.I. Capt. Wm. James to be major, Lieut. Hugh Troup to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. Geo. Nugent to be lieut., from 21st Jan. 1831, in suc. to P. M. Hay, prom.—Supernum. Ens. Henry Hollings brought on effective strength of regt.

Assist. Surg. John Forsyth to be surg., v. J. Castell, retired, with rank from 7th May 1831, v. C. Hunter, dec.

Medical Board. The following appointments made to fill vacancy occasioned by demise of C. Hunter, Esq., 3d member of Board:—J. Browne, Esq., officiating 3d member, to be 3d member and to officiate as 2d member; Superintending Surg. Robert Limond to officiate as 3d member.

Surg. Thomas Tweedie to be a superintending surgeon on estab., in suc. to J. Browne, permanently app. to Medical Board.

Cadet of Engineers H. Siddons admitted on establishment.—Cadets of Artillery T. J.W. Hungerford and David Reid admitted on ditto.—Cadets of Infantry J. H. Fergusson and F. H. Hawtrey admitted on ditto.—Mr. John M'Cosh admitted on ditto as an assist. surgeon.

Capt. C. Fitzgerald, a brigade major on establishment, remanded to his regiment.

Head-Quarters, May 23.—The following division order confirmed: Assist. Surg. J. Davenport to perform civil and military medical duties at Azimgurh, and Assist. Surg. C. J. Macdonald to afford medical aid to detachment of artillery at Benares; date 4th May.

Maj. Gen. James Watson, C.B., of H.M. service, to command Cawnpore division of army.

Lieut. J. N. Rind, 37th N.I., to do duty with pioneers during absence of Lieut. Alston, on leave.

Surg. H. Guthrie, posted to 59th N.I.

May 24.—Assist. Surg. T. B. Hart to afford medical aid to convalescents at Landour during indisposition of Surg. Leslie, as a temporary arrangement; date of order 10th May.

3d L.C. Lieut. R. P. Penefather to be adj., in room of Lieut. Christie, proceeded to Europe.

May 25.—The following division and regimental orders confirmed: Assist. Surg. M. Mc N. Rind to take medical charge, temporarily, of 17th N.I.; date 20th April.—Assist. Surg. J. McRae to do duty with horse artillery at Meerut during absence at Landour of Assist. Surg. Campbell; date 13th May.—Assist. Surg. C. McKinnon to take medical charge, temporarily, of 49th N.I.; date 27th April.—Lieut. C. H. Wintour to officiate as interp. and qu. mast. to 53d N.I., as a temp. arrangement; date 6th May.

Surg. Isaac Jackson posted to 26th, and Surg. John M. Todd to 25th N.I.

Assist. Surg. C. J. Macdonald posted to 49th, and Assist. Surg. John Bowron to 24th N.I.

May 26.—*25th N.I.* Ens. A. C. Rainey to be interp. and qu. master.

Fort William, June 17.—Lieut. C. R. Whinfield, regt. of artillery, to be capt. by brevet, from 8th June 1831.

Assist. Commissary G. Bachman transferred to invalid establishment.

Head-Quarters, May 28.—The following division orders confirmed: Capt. H. Lawrence, 67th regt., to do duty with 55th N.I. till 10th Nov.—Lieut. W. Elliott, 27th N.I., to act as adj. to detachment stationed at Husingabad; date 11th May.—Assist. Surg. T. Ginders to do duty with 35th N.I.; date 10th May.

The app., dated 21st April, of Ens. S. C. Starkey to officiate as interp. and qu. mast. to 63d N.I., cancelled.

May 31.—Cornet W. H. Hall to act as adj. to 6th L.C. during indisposition of Lieut. and Acting Adj. Parker, as a temp. arrangement; date of order 9th April.

June 1.—Ens. W. Kennedy, 70th, to do duty with 11th N.I., at Barrackpore, from 1st July till 1st Oct. 1831.

June 2.—Assist. Surg. H. J. Thornton to do duty in hospital of H.M. 49th regt.; date of order 15th May.

Assist. Surg. J. Hope to do duty under Superintending Surg. at Allahabad.

Lieut. Charles Cheape, 51st N.I., to do duty with corps of pioneers, v. Spottiswoode.

Cadet T. Sturrock, at his own request, to do duty with 33d N.I. at Cawnpore.

June 6.—Lieut. T. G. Mesham, 38th N.I., exempted from future examination in native languages.

38th N.I. Lieut. T. G. Mesham to be interp. and qu. mast., v. Lieut. Burney app. to command escort with resident at Ava.

50th N.I. Lieut. J. Graham to be adj., v. White prom.

June 7.—Capt. J. Barclay, 4th L.C., to have charge of recruits for Europ. regt. lately arrived from Europe, and to proceed with them to Agra by water; date of order 19th May.

63d N.I. Ens. W. C. Hollings, 51st N.I., to officiate as interp. and qu. mast. till further orders (there being no qualified officer in regt.).

Fort William, June 24.—*Engineers.* Lieut. Col Duncan McLeod to be col., Major Joseph Taylor to be lieut. col., Capt. John Colvin to be major, and 1st-Lieut. John T. Bolleau to be capt., from 18th June 1831, in suc. to T. Robertson dec.—Supernum. 1st-Lieut. R. S. Master brought on effective strength of regt.

Dr. Falconer to perform medical duties of civil station of Seharunpore during absence of Surg. Royle, on visit to hill provinces.

The name of Lieut. G. Campbell, 6th L.C., to be discontinued on strength of army, that gentleman having removed to civil service.

Assist. Surg. B. C. Sully, at his own request, placed at disposal of Commander-in-chief.

The undermentioned officers of corps of engineers placed at disposal of Military Board, with same rate of allowance as received by officers of their rank when attached to sapper and miner corps:—2d-Lieut. Thos. Renny to be attached to superintendent and director of foundery, for employment in his department; Cadet Geo H. Fagan to do duty under executive engineer at Delhi.

Head-Quarters, June 8, 9, *and* 10.—The following division and station orders confirmed: Assist. Surg. J. Harvey to take medical charge of Capt. Barclay's detachment of Europ. recruits proceeding to Agra, and Assist. Surg. S. Wimbolt to proceed to Berhampore; date 21st May.—Assist. Surg. G. Smith to do duty with Europ. regt. at Agra, as a temp. arrangement; date 26th May.—Assist. Surg. A. M. Mc K. Minto to proceed by water to Agra; date 18th May.—Assist. Surg. C. B. Handyside to do duty with H.M. 26th Foot; date 23d May.

Fort William, July 1.—Surg. J. M. Macra to officiate as garrison surg. of Fort William, until further notice.

July 8.—Ens. H. Wyndham, 2d N.I., permitted, at his own request, to resign service of Hon. Company.

Head-Quarters, June 14 *and* 15.—The following station and regimental orders confirmed: Lieut. and Adj. R. H. Turnbull, 24th N.I., to act as station staff at Benares, during absence of Assist. Adj. General; date 26th May.—Ens. G. M. Hill to act as adj. to a detachment of 17th N.I. proceeding on escort duty; date 3d June.

Fort William, July 22.—*25th N.I.* Lieut. John H. Vanrenen to be capt. of a comp., from 3d July 1831, v. A. A. Williamson dec.—Supernum. Lieut. J. B. Flower brought on effective strength of regt.

Assist. Surg. Thomas S. Child to be surg., from 13th July 1831, v. D. Ramsay, dec.

Cadet of Engineers L. Hill admitted on esta-

blishment.—Mr. W. E. Watson admitted on ditto as an assist. surgeon.

Head-Quarters, July 1. — Assist. Surg. A. Mc Douall Stuart app. to 5th local horse, but to continue to do duty with 43d N.I. until 1st Oct.

Assist. Surg. John Hope to join and do duty in hospital of H.M. 38th Foot.

July 2.—Lieut. W. E. Andrews to act as adj. to 73d N.I. during absence, on leave, of Lieut. Thomas; date of order 19th June.

Lieut. C. Fowle, 65th, permitted to do duty with 34th N.I., at Barrackpore, till 1st Nov.

July 6.—*7th N.I.* Lieut. W. H. R. Boland to be adj., v. Templer, permitted to resign appointment.

Lieut. C. Cooper, 23d, to do duty with 58th N.I., at Almorah, from 10th Aug. until 20th Nov.

July 7.—Ens. H. A. Morrieson, 52d, at his own request, removed to 63d N.I., to fill a vacancy in latter regiment.

Fort William, July 29.—*6th N.I.* Capt. James Eckford to be major, and Lieut. James Stevens to be capt. of a comp., from 18th July 1831, in suc. to W. P. Cooke, dec.— Supernum. Lieut. Herbert Apperley brought on effective strength of regt.

Assist. Surg. A. Simson app. to medical duties of station of Mehidpore, v. Graham, prom.

Assist. Surg. B. Burt app. to medical duties of civil station of Buleah, v. McPherson, prom.

Surg. Fred. Corbyn to officiate as garrison surgeon of Fort William, v. Playfair, app. an officiating superintending surgeon, as a temp. arrangement.

Head-Quarters, July 11 *and* 12.—The following division orders confirmed:—Lieut. D. C. Keiller, 6th N.I., and Assist. Surg. A. Keir, to join Capt. Barclay's detachment of European recruits proceeding to Agra; date 31st June.—Assist. Surg. C. Newton, 35th regt. to take medical charge of 53d N.I., as a temp. arrangement; date 25th June.

July 14.—Lieut. R. L. Burnett to act as adj. to 54th N.I. during absence, on leave, of Lieut. and Adj. Beatson; date of order 1st July.

Cadet H. Siddons, of engineers, to do duty with corps of sappers and miners at Delhi.

Fort William, July 29.—Lieut. Thomas Nicholl, regt. of artillery, to be capt. by brevet, from 23d July 1831.

Surg. J. Ranken, M.D., to be civil surgeon at Delhi, and to have charge of Insane Hospital in that city.

Aug. 5.— Supernum. 2-Lieut. Richard Maude brought on effective strength of regt. of artil., from 2d Aug. 1831, v. W. M. Craig, dec.

Cadets of Artillery John Abercrombie, G. Kirby, and Thos. Bacon, admitted on estab.

Major W. Price, 20th N.I., late examiner in College of Fort William, placed at disposal of Comm.-in-chief for regimental duty.

Assist. Surg. C. Macintyre app. to medical duties in Arracan, v. Assist. Surg. Sully.

Supernum. 1st Lieut. A. P. Begbie brought on effective strength of artillery regt., from 16th April 1831, v. R. Jackson, dec.

Head-Quarters, July 15.—*Europ. Regt.* Ens. Lysaght to be adj., v. Potts, prom.

Returned to duty from Europe.—June 10. Maj. R. C. Faithful, 14th N.I.—Capt. J. W. Stiles, 30th N.I.—Capt. J. E. Watson, 59th N.I.—Lieut. J. B. Fenton, 67th N.I.—Lieut. R. W. Beatson, 73d N.I.—17. 1st-Lieut. P. Jackson, regt. of artil.—Surg. I. Jackson.—24. Assist. Surg. J. Barber.—Aug. 5. Lieut. J. T. Lane, regt. of artil.—Ens. Geo. Johnston, 45th N.I.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—July 22. Lieut. R. P. Alcock, 46th N.I., for health (to proceed from Madras).—29. 2d-Lieut. W. M. Craig, regt. of artil., for health.—Surg. James Hall, for health.—30. Lieut. Geo. Griffiths, 13th N.I., on private affairs.—Lieut. G. R. Birch, regt. of artil., for health (to proceed from St. Helena).

To Straits of Malacca.—Aug. 5. Lieut. Geo. Tylee, 53d N.I., for four months, for health.

To New South Wales.—July 1. Assist. Surg. Wm. Jacob, for two years, for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Aug. 5. Capt. J. H. Vanrenen, 25th N.I., for one year, on private affairs.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the Hooghley.

July 31. *Ellen*, Patterson, from Mauritius and Madras. — *Aug.* 1. *Joseph Winter*, Richardson, from New South Wales 1st June.—3. *Lady Nugent*, Wimble, from London and Madras.—8. *Mountstuart Elphinstone*, Thompson, from London and Madras; *Austen*, Ladd, from China; and *Ann*, Stephens, from Singapore.

Departures from Calcutta.

June 18. *Childe Harold*, Leach, for Singapore and China.—19. American brig *Hudson*, Harris, for Boston.—25. *Fifeshire*, Crawley, for Mauritius.—*July* 4. *Freak*, Barrington, for Singapore.—21. American ship *Rome*, Kennedy, for Boston, and *Lord Eldon*, Dawson, for London.—24. *Resolution*, Geares, for Mauritius.—27. *Nerbudda*, Patrick, for Port Louis; and *Zoroaster*, Printice, for Mahe.—29. *Phœnix*, Drew, for Mauritius.—30. *Barretto Junior*, Thomas, for London, via Madras.—31. *Planter*, Steward, for Mauritius.—*Aug.* 4. *Minerva*, Robertson, for London.—7. *Mountstuart Elphinstone*, Ritchie, for Liverpool.— 8. *Nandi*, Priestman, for Liverpool.

Sailed from Saugor.

June 22. H. C. S. *Lady Melville*, Clifford, for China.—*July* 21. H. C. S. *Thames*, Forbes, for ditto.—24. H.C.S. *Farquharson*, Cruickshank, for ditto.—26. H.C.S. *Vansittart*, Scott, for ditto.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

May 14. At Dinapore, Mrs. David Johnston, of a daughter.

19. At Bankeepore, Mrs. H. G. Burnet, of a son.

20. At Meerut, the lady of Capt. G. N. C. Campbell, horse artillery, of a son (since dead).

26. At Calcutta, the lady of Paul Jordan, Esq., of a son.

31. At Barrackpore, the lady of Capt. Hawkins, Bengal army, of a daughter.

— At Dacca, Mrs. B. de Solminihac, of a son.

June 4. At Calcutta, the wife of J. L. Dunnett, veterinary surgeon, of a son.

6. At Kishenugur, the lady of T. G. Vibart, Esq., civil service, of a son.

8. At the Cooly Bazar, Mrs. J. Hanlon, of a son.

13. At Simla, the lady of Col. Sir R. Cunliffe, of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. R. L. Bolst, of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. T. Fraser, of a son.

17. At Calcutta, the lady of Signor Masoni, of a son.

24. At Landour, the lady of Capt. P. Cortlandt Anderson, of a son.

26. At Bauleah, Mrs. James Archer, of a son.

July 4. At Meerut, the lady of H. M. Elliot, Esq., civil service, of a son.

5. At Agra, the lady of Col. C. S. Fagan, C.B., commanding the troops at that station, of a son.

— At Landour, the lady of Lieut. W. Stuart Menteath, 69th N.I., of a daughter.

6. At Mooradabad, the lady of A. Grote, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

7. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Dyer, H. C. pilot service, of a son.

10. At Dum Dum, the lady of Lieut. R. Horsford, artillery, of a son.

11. At Cuttack, the wife of Mr. Wm. Underwood, of a son.

16. At Allahabad, the lady of Capt. T. Marshall, Bengal artillery, of a daughter.

17. At Boolundshahur, near Meerut, the lady of M. J. Tierney, Esq., civil service, of a son.

18. At Berhampore, the lady of Lieut. Col. Bartley, commanding H.M. 49th regt., of a son.

20. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. W. Lindguist, of twin daughters.
— In Sudder Street, Chowringhee, Mrs. Charles Waller, of a son.
21. At Calcutta, Mrs. H. B. Gardener, of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. Wm. Gray, of a daughter.
22. At Nautpore, the lady of Geo. Canham, Esq., of a daughter.
28. At Calcutta, Mrs. E. Webb, of son.
28. At Calcutta, the lady of the Rev. W. Yates, of a daughter.
— At Buxar, the lady of Lieut. G. M. Sherer, sub-assist. H.C. stud, of a daughter.
29. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. Gavin Young, of a daughter, still-born.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. Thos. Bartlett, of a son.
30. At Calcutta, the lady of F. H. Asphar, Esq., of a son.
31. At Fort William, the lady of Major Dundas, of a daughter
— At Calcutta, Mrs. C. F. Kellner, of a daughter.
Aug. 4. At Entally, Mrs. Capt. Chas. Bell, of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. M. Cockburn, of a son.
6. At Calcutta, Mrs. L. Mendes, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

March 14. At Juanpoor, W. A. Peacock, Esq., to Eliza Mathews, eldest daughter of W. Mathews, Esq., indigo planter.
May 29. At Calcutta, Andrew Wm. Stone, Esq., indigo planter, to Miss Lucy Black.
30. At Calcutta, Capt. J. J. R. Bowman, of the H. C. bark *Brougham*, to Elizabeth, relict of the late Capt. W. W. Cockell.
31. At Calcutta, Mr. Thos. S. Ebberson to Miss Mary Earle.
June 13. At Calcutta, Mr. Joseph A. Masters, indigo planter, to Mary, daughter of the late Lieut. Col. J. W. Taylor, Bengal establishment.
18. At Howrah, Mr. G. Potter, head assistant at the H.C. botanical garden, to Miss Allcorn, daughter of the Rev. Samuel Allcorn, of Maidstone, Kent.
23. At Calcutta, Lieut. and Adj. Hugh C. Wilson, 25th N.I., to Miss Eliza Falconer.
25. At Calcutta, Mr. D. D'Cruze to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. P. D'Silva.
— At Calcutta, Mr. Vincent Rees to Miss Caroline Resurreiçao.
27. At Chandernagore, Mr. P. J. F. Neuville to Miss A. R. Laforgue.
July 4. At Calcutta, Mr. Charles Francis Myers to Miss Frances Du Bordieux.
5. At Benares, Mr. John Brook to Miss Ann Harding.
9. At Calcutta, Mr. B. M. Satoor to Anna T., only daughter of the late Torous Caraplet, Esq.
18. At Dinapoor, Capt. H. W. Farrington, 2d regt. B. N. I., to Hannah, widow of the late John James, Esq.
20. At Calcutta, Mr. Wm. Legh to Miss Louisa Gego.
— At Calcutta, James Field, Esq., to Charlotte, second daughter of George Albert Sheppard, Mangoe Lane.
22. At Juanpore, George Mertins Bird, Esq., civil service, to Sarah Robinson, youngest daughter of the late Rev. David Brown.
23. At Calcutta, Mr. Charles Boyle, artillery, Dum Dum, to Miss Sarah Bagnall.
27. At Calcutta, Mr. John Henry Grant to Miss Mary Anne Levade.
29. At Calcutta, Mr. Samuel Smith to Charlotte Winifred, daughter of the late Major John La Fleur.
31. At Dacca, G. P. Thomas, Esq., 64th regt. N.I., to Miss Albina Andrews.
Lately. At Calcutta, G. T. F. Speed, Esq., of the Hindoo College, to Mary Jane Bureau, daughter of the late Capt. Charles Stewart, of the Bengal N.I.
— At Bhaugleпore, Mr. Wm. Preston to Miss Hannah Neal.
— At Calcutta, Horatio M. Hogarth, Esq., of the ship *Planter*, to Miss Blair, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Blair.

DEATHS.

March 30. At Gowalporee, John Leslie, Esq., of the H.C. medical establishment. Mr. Leslie fell a victim to his zeal in the prosecution of his favourite study of zoology; having died after an illness of ten days, of a jungle fever, with which he was attacked when engaged in dissecting and preparing the remains of some large quadrupeds that he had long been solicitous to possess.
April 28. At Cawnpore, Mr. Joseph Sanson, aged 41.
May 12. At Cawnpore, John Lambert, son of Mr. J. L. Jones, merchant, aged 4 years.
27. At Koerypore factory, near Jaunpore, Mr. David Williamson, aged 29.
29. At Calcutta, Mr. Fred. Merryweather, aged 26.
June 2. At Calcutta, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Thos. Pasmor, aged 29.
3. At Calcutta, of cholera, Mr. Jacob Boezalt, aged 20.
— At the General Hospital, Mr. Isaac Hillary, late of the marine establishment, aged 45.
4. At Berhampore, Ens. Geo. Skene, 63d regt. N.I., son of Dr. Skene, of the College of Surgeons, Aberdeen.
— At Entally, Mr. R. F. Crow, aged 43.
5. In Fort William, Eliza, wife of Mr. A. Long, aged 27.
6. At Ghazeepore, in his 31st year, Lieut. Robert Dudley, H.M. 38th regt.
7. At Senkwa factory, in Tirhoot, Thos. Couchman, Esq.
13. At Chinsurah, Miss Jeanne Antoinette P. M. Le Franc, aged 15, fourth daughter of A. Le Franc, Esq., formerly judge and magistrate at Chandernagore.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. A. M. D'Almeyda, aged 38.
14. At Landour, Wm. Leslie, M.D., late in medical charge of the Landour depôt.
18. At Serampore, Mrs. Juliana D'Silva Surita, aged 55.
19. At Chittagong, in his 23d year, Samuel Thomas Harper, Esq. of the civil service, second son of R. J. Harper, Esq., New Lodge, Lichfield.
21. At Calcutta, Mr. Francis Rodrigues, assistant in the military department.
22. At Calcutta, Mr. Peter Gonsalves, printer, of the Loll Bazar press, aged 40.
26. At Calcutta, Mr. John Martin, assistant in the secret and political department, aged 35.
21. At Soobathoo, after an illness of only two days, of inflammation in the bowels, aged about 39, Capt. Wm. Murray, 2d regt. N.I., and political agent at Umballah.
29. At Howrah, Maynard Eliza, wife of Lieut. A. Bogle, 2d regt. N.I., and assistant to the commissioner in Arracan.
July 3. On the Burrampooter, of jungle fever, caught at Gowhatty, Capt. A. A. Williamson, 29th regt. N.I.
5. At Calcutta, Margaret, relict of the late Mr. Francis Stewart, branch pilot, aged 48.
10. At Jessore, aged 22, John Robert Carruthers, Esq., of the civil service, eldest son of David Carruthers, Esq., of Cornwall Terrace, Regent's Park.
13. At Cawnpore, aged 33, David Ramsay, Esq., medical storekeeper at that station, and of Waterhill, county of Sligo, Ireland.
16. At Dum Dum, Louisa, lady of Lieut. R. Horsford, artillery, and youngest daughter of the late C. Patterson, Esq., civil service.
17. At Chinsurah, Mrs. Margaret McDormond, aged 31.
18. At Cawnpore, Major Wm. Percy Cooke, 6th regt. N.I., commissioner with Bajee Rao.
— At Calcutta, Ellen, daughter of Capt. H. J. Vardon, country service.
20. At Monghyr, Lieut. Sidney Swiney, of the invalid establishment.
— At Cawnpore, Sarah Horsford Brown, eldest child of the late A. Wilson, Esq., of Rom Colla factory, near Chuppra, aged 7 years.
— At Patna, Mr. Charles Campler, formerly registrar of the District Record Committee, Sarun.
— At Keitah, in her 21st year, Fanny, wife of Capt. Latouche, major of brigade.
23. At Calcutta, Mr. John Chapel, aged 46.
24. At Calcutta, Mr. J. Moffat, examiner, secret and political department.
26. At Beerbhoom, Mary Ann, daughter of C. Cardew, Esq., civil service, aged 3 years.
27. At Calcutta, Mr. Thos. G. Marryman, aged 24.
29. At Chandernagore, Mr. A. Moreaux.
— At Patna, in his 45th year, Capt. Peter Je-

remie, of the Bengal Army, and assistant to the opium agent of Behar.

Aug. 2. At Calcutta, Mr. Charles Scott, aged 94.

3. At the General Hospital, Calcutta, Mr. Thomas Emmerson, aged 30.

6. At Chandernagore, Mr. C. F. Pinsets, aged 29.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

CORPS OF SAPPERS AND MINERS.

Fort St. George, May 24, 1831.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the first battalion of pioneers shall be converted into a corps of sappers and miners, and that it shall be commanded by an officer of engineers, with an adjutant and such other officers of the corps of engineers as can be conveniently spared for that purpose.

The European sappers and miners lately arrived from England to be attached to the corps as non-commissioned officers.

The following establishment is accordingly fixed for the corps of sappers and miners, which will consist of eight companies.

Europeans.—Captain commanding 1, subalterns 8, assistant surgeon 1, adjutant 1, serjeant-major 1, quarter-master serjeant 1, serjeants 8.

Natives.—Jemidars 8, regimental havildar major 1, havildars 24, naigues 24, privates 640, recruit and pensioned boys 48, puckalies 8, pay havildars 8, assist. apothecary 1, second dresser 1, toties 2, vakeel 1, choudry 1, cooly maistry 1, bullock maistry 1, peons 2, carpenters 5, smiths 4, hammermen 4, bellows-boys 4.

The commanding officer and adjutant of sappers and miners and officers commanding companies are authorized to draw the same staff pay and allowances as officers of pioneers of corresponding rank.

The regiment to be clothed as engineers on the next issue of clothing.

PRIZE FUNDS.

Fort St. George, June 14, 1831.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council, adverting to the very considerable period during which the prize funds for the captures noted in the margin * have been open for adjustment, is pleased to direct that no claims on any of those funds shall be received by the general or other prize committees after the 31st of August next.

CORPS OF PIONEERS.

Head Quarters, Choultry Plain, July 1, 1831.—Under the sanction of government the commander in chief directs that the 2d battalion of pioneers shall be denominated the "Corps of Pioneers" from this date.

* Amboyna, Banda, Ternate, Ceylon, Banda Neera, Manadoo, Egypt, Bourbon and the Isle of France, with the exception of the 3d and 4th dividends.

COURTS MARTIAL.

CORNET STEPHENSON.

At a European general court martial, Cornet E. J. Stephenson, 6th regt. L. C., was arraigned on the following charge:

Charge. — I charge Cornet Edward John Stephenson, quarter-master and interpreter of the 6th regt. light cavalry, with highly disgraceful conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances.

First instance.—For having, with long premeditated malice, and without the least provocation, conveyed, through Lieut. Edward Arthur Humffreys, of the 8th regt. L.C. at Arcot, on the 28th day of Jan. 1831, a challenge to me to fight a duel.

Second instance.—For having, to a paper written by Lieut. E. A Humffreys, of the 8th regt. L.C., dated the 28th day of Jan. 1831, in which it is falsely stated I had refused him, Cornet Edw. John Stephenson, an amicable explanation, and which contained scurrilous language affecting my character, annexed the following most opprobrious expressions, and his signature thereto, *viz.* "In consequence of the circumstances above mentioned, I hereby post Capt. Litchfield as a coward, and unworthy the society of gentlemen;" which said paper was addressed to the mess of the 8th regt. L.C. Arcot, and was presented to Capt. John C. Wallace, senior officer in charge of the 8th L.C., at the said place, on the 30th day of Jan. 1831, by an orderly trooper of the 6th L.C.

The above conduct being in breach of the articles of war, and subversive of good order and military discipline.

(Signed) W. E. LITCHFIELD, Capt. 6th L.C., doing duty with 8th.

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:

Finding.—The court having most maturely weighed and considered the whole of the evidence brought forward in support of the prosecution, as well as what the prisoner has urged in his defence, and the evidence in support thereof, is of opinion:

Finding on the first instance.—That the prisoner is guilty of having, without due provocation, conveyed, through Lieut. E.A. Humffreys, of the 8th regt. L.C., at Arcot, on the 28th day of Jan. 1831, a challenge to Capt. Litchfield to fight a duel; but it acquits him of the remainder of the instance, and of highly disgraceful conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman.

Finding on the second instance.—That

the prisoner is guilty of the second instance of the charge, with the exception of the averment "falsely stated," and of highly disgraceful conduct, unbecoming the character of a gentleman.

Sentence.—The court having found the prisoner guilty to the extent above stated, doth sentence him the said prisoner, Cornet E.J. Stephenson, qu. mast. and interp. of the 6th regt. L C., to be cashiered.

Remarks of the Court.

The court taking into consideration the youth of the prisoner, together with his extreme inexperience in the service, and also the apparent impression on his mind of having been deeply injured in his private character, however erroneous that impression might be, respectfully recommends the prisoner to the lenient consideration of his excellency the commander-in chief.

The court cannot close its proceedings without bringing to the notice of his excellency the wide distinction existing between the sentence to be awarded in cases of this nature, by the last articles of war for the better government of the Hon. Company's forces, published in 1823, and those published last year for the troops of his Majesty's service; a distinction which, in the present case, has left the court no alternative in passing its sentence.

The court begs further respectfully to explain to his excellency, that it has been led into an unusual length of proceeding, partly from the indefinite averment in the charge of "long premeditated malice," and the great difficulty of knowing what evidence was, directly or indirectly, relevant to this accusation until investigated; and partly from the difficulty of rejecting such evidence as appeared to the court irrelevant, after it was given and recorded, so as to satisfy all parties.

(Signed) E. M. G. SHOWERS,
Lieut. Col. President.

Remarks by the Commander in Chief.

Under all the circumstances of the case, I feel it my duty to confirm this sentence; but honourably acquitted as is the prisoner of all the degrading part of the charges, for which there does not appear, on the record, a tittle of evidence—honourably jealous of his character, which there appears no doubt had been falsely and basely aspersed by some one who had not the courage to avow the libel (a character the more precious to him under the pressure of heavy family misfortunes with which he has been long known to be struggling), is it wonderful that he should apply for explanation to the person pointed out to him as the author, however innocent that person might in reality be, of so infamous an act?—and in the ratio of that innocence, would not a frank and determined disclaimer of the malignity imputed, with every liberal offer of aid to detect it, have rather been to be expected, even by a man more experienced in human nature than this young man appears to be? Much then as it is to be lamented that, on whatever principle of prudence, a refusal of all explanation was here given to a young man under such peculiar circumstances, entitled to the most charitable consideration of every honourable man, smarting as he yet was under the stroke of a secret assassin; though it cannot surprise, yet it must be lamented that he should not have remembered that the sending a challenge is forbidden by the military law under which he was serving—the respect for which has been so strictly adhered to by his adversary;—but inexperienced and imprudent as he was himself, could he have expected, even in Capt. Litchfield, so great a command of his feelings, so large a share of prudence, as, even by his own evidence on the records of the court, he appears to have possessed, under such repeated trials? Was it not, on the contrary, natural for him to expect the usual explanation to which a brother officer was entitled, and which gentlemen jealous of their honour seldom refuse?

The honour of the prisoner having, however, by the just discrimination of the court, come out clear and bright from the fiery ordeal to which it has been subjected, I cannot but bend to the liberal consideration taken of his case, after due examination of even his imputed crimes by that court; and I feel that I shall best serve the Company by restoring this honorable young man to its service. He will then be forthwith released from arrest and rejoin his regiment; and I trust that, by his late experience, he will have acquired a sufficient knowledge of mankind to discriminate in the choice of his associates; and so much of the striking prudence and respect for the laws which he has witnessed, as not to subject himself to another such danger, as a court-martial.

(Signed) G. T. WALKER,
Lieutenant General.

Madras, May 6, 1831.

LIEUT. HUMFFREYS.

At a European General Court-martial, Lieut. E. A. Humffreys, 8th regt. L.C., was arraigned on the following charge:

Charge. — I charge Lieut. Edward Arthur Humffreys, of the 8th regt. L.C., with highly disgraceful conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances:

First Instance.—For having in a paper written by himself, and bearing his signature, dated the 28th day of January, 1831, and addressed to the mess of the 8th regt. L.C., Arcot, asserted the following falsehood, *viz.* "I do hereby certify that I this day called upon Capt.

Litchfield, by desire of Cornet Stephenson, for an explanation relative to some circumstances between those officers, which he refused; I then ******* demanded a meeting, which he also refused."

Second Instance.—For having, in the paper alluded to in the first instance of the charge, without any provocation, aspersed my character by calling me an ungentlemanly coward.

Third Instance.—For having at Arcot on the 28th day of Jan. 1831, been the bearer of a challenge to me to fight a duel with Cornet Edw. John Stephenson, of the 6th regt. L.C., and which was conveyed in the following words—"Stephenson will post you if you don't come out with him."

The above conduct being in breach of the articles of war, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

(Signed) W. E. Litchfield,
Capt. 6th regt. L C., doing duty with 8th L.C.

Upon which charge, the court came to the following decision:

Finding—The court having most maturely weighed and considered the whole of the evidence brought forward in support of the prosecution, as well as what the prisoner has urged in his defence and the evidence in support thereof, is of opinion.

Finding on the first instance—That the prisoner is not guilty of the first instance.

Finding on the second instance—That the prisoner is guilty of improper conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having in the paper alluded to in the first instance of the charge, without adequate provocation, aspersed Capt. Litchfield's character by calling him an ungentlemanly coward; but the court acquits the prisoner of highly disgraceful conduct.

Finding on the third instance—That the prisoner is not guilty of highly disgraceful conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, but that he is guilty of having at Arcot, on the 28th day of Jan. 1831, been the bearer of a challenge to Capt. Litchfield to fight a duel with Cornet E. J. Stephenson, of the 6th regt. L.C., and which was conveyed in the following words—"Stephenson will post you if you don't come out with him."

Sentence—The court having found the prisoner guilty to the extent above stated, doth sentence him the said Lieut. E. A. Humffreys of the 8th regt. L.C., to be cashiered.

Remarks by the Commander in Chief.

The court having acquitted the prisoner on the first charge, it needs no remark.

On the second charge, the court disagrees with itself, inasmuch as in the beginning it finds him "guilty of conduct unbecoming the character of a gentleman," and ends by acquitting him "of highly disgraceful conduct." With this then before me, and not seeing any thing on the record to support the first part, it is impossible not to imagine but that there has been some mistake in recording this finding, and I am therefore necessarily obliged to disapprove it altogether:—especially as on the third charge, he is fully acquitted of all the accusations that can be conveyed in the language of either of those phrases.

That he did, however, convey a challenge, is too clear for denial: and to check the progress of this illegal practice of duelling, the law for the government of the Company's troops has fixed for it a certain penalty—which the court in its sentence has been bound to declare: and, generally speaking, the man who coolly carries a challenge has more to answer for in it than his principal, in whose irritated feelings more excuse may be found; while from the second, if every attempt to accommodation has not been tried by him, deep must be his responsibility. Here, however, in the first instance, such an attempt does appear to have been made. Fair explanation was demanded, which, had it candidly followed, as might reasonably have been expected, might have effaced every shade of offence; much therefore, even in a second, may, in human frailty, be allowed, when such a demand is only met with personal insult.

As I have then deemed it my duty to absolve the principal in this affair from the penalty of the law, so must I think that, in this instance, there is sufficient reason also to treat the second with the same lenity: and it is to be hoped he will, in future, learn to respect the law:—that "he will go and sin no more."

The opinion and sentence being then only so far confirmed as above stated—the prisoner is released from the penalty of the sentence, and, forthwith, from arrest, and will rejoin his regiment without delay.

(Signed) G. T. Walker,
Madras, May 1831. Lieut.-General.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

July 19. W. A. Forsyth, Esq., register to Zillah Court of Malabar.

R. Rickards, Esq., head assistant to collector and magistrate of Visagapatam.

26. W. A. Morehead, Esq., additional sub-collector and joint magistrate of Cuddapah.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Head-Quarters, June 23, 1831.—The following removals ordered: Lieut. Col. W. C. Oliver, from 14th to 17th N.I.; Lieut. Col. J. Mallandine, from 17th to 14th do.; Lieut. Col. C. A. Walker, from 43d to 33d do.; Lieut. Col. W. Woodhouse, from 33d to 43d do.; Lieut. Col. L. Cooper, from 8th to 21st do.; Lieut. Col. G. L. Wahab, from 21st to 8th do.

June 25.—Lieut. G. C. Whitlock, 36th regt., to be president of Clothing Committee assembled in Fort St. George.

July 8.—Surg. W. A. Hughes, 49d N.I., to do duty under surgeon of General Hospital at Fort St. George.

Fort St. George, July 5, 1831.—Capt. Arch. Milne, 9th N.I., transferred to invalid estab.

July 8.—*9th N.I.* Sen. Lieut. T. M. Cameron to be capt., v. Milne, invalided; date 6th July 1831.—Supernum. Lieut. J. J. Losh brought on effective strength of regt.

Cadet of Artillery Robert Morgell admitted on estab., and to act as 2d-lieut.—Cadet of Infantry Samuel Hay admitted on estab., and to act as ensign.

Mr. Thos. White admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

Lieut. H. H. Watts, 26th N.I., to be qu. mast. and interp. to corps, v. Johnson, prom.

July 12.—Sen. Assist. Surg. Edw. Chapman to be surgeon, v. Barton, dec.

Cornet R. M. North, 2d L.C., re-admitted on estab. from 28th June.

Capt. J. C. H. Campbell, 47th N.I., and Lieut. G. W. Watson, 13th do., transferred to invalid estab.

July 15.—*Infantry.* Sen. Maj. Arthur Stock, from 15th N.I., to be lieut. col., v. Rundall, dec.; date of com. 13th July 1831.

15th N.I. Sen. Capt. F. Haleman to be major, Sen. Lieut. Arch. Mac Nair to be capt., and Sen. Ens. Wm. Drysdale to be lieut., in suc. to Stock prom.; date 13th July 1831.

Acting Ens. Jas. Hacking to be ens., from above date, to complete estab.

47th N.I. Sen. Lieut. B. B. Shee to be capt., and Sen. Ens. J. H. Kennedy to be lieut., v. Campbell invalided; date of com. 13th July 1831.

Supernumeraries Lieut. F. R. Trewman, 13th, and Ens. H. P. White, 47th N.I., admitted on effective strength of their respective regts. to complete estab.

Capt. T. Thompson, 36th N.I., transferred to invalid estab.

Lieut. J. H. Bean, 15th N.I., to be adj. to corps., v. Browne, prom.

July 19.—Major Wm. Strahan, deputy qu. mast. gen., to act as qu. mast. gen. of army, from 7th July 1831.

Capt. W. J. Butterworth, assist. qu. mast. gen., to act as deputy qu. mast. gen. of army, from ditto.

Capt. W. B. Coxe, 43d N.I., to act as assist. qu. mast. gen. of army, during absence of Lieut. Col. Hanson, on sick leave.

36th N.I. Sen. Lieut. G. C. Whitlock to be capt., and Sen. Ens. Jos. Martyr to be lieut., v. Thompson, invalided; date of coms. 16th July 1831.

Acting Ens. Gardiner Harvey to be ens. from above date, to complete estab.

Head Quarters, July 13.—Surg. Robert Wright (late prom.) posted to 48th N.I., and Surg. Edw. Chapman to 7th do.

Cornet R. M. North, 2d L.C., to do duty with riding school at Bangalore.

July 14.—Capt. J. C. H. Campbell posted to 2d Nat. Vet. Bat., and Lieut. G. W. Watson to 1st do.

July 15.—Acting Ens. J. E. Lacon removed from 36th to do duty with 13th N.I.

July 16.—Capt. Thos. Thompson posted to 1st Nat. Vet. Bat.

Ens. Jas. Hacking posted to 15th N.I.

July 20.—Ens. Gardiner Harvey removed from 48th and posted to 36th regt. at Bangalore.

July 21.—Acting Ens. W. Brown removed from 10th to do duty with 9th N.I.

July 23.—Acting 2d-Lieut. G. M. Lethbridge, of artillery, to do duty with 2d bat.

July 27.—Lieut. G. W. Watson removed from 1st Nat. Vet. Bat. to Carnatic Europ. Vet. Bat.

July 28.—Capt. C. Clemons, 9th N.I., to act as deputy assist. adj. gen. to Mysore division, during absence of Capt. Dervills on furl.

Capt. John Macartney removed from Carnatic Europ. Vet. Bat. to 1st Nat. Vet. Bat.; and Lieut. Edw. Gaitskell from 2d to 1st Nat. Vet. Bat.

July 30.—The following removals and postings ordered: Lieut. Col. T. King, from 13th to 29th N.I.; Lieut. Col. W. Milne, from 29th to 13th do.; Lieut. Col. A. Stock (late prom.), to 29d do.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—July 8. Major H. Ross, 49d N.I.—Lieut. C. O. Backhouse, 25th N.I.—Capt. John Wright, 40th N.I.—Capt. W. B. Coxe, 43d N.I.—Lieut. H. Pace, 30th N.I.—12. Lieut. H. J. Willins, 30th N.I.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—July 5. 2d-Lieut. W. M. Gabbett, of artil., for health.—8. Lieut. G. H. Kellett, 36th N.I., for health.—Ens. G. Davis, 43d N.I., for health.—2d-Lieut. W. W. Saunders, of engineers, for one year, on private affairs.—12. Lieut. D. B. Humphreys, 23d L. Inf., for health.—15. Capt. T. Thompson, invalid estab.—Lieut. H. Gosling, 7th N.I., for health.—19. Major C. B. Darby, 9th L.C., for health.

To Sea.—July 5. Lieut. Col. Jas. Hanson, qu. mast. gen. of army, until 31st Dec. 1832, for health.—8. Ens. C. Ireland, 11th N.I., for six months, for health.

To St. Helena.—July 19. Ens. D. Hodson, 44th regt., for eighteen months, on private affairs.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

July 16. H. M. S. *Crocodile*, Montague, from Trincomallee.—18. *Laurentia*, Jobit, from Bordeaux and Pondicherry.—21. *Lady Nugent*, Wimble, from London.—23. *Norfolk*, Goldie, from Bourbon, &c. — 25. *Mountstuart Elphinstone*, Thompson, from London.—29. *Ripley*, Hesse, from Liverpool.—31. *Red Rover*, Chrystie, from New South Wales and Copang.—*Aug.* 2. *Hero of Malown*, Williams, from Calcutta.—4. American ship *Timors*, Henry, from Boston and Padang.—5. H.M.S. *Zebra*, Sansmares, from Trincomallee.—10. *Thetis*, Mason, from Mauritius and Covelong.—11. *Circassian*, Douthwaite, from London, and *Hope*, Martin, from Baltimore.

Departures.

July 20. H.M.S. *Crocodile*, Montague, for Penang.—23. *Laurentia*, Jobit, for Karical.—24. *Ellen*, Patterson, and *Ann*, Towsell, both for Calcutta.—28. *Lady Nugent*, Wimble, for Calcutta.—*Aug.* 2. *Mountstuart Elphinstone*, Thompson, for Calcutta.—6. *Hercules*, Wilson, for Penang, Singapore, &c.—9. *Ripley*, Hesse, for Calcutta.—12. *Hero of Malown*, Williams, for London.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGE, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

June 25. At Masulipatam, the lady of Lieut. M'Leod, 49d N.I., of a son.

27. At Hingolie, the lady of Capt. St. John Grant, commanding 3d regt. Nizam's infantry, of a daughter.

July 9. At Ottacamund, the lady of the Rev. B. Schmidt, of a son.

10. At Nagercoil, Mrs. Joseph Roberts, of a daughter.

11. At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. C. Turner, 35th regt., of a son.

— At Cuddalore, the lady of Capt. S. Stuart, of a son.

15. At Bellary, the lady of Brevet Capt. Morphett, H.M. 48th regt., of a son.

18. At Madura, the lady of Capt. B. S. Wand, surveyor general's department, of a daughter.

21. At Kamptee, the lady of G. Arbuthnot, Esq., 3d L.C., of a son.

25. At Wallajahbad, Mrs. J. Dalrymple, of a daughter.

26. At Cannanore, the lady of Capt. and Paymaster Barlow, of H.M. 84th regt., of a son.

27. At Chingleput, the lady of Thomas Oakes, Esq., of a son.

— At Jaulnah, the lady of Capt. H. S. Foord, deputy com. of ordnance, of a son.

28. At Coopang, in Pulicat, Mrs. Henry Hamilton, of a son.
— At Quilon, the lady of Capt. J. G. Rorison, 13th N.I., of a son.
31. At Vellore, the lady of Capt. R. R. Ricketts, 48th N.I., of a son.
Aug. 3. At Punganore, the lady of his Highness Prince Patha Chicka Rayal, second brother of the rajah of Punganore, of a son.
— At Madras, the lady of Paul Mellius, Esq., of a son.
— At Bellary, Mrs. Pope, of a son.
4. At Purnewaukum, Mrs. Wm. Cooke, of a daughter.
5. At Madras, the lady of Lieut. Leggatt, adj. 1st Nat. Vet. Bat., of a son.
8. At Madras, Mrs. G. Wellington, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

July 8. At Madras, Mr. B. M. Satoor to Miss Anna T. Carapiet, only daughter of the late Torous Carapiet, Esq.
20. At Madras, Mr. Lawrence Johnson to Miss Mary Anne Pavy.
25. At Madras, Mr. E. D'Rosario, of the Commissary General's Office, to Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Capt. Paul Secluna, formerly of H.M. 4th Ceylon regt.
27. At Madras, Mr. James Thorpe, of the qu. mast. gen.'s department, to Jane, relict of the late Mr. J. Cruse.
— At Madras, Mr. F. Laville, band master 38th N.I., to Miss H. Thompson.
27. At Masulipatam, Monsieur Andrie Jantz to Mademoiselle Elizabeth Magdalene Rosenbake.

DEATHS.

June 11. At Carnanore, Alex. Eason, Esq., assist. surg. H.M. 48th regt.
16. At Tellicherry, Anstruther Cheape, Esq., of the civil service, son of John Cheape, Esq., of Rossie, Fifeshire.
23. At Madras, aged 56, Francis Archibald Savage, Esq., of the civil service, youngest son of the late R. Savage, of Knockadoo, county Sligo, Ireland.
July 8. At Madras, Christiana, wife of Mr. J. M'Bride, ordnance department, aged 28.
11. At Bellary, Anna, wife of Lieut. Belford, of H.M. 48th regt., seven days after giving birth to a son and heir.
14. At Cuddapah, of spasmodic cholera, Lieut. James Coles, 11th regt. N.I.
15. At Madras, Mr. Andrew Barron, of the firm of Messrs. George Gordon and Co.
18. At Madras, Ellen, daughter of Capt. H. J. Vardon, country service.
20. At Madras, Mr. Geo. M'Farlaine, aged 43.
22. At Madras, Mr. Daniel Sinclair, hair dresser.
27. At his residence in Purnewaukum, John Jeremiah, Esq., notary public and proctor of the Supreme Court at Madras, aged 43.
29. At Royapet, Mr. James Taylor, of the College of Fort St. George.
— At Madras, Miss Elizabeth Spyer.
31. At Madras, aged 41, Capt. Archibald Wilson, 10th regt N.I., and assistant commissary general.
Aug. 4. At Madras, Mr. John Robertson, of the garrison band, aged 21.
6. At Coimbatoor, Richard Clive, Esq., chief secretary to the government at this presidency, and eldest son of the late Wm. Clive, Esq., of Styche, in the county of Salop.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

SERVICES OF LIEUT. COL. AITCHISON.

Bombay Castle, April 21, 1831.—Lieut. Col. J. W. Aitchison, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years for the benefit of his health, and permitted to resign the situation of adjutant general of the army from the date of his departure.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council has much pleasure in publicly testifying the high sense which he entertains of Lieut. Col. Aitchison's services for a period of nearly twenty-six years, and particularly the upright and able manner in which that officer has conducted the arduous and responsible duties of adjutant general of the army since the 5th October 1826. And his Lordship in Council will not fail to bring to the special notice of the Hon. the Court of Directors Lieut. Col. Aitchison's long and valuable services.

FIFTH SUPERINTENDING SURGEON.

Bombay Castle, April 23, 1831.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to add a fifth superintending surgeon to the establishment of this Presidency, to have charge of the duties at the island of Salsette and the Concan, subject to the confirmation of the Hon. the Court of Directors.

Under this arrangement, the range of the superintending surgeon of the south-west division of Guzerat will be confined to Surat, Broach, and Baroda, and that of the superintending surgeon of the southern division of the Deccan, to Sattara, Sholapoor, and Mahableshwar, and the station in the Dooab.

June 1, 1831.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the divisions allotted to superintending surgeons, in consequence of a fifth superintending surgeon being added to the establishment of this Presidency, subject to the approval of the Hon. the Court of Directors, shall be as follows:

North-west division of Guzerat.—Deesa, Rajkote, Bhooj, Porebunder.

South-east division of Guzerat.—Surat, Broach, Baroda, Kaira, Ahmedabad, Hursole.

Presidency division.—Bombay, Bhewndy, Tannah, Mahableshwar, Satara, Dapoolee, Rutnagherry.

Northern division of the Deccan.—Poona, Ahmednuggur, Malligaum, Seroor, Asseerghur.

Southern division of the Deccan.—Belgaum, Vingolar, Dharwar, Kulledgee, Sholapore.

CONDUCT OF CAPT. WATKINS.

Bombay Castle, May 3, 1831.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following extract of a dispatch from the Hon. the Court of Directors, dated the 7th January, 1831, be published in general orders:

Para. 1. "We have perused with great attention the proceedings of the Court Martial held upon Capt. Charles Waddell Watkins, of your establishment, and we

coincide with you in opinion that the sentence passed on Capt. Watkins was quite inadequate to the crime of which that officer had been convicted.

2. It appears that Capt. Watkins not only avowed, but undertook to justify, his having insulted and even struck his commanding officer Major Shireff when in the execution of his public duty, on the plea that Major Shireff had addressed some irritating expressions to him in the course of an examination into the conduct of a soldier of his regiment.

3. If Capt. Watkins thought himself aggrieved by the language of Major Shireff, he ought to have complained to the commanding officer of the station or district in which the regiment was quartered. For it is obvious, that the discipline of the army cannot be upheld, if officers are permitted to insult their superiors, or to call them to personal account, for any acts done, or expressions used, in the performance of their official functions.

4. To mark our sense of the criminality of Capt. Watkins's conduct, and to support due discipline in our army by an example which shall deter others from similar misconduct, we have resolved to dismiss Capt. Watkins from our service.

5. We therefore direct that Capt. Watkins's name be struck out of the army list of your establishment from the 29th Dec. 1829, the date of the conclusion of the proceedings of the court martial by which he was tried.

6. We also direct you to notify to the army in G. O.s our strong disapprobation of the inadequacy of the punishment awarded by the court martial which sat upon the trial of Capt. Watkins, namely, "suspension from rank and pay for twelve calendar months."

COMPENSATION FOR THE LOSS OF HORSES.—COMMAND ALLOWANCE.

Bombay Castle, June 1, 1831.—In conformity with instructions received from the Hon. the Court of Directors, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to announce that all mounted staff and infantry officers drawing horse allowance, shall be entitled to compensation for the loss of their horses when killed in action, or wounded so as to become unserviceable, a bill on honour for the value of the horse, not however in any instance exceeding rupees 550, is to be preferred to the pay department, vouched in the mode prescribed by the regulations for compensation to cavalry officers under similar circumstances. Vide Military Code, page 11, article x.

It is further directed, in obedience to instructions from the same authority, that the allowance for the command of irregular local corps be from this date, with exception of the marine battalion, reduced from rupees 400 to 200 per month, exclusive of the off-reckonings to which invalid free officers may be entitled under the orders of 24th Oct. 1826, if posted to either of these corps.

ALLOWANCE TO OFFICERS AT POONAH.

Bombay Castle, June 8, 1831.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to cancel that clause in the G. O.s of the 14th of March, 1822, which sanctioned the continuance of field allowance to the officers of the general staff attached to the head-quarters of the Poonah division of the army, they, together with the superintendent of bazars, are accordingly placed on garrison allowances from the 1st instant.

SALARY OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.

Bombay Castle, July 7, 1831.—Pursuant to instructions from the Hon. the Court of Directors, the salary of the Judge Advocate General of the army is reduced to rupees 600 per mensem. The reduction will have effect from the 22d July 1828. This salary is exclusive of that drawn by the Judge Advocate General for his duties connected with the Indian navy, amounting to rupees 200 per mensem, as sanctioned in G. O.s dated the 21st July 1829.

SERVICES OF MAJOR J. HAWKINS.

Bombay Castle, July 11, 1831.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council has received with sincere regret the account of the death of Major J. Hawkins, of the corps of engineers, which took place at sea on the 19th of February last.

Major Hawkins, in the course of his long service of thirty-four years, was employed in all the various duties that fall to the lot of engineer officers in India, and uniformly conducted them with credit to himself, and to the entire satisfaction of his superiors.

In 1803 he served in the field under Sir A. Wellesley, and in a subsequent campaign under Colonel Wallace; he was noticed as an able and active officer at the sieges of Chandore and Galna.

The abilities and acquirements of Major Hawkins were various, and embraced every branch of knowledge connected with his profession. He was excellent as an architect and draftsman, an artificer, a practical machinist, and mechanic; qualifications which he displayed in an eminent degree in the erection of the Mint and Mint machinery, a task of extraordinary magnitude and difficulty, when the scarcity of European workmen of science and skill is considered.

The able and successful manner in which this great work was executed by Major Hawkins constitutes an honourable memorial of his talents, attainments and

zeal; and the Right Hon. the Governor in Council feels it due to the merits of this able officer, publicly to record his high sense of his valuable services.

STATION OF KULLUDGHEE.

Bombay Castle, July 19, 1831.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, from the 1st proximo, the station of Kulludghee be made a garrison station.

OPHTHALMIC INSTITUTION.

Bombay Castle, Aug. 12, 1831.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council having been pleased, by a resolution in the General Department, to abolish the Ophthalmic Institution as constituted by G. O. dated 3d May 1824, the following arrangements are published for general information.

All native and European patients labouring under diseases of the eye will be admitted into the Native General Hospital and European General Hospital, respectively, there to be treated by the oculist, if at the Presidency.

The oculist will be employed for a considerable period of the year under the instructions of the Medical Board, in visiting the different large cities and stations, for the purpose of affording the people of the country generally, and those employed in the public service, the benefit of his advice and assistance.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Territorial Department.

June 30. Mr. Robert Chambers, acting second assistant to principal collector of Surat.

Aug. 13. Mr. W. Richardson, acting first assistant to principal collector in southern Mahratta country.

Mr. P. Bacon, assistant to junior principal collector of Poona.

Political Department.

June 30. Mr. J. P. Willoughby, political agent in Katteewar.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, April 18, 1831.—Lieut. Col. T. Barford, 8th N.I., to succeed Colonel Delamotte in command of Hursole.

Major J. D. Crozier, attached to 25th N.I., to assume command of troops at Hursole as senior officer at station, as a temp. arrangement.

Supernum. Ens. E. C. Cotgrave, 20th N.I., admitted on effective strength, from 8th April 1831, v. Gunter, invalided.

April 18.—Assist. Surg. J. Howison to resume charge of Lunatic Asylum at Colaba.

April 19.—Assist. Surg. H. C. Heath placed at disposal of superintendent of Indian navy for marine duty.

April 21.—Capt. H. B. Everest, H.M. 6th regt., to be aide-de-camp to Col. Sullivan, commanding Poona division of army, from 13th Feb.

April 23.—Lieut. G. Deck, corps of engineers, to proceed from Seroor in command of company of pioneers intended to relieve those at present employed on road from Nagotna to Mhar, and to take charge of that road and continue its construction.

Lieut. J. Sinclair to act as commissary of stores of Poona division of army during absence of Capt. W. R. Lester.

Lieut. H. C. Lucas, artillery, to act for Lieut. Sinclair as junior commissary of stores at presidency.

Lieut. P. M. Melville, 7th N.I., and fort adjutant, to be acting aide-de-camp to Right Hon. the Governor.

Surg. R. Wallace to be superintending surgeon at presidency, island of Salsette, and Concan (see General Orders).

April 26.—Maj. I. H. Bellasis, 10th N.I., at his own request, transferred to invalid estab.

April 27.—The following temporary arrangements confirmed: Lieut. B. Baily to act as adj. to the Golundauze bat. during absence of Lieut. Whitlie, from 15th Sept. 1830 to 16th Jan. 1831.—Lieut. J. Brodhurst, Europ. regt., to officiate as interp. to 21st N.I. from 24th March, during absence of Lieut. Parry on leave.—Capt. C. Crawley, dep. assist. adj. gen., to take charge of assist. qu. mast. general's department in northern division during absence of Capt. N. Campell, on leave at presidency.—Lieut. C. Birdwood to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 3d N.I., from 1st April until relieved by Ens. A. M. Haselwood.—Lieut. V. T. Kennett to act as adj. to 21st N.I., from 23d March, during absence of Lieut. Prior on sick cert.—Capt. Cracklow, 23d N.I., to take charge of Guzerat prov. bat. on departure of Capt. Jones for presidency on sick certificate.

April. 29.—Assist. Surg. James Anderson, 23d N.I., to be assist. garrison surgeon and deputy medical storekeeper at presidency, v. Davis, permitted to resign situations.

May 4.—Supernum. Lieut. J. S. Unwin, regt. of artillery, admitted on effective strength, from 18th April, v. T. Sutton, dec.

Supernum. Lieut. F. Mayor, 6th N.I., admitted on effective strength from 23d April, v. Graham, dec.

Lieut. S. Pool, 1st L.C., to act as public staff officer at Sholapore, from 28th March, during absence of Brigade Major Wyle on duty, as a temp. arrangement.

May 6.—The following temporary arrangements confirmed:—Lieut. T. W. Hickes, artillery, to act as adj. to artillery details in Guzerat, from 1st Feb. to 29th March 1831.—Major R. Thomas, 1st L.C., to assume command of troops at Sholapore, from 28th March, during absence of Lieut. Col. Brooks, on duty.—Capt. F. Schuler, horse brigade, to act as com. of stores to Poona division, from 1st May until Lieut. Sinclair joins.—Brigade Major R. Crozier to take charge of ordnance department and artillery details at Malligaum, from 17th April until arrival of an artillery officer.—Lieuts. J. R. S. Waring and A. Rowland, artillery, to take charge of ordnance department, former at Baroda, from 11th, and latter at Deesa, from 14th April.—Major W. Nixon, 19th N.I., to assume command of troops in Candeish.

May 7, 12, *and* 14.—The following arrangements sanctioned:—Assist. Surg. W. R. Deacon, 6th N.I., to act as assist. gar. surg. and deputy medical storekeeper at presidency, from 1st May until arrival of Assist. Surg. Anderson.—Lieut. V. F. Kennett, 21st N.I., to act as dep. assist. adj. gen. to northern div. of army, from 13th Dec. 1830 to 16th Jan. 1831.—Capt. D. W. Shaw, 20th N.I., to assume command of troops at Hursole during absence of Major Crozier on duty.

Assist. Surg. T. Brickwell placed at disposal of superintendent of Indian navy for marine duty.

June 20.—Assist. Surg. J. Bourchier placed at disposal of superintendent of Indian navy, for marine duty.

June 25.—Cadets of Artillery Chas. Yorke and G. P. Baynes admitted on establishment.

Lieut. W. Pottinger, H.M. 6th Foot, to be an extra aide-de-camp to Right Hon. the Governor.

Surg. J. Ingles to retain situation of civil surgeon at Broach until breaking up of monsoon.

June 30.—The following temporary arrangement confirmed: Maj. C. Davies, attached to 13th N.I., to assume command of garrison at Surat, from 10th June until farther orders.

2d *Gr. N.I.* Lieut. A. Hand to be adj , v. Jacob resigned; date 17th June 1831.

July 5.—Assist. Surg. J. Murray to repair from Mahabuleshwar to Dapooree to attend Right Hon. the Governor during rains.

Lieut. J. Vincent, engineer corps, to act as qu. mast., from 1st April, during absence of Lieut. Scott, as a temp. arrangement.

July 7.—Assist. Surg. C. P. Livingstone to take charge of duties of civil surgeon at Ahmedabad during absence of civil surgeon; date of order 15th Sept. 1830.

Lieut. Col. J. Kennersly confirmed in command of Candeish.

Capt. P. D. Ottey, deputy postmaster at Poona, placed at disposal of commander of forces for regimental duty.

July 8.—Assist. Surg. Frith, 2d N.I., to act as civil surgeon of Concan during absence of Assist. Surg. Stuart.

July 11.—*Corps of Engineers.* Sen. Capt. J. Nutt to be major, and Lieut. F. McGillivray to be capt., in suc. to Hawkins dec.; date 20th Feb. 1831.

July 14.—Assist. Surg. Rupert Kirk placed at disposal of superintendent of Indian navy for duty in that branch of service.

Capt. F. McGillivray to be mint engineer, and Lieut. Turner to be assistant to ditto.

Lieut. G. Fulljames, 25th N.I., to vacate his situation of assistant to mint engineer on 1st Oct., and be placed at disposal of commander of forces, the services of a second assist. to mint engineer being dispensed with.—[The Governor in Council, in a G.O., testifies his entire approbation of the services of Lieut. Fulljames while holding the situation of assistant to the mint engineer.]

Capt. J. S. Down, 1st or Gr. N.I. (owing to want of officers of that rank with corps), to vacate his command of detachments stationed in sequestered districts south of Baroda, and place himself at disposal of commander of forces for regimental duty.—[The Governor in Council, in a G.O., expresses his high sense and entire approbation of Capt. Down's services and conduct while in command of the detachments stationed in the sequestered districts south of Baroda.]

Lieut. Col. T. Burford, 8th N.I., to command troops at Baroda, and to conduct such duties in political department at Baroda as may be entrusted to him by political commissioner for Guzerat, v. Lieut. Col. Miles resigned command.

Lieut. Col. T. Morgan, 11th N.I., to succeed Lieut. Col. Burford in command of troops at Hursole.

July 22.—Lieut. E. A. Farquharson, regt. of artil., to be acting deputy commissary of ordnance, in suc. to Lieut. Lucas, permitted to proceed to Europe.

July 26.—*15th N.I.* Ens. H. Cotgrave to be lieut., v. Montgomery, dec.; date 7th July 1831.—Supernum. Ens. W. Robertson admitted on effective strength from above date, v. Cotgrave, prom.

Supernum. Ens. W. Orrock, 16th N.I., admitted on effective strength from 11th July 1831, v. Browne, dec.

The following division order confirmed:—Capt. Gibson to take charge of ordnance stores in Dooab; date 11th Nov. 1830.

July 29.—Cadet of Engineers W. S. Jacob admitted on establishment.

Corps of Engineers. Sen. Major T. Dickinson to be lieut. col., v. Drummond dec.; date 10th April 1830.—Sen. Capt. R. Gordon to be major, Lieut. C. W. Grant to be capt., and 2d-Lieut. I. Estridge to be 1st-Lieut., in suc. to Hawkins, dec.; date 20th Feb. 1830.

Capt. Slight, engineers, to act as inspecting engineer to Poona division, from date of Capt. Jervis's departure, as a temp. arrangement; date of order 18th July.

Lieut. C. S. Geddes, 24th N.I., at his own request, transferred to invalid estab.

Aug. 4.—Capt. J. L. Frederick to be inspecting engineer in Deccan during absence of Capt. G. R. Jervis.

Lieut. R. Foster, executive engineer at Poonah, to act as superintendent of public instruction during absence of Capt. G. R. Jervis.

15th *N.I.* Ens. W. R. Annesley to be qu. mast. and interp. in Hindoostanee language, v. Montgomery, dec.; dated 7th July 1831.

Supernum. Lieut. F. N. Vallant, 24th N.I., admitted on effective strength, from 30th July 1831, v. C. S. Geddes, invalided.

Aug. 11.—Mr. T. J. Knox admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

Aug. 13.—Lieut. C. Birdwood, 3d N.I., to act as interp. to 26th N.I., from 1st Aug., during absence of Lieut. Wilson, on sick cert., as a temp. arrangement.

Assist. Surg. Behan relieved from duty in Indian navy.

Aug. 18.—The following temporary arrangements confirmed: Lieut. J. Ash, regt. of artil., to act as line adj. at Sattara, from 18th July, during absence of Lieut. Cartwright on sick cert.—Capt. D. W. Shaw, 20th N.I., to assume command of troops at Hursole, on departure of Lieut. Col. Burford from station.

Mr. Thos. Waller admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

Returned to duty from Europe.—June 25. Lieut. D. Malcolm, 3d N.I.—Assist. Surg. P. Stuart.—July 22. Capt. L. J. Frederick, corps of engineers.—29. Lieut. C. A. Stewart, 16th N.I.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—April 15. Lieut. E. R. Protheroe, regt. of artil., for health.—21. Assist. Surg. S. Fraser, for health.—Ens. F. Westbrook, 18th N.I., for health.—Lieut. Col. C. Garraway, 17th N.I., for health.—Lieut. Col. J. W. Aitchison, adj. gen. of army, for health.—29. Surg. W. Dalgairns, for health.—May. 3. Ens. C. W. Prother, 4th N.I., for health.—June 25. Ens. G. J. Peters, 14th N.I., on private affairs, for one year.—July 2. Veterin. Surg. R. Walters, 3d L.C., for health.—Lieut. G. Candy, 3d N.I., for health.—21. Lieut. C. Lucas, regt. of artil., for health.—29. Ens. H. S. Gunter, invalid estab., for health.

To China.—July 23. Capt. G. R. Jervis, of engineers, for twelve months, for health.

To Singapore.—April 21. Capt. W. R. Lester, com. of stores Poonah div. of army, for six months, on private affairs.—Aug. 2. Surg. G. Smyttan, marine bat., for six months, on private affairs (also to Calcutta).

To Sea.—April 26. Lieut. F. Daniell, 18th Madras N.I., for twelve months, for health.

INDIAN NAVY PROMOTIONS.

Commander George Minchin to be capt., v. Grice, resigned; date of com. 20th Sept. 1830.

Lieut. J. H. Wilson to be commander, v. Minchin, prom.; ditto ditto.

Midshipman J. A. Young to be lieut., v. Wilson, prom.; ditto ditto.

Midshipman Charles Parbury to be lieut., v. Richardson, dec.; date of com. 14th Dec. 1830.

Lieut. W. Denton to be commander, v. Richardson, invalided; date of com. 21st May 1831.

Midshipman G. B. Kempthorne to be lieut., v. Denton prom.; ditto ditto.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

July 4. *Fortune*, Crawford, from Greenock.—8. *Duke of Roxburgh*, Brown, from London and Madeira.—20. *Sarah*, Columbine, from London.—25. *Sir Francis Burton*, Reid, from Liverpool.—27. *Elizabeth and Jane*, Richmond, from London and Cape.—28. *Cavendish Bentinck*, Humphreys, from Calcutta.—*Aug.* 5. H.C. sloop of war *Elphinstone*, Rose, from Bushire and Bassadore.—7. *Dragon*, Mackenzie, from Mauritius.—8. *Gipsey*, Higlat, from Liverpool.—11. American ship *Nereus*, Endicott, from Salem.—21. *Sultan*, Mitchell, from Muscat.—26. *Majestic*, Lawson, from Liverpool.

Departures.

July 3. H.C. brig of war *Euphrates*, Denton, for Persian Gulf.—10. *Rachel*, Potter, for Liverpool.—14. *Adele*, Lavaloise, for Bourbon.—25.

H.C. ships *Duke of Sussex*, Whitehead, and *Marquis of Huntly*, Hine, both for China; *Charles Kerr*, Brodie, for ditto; and *Othello*, Thomson, for Liverpool.—26. H.C.S. *General Kyd*, Nairne, for China.— *Aug.* 6. H.M.S. *Satellite*, Hare, for Trincomallee; and *Duke of Roxburgh*, Brown, for China.—7. H.C.S. *Hythe*, Shepherd, for China; *Fortune*, Crawford, for the Clyde; and *Earl of Eldon*, Theaker, for London.—9. H.C.S. *Herefordshire*, Hope, for China; and *Asia Felix*, Hounor, for Calcutta.—13. *Hebe*, Briolle, for Bourbon.—27. H.C. sloop of war *Amherst*, Brucks, for Persian Gulf.—31. *Sir Francis Burton*, Reid, for Liverpool.

Freight to London (Aug. 27) £7. per ton.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

May 2. At Bombay, the lady of George Adams, Esq., of a daughter.

4. At Bombay, the lady of George Simpson, Esq., of a son, still-born.

— At Poona, the lady of Lieut. Knipe, 17th N.I., of a son.

June 4. The lady of Capt. George Twemlow, commandant of H.H. the Nizam's artillery at Aurungabad, of a daughter.

5. At Deesa, the lady of Lieut. Elder, European regt., of a son.

15. At Dharwar, Mrs. Carvalho, of a son.

22. At Kavel, the wife of Mr. Pascoal A. De Souza, of a daughter.

July 6. At Poonah, the lady of Lieut. F. H. Billamore, 17th N.I., of a son.

— At Ahmednugger, the lady of James Brydon, M.D., of a son.

20. At Camp, near Deesa, the lady of Lieut. Robert Mignan, Bombay Europ. regt., of a son.

29. At Bheewndy, the lady of Lieut. Drummond, 11th regt. N.I., of a daughter.

Aug. 4. In the fort, Mrs. Lawless, of a daughter.

12. At Ahmednuggar, the lady of Jackson W. Muspratt, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

13. At Bombay, the lady of Capt. E. Johnstone, Nizam's service, of a son.

25. At Bombay, the lady of Alex. Bell, Esq., judge and session judge of the Konkan, of a daughter.

26. At Bombay, the wife of Mr. J. Hemson, dep. assist. com. of ordnance, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

May 30. At Girgaum, Mr. Manoel Francis de Mello to Miss Quiteria de Penha.

June 22. At Poona, Mr. G. B. Smith to Miss Ann Hynes.

July 3. At Seroor, 1st-Corporal T. Butler, engineer corps, to Eliza, daughter of the late Lieut. Glascott, H.C. military service.

6. Lieut. R. M. Hughes, 12th regt. N.I., and fort adjutant at Surat, to Emmeline, youngest daughter of Wm. Clark, Esq., of Torquay, Devonshire.

14. At Bombay, Capt. Arthur Mackworth, of H.M. 3d regt. or Queen's Royals, to Augusta Mary, third daughter of Joseph Gilbert, Esq.

23. At Bombay, Henry Blois Turner, Esq., lieut. in the Hon. E.I. Company's engineers, to Caroline Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late Major Hawkins, F.R.S., of the same corps.

Aug. 13. At Bombay, Commander John Sawyer, Indian navy, to Miss Amelia Sophia Goodridge.

Lately. At Sholapore, Ens. John Ramsay, 9th regt. N.I., to Anne, daughter of the late John Macalister, Esq., Penang.

DEATHS.

March 23. At Belgaum, Lieut. and Qu. Mast. R. G. King, 3d regt. N.I., aged 26.

April 9. On board the *Upton Castle*, when off the Cape of Good Hope, John Ritchie, Esq., of the firm of Ritchie, Finlay, and Co., aged 35.

21. At Hydrabad, Agnes, wife of H. Blennerhasett, Esq., qr. mast. of his highness the Nizam's artillery.

May 2. On his way to the Neilgherry Hills, Henry Petrie Saunders, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. William Nicol and Co.

16. At the General Hospital, Mr. William P. Knesbone, of the commissariat department.

29. At Ahmedabad, Mr. James Denning, assistant apothecary in the medical store department, aged 23.

June 5. At Colaba, Thomas Wm. Browne, Esq., a solicitor of the Supreme Court, aged 53.

17. At the Ghauts, on his way to Bombay, Alex. Seton, Esq., of the civil service, fifth, and youngest son of Sir Alex. Seton, Bart., of Abercorn.

July 3. At Bombay, Anthony Hammond, Esq., advocate general at this presidency.

10. At Baroda, Ens. John J. Browne, 16th N.I., eldest son of Mr. John Samuel Browne, of the East-India House.

16. At Byculla, Mr. James Garrett, printer and assistant missionary in connexion with the American mission, aged 34.

21. At Poona, Emily, wife of Lestock R. Reid, Esq., of the civil service.

Aug. 18. At Burhampoor, Capt. Robert Hurle, late of the 13th regt. Bombay N.I.

Malacca.

DEATH.

July 12. Janetta, fourth daughter of the late Alex. Miller, Esq., of Monk Castle, Ayrshire, North Britain.

China.

DEATHS.

May 9. On her voyage from Bombay to China, Sophia Catherine, wife of Capt. W. K. Lester, of the Hon. E. I. C. artillery, and fourth daughter of John Pinchard, Esq., of Taunton, Somerset.

June 5. At Macao, the Rev. M. L'Amiot, missionary, formerly of Peking, the last survivor of the French missionary establishment at that capital, where he had resided twenty-seven years. He was expelled in 1830, on the occasion of a religious persecution, in which another French missionary, his friend, suffered martyrdom by order of the Emperor. Since then he remained in Macao, engaged in fruitless endeavours to obtain permission to return, or, failing in this, to procure compensation for the valuable property of the mission, which was under his charge. During his residence in Macao he always wore the Chinese garb, and he was generally esteemed as an agreeable member of society.

Lately. The eldest son of the Emperor. He was twelve years old, and very promising. His death is looked on as so unlucky as not to be spoken of publicly. This is the second of the Emperor's family who has died about that age.

Manilla.

DEATH.

March 19. At the age of 59, Senor Don José de Egula.

Swan River.

DEATH.

Lately. Mr. George Welch, late chief officer of brig *Emily Taylor*, of Bombay.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, Dec. 22.

A Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held at the Company's house in Leadenhall-street, for the purpose of declaring a dividend on the Company's capital stock, for the half-year commencing on the 5th of July last, and ending on the 5th of January next.

EAST-INDIA VOLUNTEERS.—SUPERANNUATIONS, &c.

The minutes of the last court having been read—

The *Chairman* (Robt. Campbell, Esq.) informed the court that several papers, parliamentary and others—some relating to the list of superannuations, and others to the expenses of the Royal East-India Corps of Volunteers—were laid on the table for the inspection of proprietors.

HALF-YEAR'S DIVIDEND.

The *Chairman*.—"I have to inform the court, that it is appointed to consider of a dividend on the capital stock of the Company, for the half-year commencing on the 5th of July last, and ending the 5th of January next. The court of directors have come to a resolution on the amount of the dividend, which will now be read."

The clerk then read the following resolution:—

At a Court of Directors, held on Tuesday the 20th of December 1831,

Resolved unanimously,—That it be recommended to the General Court to be held to-morrow, to declare a dividend of 5½ per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, for the half-year commencing the 5th of July last, and ending on the 5th of January next.

The *Chairman* then moved that this resolution be agreed to. The motion was seconded by the deputy chairman (J. G. Ravenshaw, Esq.) and was carried unanimously.

MR. DAVID GREENHILL'S CASE.

The *Chairman*.—"I have next to acquaint the court that it has been made special to consider a resolution to which the court of directors have come respecting the return of Mr. David Greenhill to the civil service of Bombay, with the same rank which he held when he left it. The court of directors have agreed to recommend to this court—that the prayer of Mr. Greenhill's memorial be complied with. The court will now hear the report of the correspondence committee on this subject read."

ZEMINDAR OF NOZEED.

The clerk was about to read the report—when

The *Chairman* said—"Before the report is read, I wish to inform the court that the bill relating to the payment of the creditors of the Zemindar of Nozeed is laid on the table."

Mr. David Greenfield's case resumed.

The Clerk then read the report of the correspondence committee on the memorial of Mr. Greenhill, as follows:—

At a Committee of Correspondence, the 30th November 1831.

Pursuant to the court's reference, of the 16th instant, your Committee have considered a memorial from Mr. David Greenhill, of the Bombay civil service, stating that he has been induced, by family affairs of the most pressing nature, to prolong his stay in this country until it is impracticable for him to reach Bombay within the period of five years from the date of his quitting that presidency, describing the circumstances which have occasioned his detention, and praying that the court will be pleased to recommend to the Court of Proprietors that he be permitted to return to the service, under the provisions of the Act 33 Geo. 3, cap. 52, sec. 70.

Taking into consideration the peculiarity of the circumstances represented by Mr. Greenhill, the short time by which he will have exceeded the prescribed period of five years' absence from India, and the testimony adduced to the value of his past services, your committee are induced to submit to the court that he be recommended to the Court of Proprietors for permission to return to the civil establishment of Bombay, under the provisions of the Act 33 Geo. 3, cap. 52, sec. 70, with the rank which he held when he quitted that presidency, agreeably to the Act 53 Geo. 3, cap. 155, sec 85.

The *Chairman*—"The court of directors acting on the recommendation contained in this report have agreed to recommend to this court, "That Mr. David Greenhill, late of the Bombay Civil Establishment, be permitted to return to the service under the provisions of the act of the 33d of Geo. III. cap. 52. sec. 70, with the rank which he held when he quitted Bombay, agreeable to the act of the 53d Geo. III. cap. 155, sec. 85." This, however, (continued the Chairman) is a question which the court must, pursuant to the act, decide by ballot, I therefore move that for this purpose a ballot do take place on the 11th of January next."

Mr. *Rigby* said, that when the last paper was read, relating to the return of an individual who had come home on leave of absence, he was under the impression when it commenced, that it had some relation to the case of the Zemindar of Nozeed, to the bill respecting which the chairman had called the attention of the court. Finding, however, that he was mistaken in that respect, and that nothing more was said about the affair of the Zemindar, he wished to know from the chairman what necessity there had been for introducing a bill to parliament for the payment of a debt due to mortgages of a native prince, whose property was in the possession of the Company. He had

thought that a debt of that kind might have been paid without putting the Company to the expense of an act of parliament. He was the more anxious to obtain more information on this subject, as now the state of the Company's finances required that every unnecessary expense should be avoided.

The *Chairman*—"The honourable proprietor is mistaken in one thing:—The bill to which he alludes was not introduced into parliament by the Company, but by the parties claiming the debt on the estate of the Zemindar, and who thought that the most effectual mode of obtaining payment. In that respect the case was similar to another, in which parties making a claim on the Company, which the Company did not admit to the full extent, resorted to parliament to establish that claim."

Mr. *Rigby* said, he was perfectly satisfied with the explanation given by the honourable chairman, but he hoped that under the circumstances he should be considered justified in having sought for the information. *(hear, hear.)*

The *Chairman* called on Capt. Gowan, who had given notice of a motion;* but that gentleman not being then present, Mr. Poynder was called upon.

APPOINTMENT OF BISHOPS IN INDIA.

Mr. *Poynder* said he rose for the purpose of submitting to the court the following motion, viz.

That this court, adverting to the circumstance of four bishops having successively died in India at comparatively short periods from their arrival, in consequence of their severe and laborious duties, whereby during ten years India will have been six years without any episcopal provision, recommends to the Court of Directors whether the intentions of the Legislature and the Company will not be more effectually promoted, either by the appointment of a prelate for each of the three presidencies, or of two suffragan bishops under the principal.

In calling the attention of the court to this important subject, it was satisfactory to him to believe as he did, that there was not an individual whom he then addressed who was not predisposed to agree to the principle and expediency of his motion, if he could only establish practically the right to argue from recorded acts of the Company and the legislature, that the major of his propositions had been already admitted, and that his minor was only a bringing out of that principle which experience had already shewn to have been so well applied. If any one should doubt his assumption, that the major proposition had been admitted, he hoped to convince him by a brief review of the history and present state of our episcopal establishment in India. Long before 1813, a voluminous and most valuable paper had appeared from the pen of the late Mr. Charles Grant, *clarum et venerabile nomen*, a name which but to pronounce was to insure respect for every thing which depended on its authority. That paper produced a powerful effect on the House of Commons, by which it was ordered to be printed, and he was convinced that in adopting the principle which it inculcated, it was not the intention of that House

> "To keep the word of promise to the ear,
> And break it to the hope."

In addition to the work of the illustrious layman whom he had named, were the efforts of the Rev. Dr. Buchanan, their own chaplain, who had published a celebrated work on our colonial establishments. It was under the irresistible force of the arguments brought forward in these works, that the House of Commons directed the printing of Mr. Grant's paper, and thereby adopted the principle of a work which no member of the legislature, and still less of that Company, at either side of the bar, should be without. But the House of Commons did more. It soon after unanimously passed a resolution to this effect:—

That it is the peculiar and bounden duty of the legislature, to promote by all just and prudent means, the interest and happiness of the inhabitants of the British dominions in India, and that for these ends such measures ought to be adopted as may gradually tend to their advancement in useful knowledge, and to their religious and moral improvement."

Perhaps it might be as well here, if he were to read a short extract which might be considered as a brief summary of the contents of Mr. Grant's paper. It was as follows:—

In the long period during which we have held these territories, we have made no serious attempt to recall the Hindoos to the dictates of truth and morality. This is a mortifying proof how little it has been considered that the ends of government, and the good of society, have an inseparable connection with right principles. We have been satisfied with the apparent submissiveness of this people, and have attended chiefly to the maintenance of our authority over the country, and the augmentation of our commerce and revenues, but have never, with a view to the promotion of their happiness, looked thoroughly into their internal state.

The legislature having adopted the principle of this paper in the resolution which he had read, did not lose sight of the subject, for in the act for the renewal of the charter in July 1813, it was taken up. That act, the 53d Geo. III, chap. 155, recited that no sufficient provision had hitherto been made for the support of a church establishment in India, and it enacted that one bishop should be appointed for all India, and three archdeacons; one for Bengal, one for Madras, and one for Bombay. It was further enacted, that the bishop should have an income of £5,000 a year, and each of the archdeacons £2,000 a year, to be paid by the

* We understand the object of the gallant officer's motion was to ascertain what assistance had been afforded by the local governments of British India, and what consequent progress has been made, in the education of the natives. We are informed that this subject is to be brought forward at the next court.

Company; that the bishop after a service of fifteen years should be allowed to retire with a pension of £1,500, and the archdeacons after the same term of service, with a pension of £800 a year each. By a subsequent act (the 4th Geo. IV, cap. 71) the term of service entitling the parties to the retiring pension was limited to ten years, a period which he conceived was sufficiently large, when the nature of the climate and the degree of bodily labour through which they had to go, more particularly the bishop, were considered. In this act it was also enacted that an official residence should be provided by the Company for the bishop, and that the expence of his visitations should be likewise defrayed from the same source. On the 2d of May 1814, letters patent were issued, appointing the Rev. Dr. Middleton Bishop of Calcutta, with ecclesiastical jurisdiction over all the Company's possessions in India. The three archdeacons were appointed at the same time. In about three years and a half from this date, that was in Sept. 1817, other letters patent were issued erecting Ceylon into an archdeaconry, subject to the jurisdiction and charge of the Bishop of Calcutta. Of the addition thus made to the labours of the bishop, an idea might be formed, when it was considered that Ceylon contained a surface of 27,000 square miles, and a population of 700,000 souls. The act 4 Geo. IV (27th May 1823) recited the death of Bishop Middleton, and extended the jurisdiction of all future bishops of India to the whole of the newly acquired territorial possessions of the Company, thus still further enlarging the scope of the bishop's duties and labours. By the 5th Geo. IV, a still further extension of those labours was made, by the issue of letters patent erecting New South Wales with all its dependencies, including Van Diemen's Land, into an archdeaconry, and subjecting the whole to the jurisdiction, charge, and visitation of the Bishop of Calcutta. Of the degree of bodily labour and fatigue to which some of his visitations subjected the bishop, an idea might be formed, when he stated, that the visitation of Bishop Middleton to Tranquebar in 1816, occupied him twelve months. He went overland through the whole South of India; passed by Cape Comorin to Cochin, and thence by sea to Bombay; from thence to Goa, Cunemana, and Ceylon. On the great labour of such a journey it was unnecessary for him to offer any comment. It must be well known to most of those whom he addressed and could be easily understood by all. The visitation of Bishop Heber, who succeeded Bishop Middleton, was commenced in 1824, and occupied that pious prelate a period of a year and a half. In the course of that time he visited Madras, Bombay, and Ceylon, undergoing in the course of this tedious and perilous journey, as might be easily imagined, a degree of fatigue, to which, as the result proved, his strength was unequal; he might truly have said with the Apostle—"In journeyings often, in perils of waters, in perils of robbers, in perils in the city, in perils in the wilderness, in perils in the sea; besides those things that are without; that which cometh upon me daily, the care of all the churches." Bishop Heber died in 1826, not quite three years from the period of his leaving England. On his death the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge presented a memorial to government for an increase in the number of bishops for India, but without success. In the society's report for 1827, they truly stated that "The great moral debt due from England to India can be discharged only by improving the institutions, cultivating the understandings, and purifying the morals of that people; a vast portion of those sacred duties must remain unfulfilled, as long as the Christian Church in Hindoostan is deficient in the means of uninterrupted spiritual superintendence, and the proper celebration of Christian rites and ordinances." The application of the Society, was, as he had observed, without effect. Dr. James was the third bishop appointed, and "his death took place," says the report, "so soon after his arrival, that no opportunity was afforded him of doing more than of evincing his earnest desire of cooperating with the Society."

In the year 1829, the Society applied again to the Company for a division of the Company's territory into dioceses, and for the appointment of more bishops, but with the same effect. To this the Company returned an answer, that the expense of the proposition was a great obstacle to it, and that it was necessary that no avoidable expense should be incurred in any department of the Company, as the most strict economy had been already applied to the civil and military establishments. To this the Society returned an answer, in which they stated first, "that no archdeacon can, from his limited power, supply Episcopal duties; and secondly, that without a frequent and personal inspection of every presidency, the superintendance of a bishop must be merely nominal, and the benefits of his office be almost entirely lost, for his authority and influence can be little felt when he is known to be far distant, where he is seldom seen; but it is impossible that any individual can, in the fulness of health and strength, ever make repeated visitations of such a diocese, or if he could without the neglect of equally essential duties of the episcopal office, no argument therefore, upon the general expediency of retrenchment ought to operate against an increase in the ecclesiastical department."

All this, however, was in vain, the increase in the number of bishops did not take place. In the spring of 1829, Dr. Turner was appointed to the vacant bishop, and died in 1831. As soon as the account of that melancholy event reached this country, the Christian Knowledge and Church Missionarry Society, and that for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, again set themselves to work to obtain, if possible, that which they all so justly considered essential to the religious instruction of our Indian possessions—an increase of episcopal aid—by the division of the country into two or more dioceses. In their resolutions on this subject, the Christian Knowledge Society stated,

1st. That in ten years since the death of the first bishop to the next bishop's arrival out there, the church of England in India will have had no episcopal superintendance during a period amounting in the whole to six years.

2d. That it is impossible not to anticipate a frequent recurrence of a like injurious deprivation, as long as the duties of that vast diocese shall be imposed upon a single individual.

3d. That the arguments formerly urged by the society upon the Court acquire additional force from the recent loss of the last bishop, who sunk under his labours at the close of his first visitation.

4th. That it only can be remedied by the division of the diocese of Calcutta, and the appointment of additional bishops.

Indeed, no person who was at all acquainted with the character of the men who had been successively selected to fill the see of Calcutta, but must have been convinced, that from the zeal with which they entered upon the discharge of their sacred functions, they looked upon the efficient discharge of their duties as an object which ought to be dearer to them than life—as an object, therefore, to which all personal considerations ought to give way. They pursued that object as long as human strength permitted, but as might have been anticipated, and as probably was anticipated by themselves, no strength was sufficient to bear up against such an accumulation of duties, and the Christian world in India, as well as here, had to lament that these zealous pastors fell a victim to their efforts, to accomplish that which the result proved was beyond their power. The memorial of the Church Missionary Society to Earl Grey on the necessity of giving increased episcopal assistance to the Church in India, was in the same spirit with the resolutions which he had read. He would read it as it was very short.

The Memorial of the Committee of the Church Missionary Society for Africa and the East to the Right Honourable Earl Grey, First Lord Commissioner of His Majesty's Treasury,

Humbly sheweth—that your memorialists have now, for nearly twenty-five years, been engaged in promoting the knowledge of the Christian religion in India, by means of missionaries, catechists, and schoolmasters.

That they have ever been anxious to conduct their proceedings in conformity with the doctrines and discipline of the united church of England and Ireland.

That, before the last renewal of the charter of the East-India Company, they requested the late Rev. Dr. Claudius Buchanan to urge on the public and the legislature the expediency and necessity of a general colonial establishment; in consequence of which he published his work entitled "Colonial Ecclesiastical Establishment," the first edition of which was printed and distributed, by means of your memorialists, among the members of both houses of parliament.

That your memorialists regarded with gratitude and joy the provision made in the new charter granted to the East-India Company, for enabling the crown to constitute a bishopric in India.

That they have now established missionary stations in the presidency of Bengal; in Calcutta, Culna, Burdwan, Buxar, Gorruckpore, Benares, Chunar, Allahabad, Agra, Meerut, Kurnaul, and Delhi;—in the presidency of Madras; in Madras, Poonamallee, Pulicat, Mayaveram, Tinnevelly, Cotym, Allepie, Cochin, and Tellicherry;—in the presidency of Bombay; in Bandora near Bombay, and Bassein in the North Concan;—in the island of Ceylon; in Cotta, Kandy, Baddagame, and Nellore.

That in these stations there are now twenty-eight missionaries, who have received episcopal orders in the united church, and who are labouring to bring the heathen to embrace the Christian faith.

That there are under the charge of the society's missionaries and catechists, within the diocese of Calcutta, upward of three hundred schools, and nearly twelve thousand scholars.

That the powers of the Bishop of Calcutta having been enlarged on the appointment of Dr. Heber to the see, the missionaries of the society in English orders were licensed by him, received under his episcopal jurisdiction, and summoned to the visitation of his clergy; which course was also pursued by Bishop James and Bishop Turner.

That in consequence of the establishment of episcopacy in India the converts connected with the society have enjoyed the advantage of the rite of confirmation, and its churches have been consecrated, while very great and valuable benefits have resulted from the visits made by the bishops to the stations of the society; their paternal counsels and exhortations, and their judicious instruction, eminently tending to promote the objects of your memorialists, and to strengthen and confirm the missionaries in their arduous labours.

That there is reason to believe that Bishops Middleton, Heber, and Turner, oppressed by the overwhelming duties of their responsible situation, successively sacrificed their lives in the performance of duties which they were anxious conscientiously to discharge; and not only have the lives of valuable individuals been thus sacrificed, but many and serious inconveniences have arisen from the successive and protracted vacancies in the see, which have been the unavoidable consequence.

That your memorialists, persuaded that it is impracticable for any one bishop duly to superintend so vast a charge, and deeply sensible of the great advantages which their own missionaries bear testimony to having received from the personal visits of the lamented Bishops Heber and Turner, humbly and earnestly beg to represent the urgent importance of appointing more than one bishop to so immense a diocese.

By order of the Committee.

Church Missionary House,
Salisbury Square, Dec. 12, 1831.

Should this not have the effect which the society desired, it was their intention to make an application to the legislature. He had now come to the conclusion of this part of his statement, but before he passed on to another part of it, he would mention one or two circumstances which had escaped him in noticing the extent of the Bishop of Calcutta's visitation. He had mentioned, that at the time of the appointment of Bishop Heber, the whole of New South Wales, with its dependencies, including Van Diemen's Land, had been erected into an archdeaconry, and placed under the pastoral charge and visitation of the see of Calcutta. Of the extent of New

South Wales it was only necessary to state that, when discovered by Captain Cooke, it was found to extend 27 degrees of latitude, that was equal to 2,000 miles. Port Jackson alone contained a population of 16,644 inhabitants, and the whole population of the whole island was about 50,000 souls. Van Diemen's Land contained on a surface of 23,437 square miles a population of 26,000, including about 6,000 aborigines. He might have also mentioned, that in Madras alone there was a Christian population of about 20,000 souls. He merely mentioned these facts to shew the great enlargement which was made in the sphere of the duties of the Bishop of Calcutta, from the first appointment of Dr. Middleton to that see. Having thus pointed out the extent to which the legislature had gone, let him, in order to judge of the necessity of an extension of the principle on which the legislature proceeded, examine what had been the results of what was already done. This was the more necessary, because when an experiment like that which had been tried in India had been in operation for a few years, it was natural to ask how it worked, and whether it worked well. It was also necessary, as it would supply an answer to the alarms of those who supposed that the appointment of a Church establishment in India would be pregnant with danger to our interests in that part of our possessions. The number of such alarmists would be but few; but from the archives of the Christian Knowledge Society, the Church Missionary Society, and that for the Propagation of the Gospel, he was enabled to read a few extracts from their minutes which he had no doubt would dissipate any alarm the parties he had alluded to may have conceived on this head. In a letter written by Bishop Middleton to the Rev. Dr. Hamilton, dated November 1818, just four years after his arrival in India, on the project of erecting the Calcutta College, which had long since been completed, and which had been productive of so much good in India, the bishop thus writes:

I shall heartily co-operate with our society in an enterprise so honourable to our Established Church, and commenced under auspices which give it the character of a national effect, to disseminate in these regions our holy faith in its purest form. In any attempt to enlighten, to instruct, or to convince, experience has shewn that there is not the smallest ground for alarm; and this, I believe, is now admitted by many who once regarded such attempts with manifest apprehension. A more remarkable change of sentiment has seldom been effected within so short an interval.

Our power is now established throughout this vast peninsula, in a degree which but a few years since the most sanguine did not contemplate. Civilisation and religion may be expected in the ordinary course of Providence to follow the successes of a Christian state; and in every view, religious or political, ought we to desire that the faith adopted, and the opinions imbibed, may attach the people to our national institutions, and more firmly cement the connection of India with the British crown.

The next extract he should read was from the writings of a man who, to the most ample opportunities of obtaining information as to the Hindoos, joined the nicest and the closest power of observing human character:—

At Tanjore, said Dr. Buchanan, the Christian virtues are found in exercise by the feeble-minded Hindoo with a vigour and purity which will surprise those who have never known the native character but under the greatest disadvantages, as in Bengal. It certainly surprised me, and I found in it the peculiar excellence and benign influence of the Christian faith.

Bishop Middleton says of his first visitation:—

That he had met with nothing more interesting than his intercourse with the native Christians of that region, and the favourable testimonies of the Indian government, and of the native princes, to the conduct of the Church of England missionaries, whose beneficial influence on the habits and manners of the people have been sometimes productive of the most important results to the political security and temporal welfare of the British dominions in India.

Schwartz on the same subject has these remarks:—

The knowledge of God, and of his divine perfections, and of his mercy to mankind, may be abused, but there is no other method of his reclaiming mankind but by instructing them aright. To hope that the heathen will live a good life without the knowledge of God is a chimera.

On the same subject the Calcutta committee (of the Christian Knowledge Society), writing to the society in London in 1819, says:—

Among professed but ignorant Christians, the means of knowledge are in general well received, while among the heathen Christianity appears to be regarded not only without abhorrence, but in many cases with somewhat of curiosity, if not with something of more serious interest; and while without offensively obtruding it, we earnestly and zealously offer our religion to the free examination and acceptance of this people, we believe, that as subordinate instruments we are carrying on the gracious designs of Almighty God in bringing these benighted natives to the knowledge of his grace, and to faith in Him. If every soul that is saved is the cause of joy in heaven, they who have pointed out the road to salvation have performed a good work.

The Bishop of Bristol in his valedictory address to Bishop Heber, adverting to the advantages which had been derived from a Church establishment in India, says:—

All the accounts which have reached the society concur in stating that the new measures have been attended with more success than, from the shortness of time, could have been anticipated. The establishment of a visible church has opened an asylum to the converts from the taunts and injuries of the professors of his former faith. The improvement effected in the lives of the European settlers has deprived the natives of one of their most powerful arguments against Christianity. They no longer regard us as mere conquerors, greedy only of wealth and dominion, but as a virtuous and religious people. Their attachment to their caste is diminished, and the superstitious dread with which they regarded their deities is giving place to more just conceptions of the Divine Nature. Nothing is wanting but that the number of labourers should bear a due proportion to the abundance of the harvest, and our confidence in our rulers forbids the supposition that this want will long remain unsupplied.

The Rev. Mr. Robinson, secretary to the District Society, writes thus in 1826:—

The native schools in Bengal hold out encouraging prospects of success in converting the Heathen to our holy faith. I am satisfied that no human means can be so effectual in sapping the foundations of idolatry as they are. Prejudice and alarm are rapidly subsiding; and difficulties, which a few years a:o presented a formidable barrier, are now unknown. We are at liberty to introduce the Scriptures and other religious books without a murmur. The word of God is taught daily. The Lord's Prayer is committed to memory, while treatises of useful knowledge are learnt with avidity.

In the report of the Calcutta committee in 1827, the following passage occurs:—

In the commencement of this benevolent enterprise prejudices were strong, and no mode of instruction could be adapted but that which excluded every thing of a religious character. The era of suspicion and jealousy is now gone, no disguise is attempted on our part, our purpose to change the customs and root out the superstitions of their fathers is now avowed; but as the people know that we look for success from persuasion only, they are willing to abide the result of a system which is manifestly productive of much good, and invitations are continually made from villages in the neighbourhood of the schools, to confer upon them the like benefits, and even the female children are offered for instruction, so general has the desire of knowledge become. These things prove beyond the power of refutation, how great a change the minds of these poor people have undergone.

He could (Mr. *Poynder* observed) multiply extracts, all to the same effect—to an extent much beyond the time during which he ought to trespass on the attention of the court. Indeed, all the records to which he could refer were only so many pages of the history of the advantages, political, moral and religious, which we had derived from the creation of a church establishment, even on its present very limited scale in India; what he had read, though it was only a small fractional part of the proofs he could adduce of those advantages, did afford satisfactory evidence that they had been derived, and he thought it was only a fair inference from them to take it as granted, that still greater benefits might be obtained, under the Divine blessing, if increased means were afforded. But it might perhaps be objected, that the necessity for a church establishment in India was not so urgent or apparent, or that if it existed at all, it existed only for our own population. In reply to the first objection, he must maintain that a church establishment was rendered necessary for the Christian population of our Indian possessions. Without entering here into arguments to prove the necessity of the practice of religious duties—which it would be an insult to those whom he addressed to suppose they did not admit—he would ask, whether any man who had been in the habit of attendance upon religious worship at home, did not sensibly feel the loss of it, if he had not the same opportunity abroad? But if the necessity of an attendance on religious worship was felt by the father, would he not feel that necessity still greater for his children? Could any thing be more painful to a parent who had taken the trouble to send his child for education and Christian instruction in England, than that—to use the language of Burke—he should be unbaptized as it were, on his return out? Was there nothing in the force of example to children, in seeing their parents constant attendants at Divine worship? Hear what that great judge of human character says on this subject—"Religion, of which the rewards are distant, and which is animated only by faith and hope, will soon slide by degrees out of the mind, unless it be re-impressed by stated calls to public worship, and by the salutary influence of example." That the want of these stated calls to public worship were long felt in India, by all who were acquainted with the state of our territorial possessions there, must unfortunately be admitted; but the reproach which attached to us in that respect was in a great degree removed by the legislative measures which he had noticed in the outset of his speech; but having gone that far—we admitted the principle, and were in consistency and duty, as men and Christians, bound to go still further. It would not be sufficient to rest where we were, for though the people of India had benefited much by our connexion with them, though the advantage of our arts had benefited their condition, and the polish of our manners had improved their taste, still "one thing was needful;" for while the terrors of our arms had awed them into subjection, the moral and religious blessings which we held in trust for them were not to be slighted or despised; for why else were they subjected to us? He would now go to the necessity of bringing out and extending the principle which the Legislature and the Company admitted, when they sanctioned the creation of a church establishment in India. The last extract which he should read on this point, was from the address of Bishop Middleton to the Christian Knowledge Society, before his departure for India in 1814:—

If, said that lamented prelate, the difficulties of diffusing the light of the gospel can be successfully encountered in the eastern world, and the word of God forbids us to despair, it can be only by establishing among our countrymen in Asia, the form of Church government derived from the Apostles, by inculcating attention to Divine ordinances, by unity of doctrine in the teachers of religion, and by a departure from iniquity among all who name the name of Christ.

In the report of the Christian Knowledge Society for 1825, it is said:—

Bishop Middleton always maintained, that as true religion was the best support of Government, the inculcation of Christian principles on the natives would be the only safe and certain measure of security to Britons for their oriental possessions. This opinion of the first prelate of India appears to be regarded with increasing attention and approbation. Its policy is less doubted, and its expediency more and more acknowledged. It is felt and believed with greater reason every day, that the faith which regards submission to rulers a duty inferior only to the fear of God, and whose doctrine is, 'let every

soul be subject to the higher powers, for the powers that be are ordained of God,'—is the faith that can alone permanently effect the unity, peace, and happiness of nations.

Bishop Bethel, at that time bishop of Gloucester, in his valedictory address to Bishop James in June 1827, says:—

The word of God will assuredly have its course, and the extraordinary chain of events which has established our power in those remote regions, is, if we mistake not the sign of the times, an indication of his will that we should make known the truth to that benighted and superstitious people. If we wait till we have no difficulties to encounter, and no enemies to overcome, when will the gospel be preached to all nations?—when will the kingdoms of this world become the kingdoms of our Lord, and of his Christ?

Still it is to be lamented that the labourers in this harvest are few in number and unequal, in the physical first point of view, to the task, which they are anxious to fulfil. Bishop Heber has stated with regret that the spiritual wants of our own countrymen are inadequately supplied, and consequently that the Company's chaplains are worn down by the duties devolved upon them. There can, however, be no doubt that the enlightened body to which our laws have entrusted the sovereignty of that country, will make competent provision for the religious instruction and comfort of its own servants and dependants. The hopes which can be entertained of a general and permanent connexion of the natives of our Indian empire, must be connected with the active and persevering agency of a visible church, at unity with itself, formed upon the episcopal and apostolical model, and free from the taint of superstitious and idolatrous practices. [Symptoms of impatience were here manifested by some proprietors.] He was aware that he had already trespassed at considerable length on the patience of the meeting, but he could not deny himself the opportunity of reading one extract more. It was from no less a man than Dr. Wordsworth, the tutor of the present Speaker of the House of Commons, and now the Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, whom to name was to honour. That excellent man had, in his charge on this subject, in 1818, expressed himself thus:

"Go ye and preach the gospel to every creature; go ye, and teach all nations, baptising them," were the commands of our king when by the hands of his ministers he was laying the foundation stone, on which he would erect an universal dominion. Such also is the import of the proclamation of the heavenly father, "I have set thee to be a light of the gentiles, that thou shouldst be for salvation to the end of the earth;" words appealed to by inspired apostles as a warrant and command to preach the gospel to the heathen. Such also is the import of the voice of all the prophets, and if passing from earth to heaven, we penetrate under the guidance of another apostle within the veil, what do our eyes behold there; but "a great multitude which no man can number, of all nations and kindreds, and people, and tongues, standing before the throne, crying with a loud voice salvation unto our god and unto the lamb." And yet, how shall they call, as the apostle has argued, on him in whom they have not believed? and how shall they believe in him of whom they have not heard? and how shall they hear without a preacher? and how shall they preach except they be sent? As it is written "how beautiful are the feet of them that preach the gospel of peace, and bring glad tidings of good things;" therefore, from these considerations, and the like, the obligation has long been recognised of endeavouring to communicate the knowledge of christianity among the Pagan and Mahomedan nations of the eastern hemisphere.

But what, it will be asked, is this number of a hundred millions of men, to England? Alas! they are as we might almost say, 'bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh' Do we not breathe their air? is not the soil ours? Have we not poured out our English blood, and mixed it in their sands? Is there a rock, or fortress, of their almost inaccessible fastnesses, where the British standard does not wave? are we not placed in such relations towards them as *these*—that some we have vanquished in open war; others serve under our banners; others have called for our protection and help, and have willingly submitted to our mild and equitable sway? Do we not make profit and merchandize by their lands? Do we not live among them, and carry on with them such various intercourse as belongs to those who are our friends, dependents, labourers, servants, and subjects? These, doubtless are the considerations which appropriate and bring home the general duties of humanity to *us* in particular. *Other* nations may and ought to *pray* for the conversion of the Hindoos: but England must do this and much more. We have taken this empire to ourselves; have set it apart, and fenced it round, and erected it, as it were, for a theatre, wherein to display ourselves, and to act our part in the sight of men and angels. I am saying nothing in what way, by what steps, we have attained this eminence. But so it is, there we stand; we are upon our trial. We have voluntarily undertaken a tremendous responsibility; and it is in no way possible, I conceive, but that as a nation we shall be accountable in this world for our trust; and further, as individuals, shall many of us be called to a reckoning, perhaps in *this*, but assuredly in the next world.

But, again, in our transactions with these nations, has any thing ever interposed to taint the purity of our track, any thing ever intermixed itself of a corrupt lust of gain, of a secular ambition, of a mere desire of military aggrandisement and glory, any thing interposed of oppression, or spoliation, or perfidy? If so, if in any cases we have taught them our vices, and made them partakers and companions of our sins; if alas! we have repelled them yet farther than where they were before from the light of truth, and the life of God, and from the reception of christianity, by exhibiting in their sight the lives of wicked christians; by affecting that the name of Christ and his doctrine should be blasphemed among the heathen through our offences—if there be any truth in these charges sometimes made against us—these all are considerations which, in their degree, darken our responsibility, and may well awaken in good men's minds an extraordinary compassion and sympathy, and arouse them to put forth so much the more strenuous efforts to make good the deficiencies, and repair the injuries of the years that are past.

And how then does our account stand? what estimate shall we make of the manner in which England has discharged her obligations to her eastern empire?

It was vehemently affirmed by a celebrated orator, some years ago, that 'were we to be driven out of India, nothing would remain to tell that it had been possessed, during the injurious period of our dominion, by any thing better than the ourang-outang, or the tiger. But, no. It has been eloquently replied, by one who has the best claims to be heard on such an occasion, (the Marquess of Hastings)' No. 'It is true we have not built a Tadmor in the wilderness, to impress the world with the incongruity of introducing the refinements of splendour amid uncultivated society. We have not constructed pyramids, to excite the indignation of mankind at the capricious despotism which could enjoin such a misapplication of human exertion. But we *have* reared the bulwark of security round the humble hovels of the helpless. But we *have* raised the proud temple of impartial justice on the ruins of lawless violence. But we *have* established the sacred altars of mercy, where oppression, and insult, and ravage, used to print their paths with blood; and do acts like these leave

no memorial? All this is strictly true.—But, wherefore should we stop here? why not go on unto perfection? Why erect an empire that has no purposes but those of temporal gain and glory? No. For ourselves, there are crowns to be won of a brighter renown than any which these things can bestow. Let us have taught the Hindoos the arts of life—let us have established among them humanity, and equity, and order—let us have made them companions in our military prowess and partners of our fame—at the best, considered in themselves, all these things are but for a season; whether their's or our's, all these must soon be over. They bear not the characters of eternity—at the best all these things are but for a season. In themselves they are limited to this lower world. At least nothing, it is certain, but religion, can give them a title and passport for heaven; they bear upon them no hope of futurity, but as sanctified by thanksgiving and prayer. Yes, there are crowns, therefore, to be sought of a brighter glory than any which can be gathered here. Yes. This shall be the statesman's highest praise, if he can rear all these superstructures on the rock of the everlasting gospel: and therefore, to that end, he is to have in his train messengers, ambassadors of eternal peace; soldiers, mighty to pull down strong holds; merchants ever mindful in their gains of the quest above all of the pearl of great price: the instruction which he is to be most desirous of diffusing, is that of an education for heaven: and that liberty which is perfect freedom.

The minds of the natives are at work in many parts of the east: and, if we show ourselves to them as a *christian* people, they have many evident inducements and tendencies to embrace our religion. They feel our power: they reverence our superiority: they acknowledge our services: and they begin to enquire whence our pre-eminence is derived. 'These English,' they are heard to whisper one among another, 'are a wise and understanding people.' It rests with us to lead them to another more elevated lesson: and to extort from them that further confession, 'what nation is there so great, that hath God so nigh unto them, as the Lord their God is in all things that they call upon him for?' Such of them as have intercourse with Europeans are seen to be anxious to hide their institutions, their rites of cruelty and lust, with a conscious shame, and a feeling, as of guilty persons, knowing that they cannot brook the test of our investigation: and the question seems to be approaching towards this crisis, whether we shall leave them in a state of dreary negation, in a barren, naked, defenceless infidelity, or hand them over as a prey to some fresh superstitions like the past—or shall not rather complete the work which we have begun; supply what is wanting to their necessity and our glory; consolidate and consummate all our other benefits, by imparting to them the last best gift, our pure and holy religion. Danger there would be, imminent danger, were the attempt made to propagate our religion by any thing like constraint and force, or by any other than the due methods of reason and argument, example and testimony, and the other legitimate means and influences of manifesting to the natives not only that we prize our religion for ourselves, but that we will protect, and reward, and honour it, in all those who profess it in sincerity, as a gift and endowment, which reflects honour, and deserves honour,—is a reward, and deserves reward. Danger then there might be, were the weapons of our warfare carnal and not spiritual; did we hold the pernicious maxim that 'the end sanctifies the means;' were our principles and practices of conversion, fire and the sword, the corrupt policy of the Church of Rome, of the Jesuit, or of the Mahomedan. But no. This is not the school in which you have been instructed. These are not the proceedings with which your labours will be henceforward associated. Our methods are Christian, and Protestant; our principles, the liberal, the mild, the wise, the just, of the Church of England; our spirit and temper that which, because we prize our own religion, makes us tender even of the corruptions and errors of other men; and prompts us never to forget, that in our armoury for extending the limits of Christianity, there are no weapons on which we place more reliance than on our prayers and tears. Again; danger there might be, in throwing open the Indian empire to the indiscriminate preaching of Christianity by the various sects unhappily prevalent amongst us, and recently become exceedingly zealous in this very object; men, some of whom appear to have hardly any other recommendation for the work on which they are sent, than that which is perhaps the very worst possible, an uncontrollable zeal for the narrow characteristics of their own sect, and the extravagant peculiarities of opinion for which they have been contentious at home; and who accordingly in point of fact are found, not unfrequently, to forget or suspend the design and professions on which they quited England, of preaching Christianity to the natives; first aiming to get possession of the European population, and to embark them in the wretched verbal disputes and controversies, with which their own heads were turned, and their hearts embittered here. From such preachers the danger to our Indian empire may become very great. But that too is far from being all. It is obvious that such preaching can never establish genuine christianity; nor, indeed, ever establish christianity at all in India. And accordingly the subtle natives, discerning the confusion which obtains, are ready enough to taunt our proceedings with the charge of folly and inconsistency. It will be good time for them, (say they), to listen to our religion, when our preachers shall have ceased to contend one among another, and have agreed among themselves *what* the religion is.

He could cite many other passages equally pertinent, but he would not further delay the court. It might be objected that the present time was unfavourable for such a motion as that which he now brought forward. He would admit the force of the objection if he wanted to press the matter for immediate adoption, but he wanted nothing precipitately—he wanted to do nothing before the discussion of the charter beyond a mere declaration, which would effect the thing at a future period; he sought no change at this moment. But if it should be urged the time was unfavourable, because at the present moment the establishment itself was in danger, and that there was a risk of the bishops themselves being in peril of their seats; whatever might be the opinions of others, he was sure he did not address an assembly, any one member of which would willingly join in the revolutionary cry of "No Bishops."—*(Hear hear!)* As long as they had a church establishment they must have the regular ordinances; they must provide for the permanency of that establishment. In bringing forward this motion, he acted from a strong sense of duty, from which he should not be deterred by any revolutionary clamour, or by any statements made in the journals. He would say, that if they were to have India, they should govern it on the principles which had been adopted in the resolution of the House of Commons, and the legislative measure which followed it. Having adopted those measures, he repeated they were bound to follow them up. By the act of 1813 they gave a promise of attending to the spiritual wants of these Indian possessions: they should not

> Keep the word of promise to the ear
> And break it to the hope.

If they sent good and pious men to exercise episcopal functions in India, they ought not to send them to be sacrificed by

being compelled to perform duties which were more than human strength could bear. Let them not ask one man to do duties more than enough for three, or at least as much as three with their best exertions could accomplish. If, however, the court should not accede to the terms of his motion, of having a bishop in each of the three presidencies, with a salary of £5,000 a-year each, of which he gave up all hope, he would at least suggest, that there should be one bishop in chief with two suffragans, with the same power in the absence of the principal. As to income, that was a matter on which he laid no stress; as the suffragans would not have to keep the same rank or the same table, it would not be necessary that they should have the same. He would suggest that the principal should have £5,000 a-year, and the suffragans £3,000 a-year each: but if that were thought too much, he would say, let it be reduced to any sum that might be thought proper. His object was to get additional episcopal aid for the church in India; and it was unnecessary to say, that learned and pious men might be readily found, who would undertake the mission less with regard to the income they might derive than to the good they might be enabled to do. With respect to retiring allowance, it was not necessary for him to say a word. Since the first appointment of a bishop to India, no one had lived long enough to be enabled to claim the retiring allowance of even the limited period of ten years. But the question of expense was that part of the case which, in his view, was the least important. His great object was, to get the bishops appointed—let the income be an after consideration. All he would add on this subject was, to mention an anecdote which was related of Alexander the Great. "Alexander, when young, was reproved by his tutor Leonidas for profusion, because, on all occasions, when they were sacrificing to the gods, he cast two handfulls of frankincense into the fire. When Alexander afterwards conquered Judea (the source of these spices), he sent Leonidas a present of 500 talents weight of frankincense, to prove how his former liberality had thriven with him, and advised his old master never to be niggardly again in the service of the gods." If, then, so much liberality was recommended when dealing with creatures of wood and stone, which had eyes and saw not, ears and heard not, mouths and spoke not, neither was there breath in their nostrils; with how much more reason should they be liberal in the service of Him, the true God, in whose hands were the earth, and the ends thereof—who alone could bless and prosper all their actions and undertakings. He would now conclude by submitting the motion he had already read; having moved it, he would leave the matter wholly to the court. He did not even know whether it would be seconded; for he was not one of those who would go about to seek for seconder or supporter. Conceiving it his duty to submit a motion, he would leave it to the members of the court to deal with it as they pleased. The learned proprietor concluded by again reading the motion.

The *Chairman* asked who seconded it.

Mr. *Lewin* said that he seconded the motion.

Mr. *Hume* said, that as the reverend and learned proprietor had laid the chief grouud of his motion on the proceedings of the House of Commons, he wished to set the court right as to one inference which he (Mr. Poynder) seemed desirous it should draw from his statement. The honourable proprietor, in alluding to the paper written by the late Mr. Grant on the subject of the moral and religious instruction of the Hindoos, seemed to think that the printing of that paper by the House of Commons, and its adoption by them, to be convertible terms, whereas no two things could be more different. The House of Commons was in the daily practice of ordering a variety of documents to be printed, without being understood in any degree to adopt their principles. If, then, the hon. proprietor urged his motion on this ground, it was altogether insufficient to maintain it: as the House of Commons did no more in ordering that paper to be printed than it was in the habit of doing in a thousand other instances, in which it caused important or interesting documents to be printed for the information of its members.

Mr. *Poynder*.—"I apprehend the hon. member must have misunderstood me. I spoke of the House of Commons as having adopted the principle of Mr. Grant's paper, not by causing it to be printed, but by the subsequent legislative measure which, I contend, was founded on it. I mean the act for erecting a church establishment in India."

Mr. *Hume* said, that he had always regretted that act, and should regret it with still greater reason if the principle of it should be carried to the extent sought by the hon. proprietor's motion. That motion he considered much fitter for a meeting of a missionary society, or any other association whose object was to make proselytes, than for a meeting of the company of merchants trading to the East-Indies. If there was one part of the policy of the Company which had his most unqualified approbation, it was that principle on which it had acted, and seemed disposed still to act, of not interfering with the religion of the natives of the territory in its possession. (*Hear, hear!*) Whatever we might think of the

state in which these people were, he was glad to know that there was no governor of India who would venture to use his authority so as in any way to interfere with their religion, for such interference would not, for an instant, be tolerated at home. The notion of any attempt at proselytism was one which he rejoiced to think was not likely to obtain many supporters in the members of that court, at either side of the bar, at any time, but the more particularly at the present, when we were on the eve of the renewal of the Company's charter. The establishment of societies having that object would be considered the most impolitic and most detrimental to the Company's interests in India; but it would be also injurious to the natives themselves, as it would inevitably tend to protract, if not wholly defeat, the object which it had in view. The conversion of the natives to our faith, if it ever was to take place, must be the result, not of coercion of any kind, but their own gradual and spontaneous act, founded upon a comparison of their opinions with ours, and that arising from an improved system of education. As to the object of the hon. proprietor, as far as that was to obtain increased moral and religious instruction, no man was a more sincere friend to moral and religious instruction than he was, and no man had done more to promote such instruction in his own humble sphere than he had. But he thought it perfectly possible that means for promoting both might be adopted in our Indian possessions, without increasing our church establishment there in the way pointed out by the hon. and learned proprietor. He did not see why a greater establishment of bishops, or indeed any bishop at all, was necessary to the promotion of moral and religious education in India. He belonged to a country where, he believed, he might fairly say that moral and religious education was as much extended as in any other part of the world, and it was unnecessary for him to observe that it was carried to that extent without the aid of any bishop. However, he would not then enter into comparison of systems in this respect; all he contended was, that an extension of our church establishment in India was not necessary for the spiritual wants of our own population, that it was not required by the natives, and that at the present time it would tend only to alarm their prejudices and jealousies. In order to consider how far this extension was necessary for our own Christian population, he would beg the court to recollect what was the extent of that population in the three presidencies. The number of British subjects, Christians, in Madras, did not exceed 250. In Bombay they were not more than 300, and throughout Bengal he would say that they did not not exceed 3,000; and it was well known, that the whole of this number were not Christians belonging to the church of England. Some were Roman Catholics, and many, it was well known, were members of the church of Scotland. For the spiritual instruction of that number he certainly thought that one bishop and three archdeacons were abundantly sufficient. The learned proprietor had stated that the expence of the increased establishment would be but small. Expence must be considered small or great, with reference to the means from which it was to be defrayed. The learned proprietor had said that not more than the sum of £10,000 would be required: but £10,000 was a most serious addition to the expenditure of the Company, if the crippled state of its finances were taken into consideration. Let the court bear in mind that discontent was allowed to prevail throughout the whole of our Bengal army—to an extent which almost risked the security of our possessions there—in consequence of reductions, justifiable only by the very distressed condition of our finances. The whole saving from these reductions did not exceed £12,000 a year, and yet, while this discontent existed, the court was called upon without, as he contended, any necessity being made out for it, to sanction an annual increase of expenditure to nearly the same amount. But he contended that the expence would be more than the sum mentioned by the honourable proprietor. If they had bishops they must support them in the rank in which they usually moved. The honourable proprietor said that these two suffragans would not have to support any state; but ranking as they would, next, he believed, to the members of council, they must keep up a certain rank, and every one acquainted with India must be aware that rank could not be kept up in that country without heavy expence, and to support that, adequate provision must be made for them out of the Company's fund—thus involving a much larger expence than that on which the honourable proprietor had calculated. But without going into the question of degree, he would come back to his former argument, and contend that no additional expence was necessary—that the church establishment in India was already fully sufficient for the religious instruction of all the members of that church now in India. But who were they by whom this necessity for additional means of instruction had been declared? Were they the inhabitants of any of our presidencies—natives who sought our instruction, or British who stated that they had not sufficient religious instructors? Had any memorial been sent home with any complaint to

this effect? nothing of the kind. The necessity was declared by the bishops and clergy in this country, who, like all other classes of men, were desirous of increasing the importance of the rank to which they belonged, by adding to its numbers and dignity. The members of the Christian Knowledge Society were amongst those by whom this necessity was declared, who would gladly add to the numbers and importance of the clergy (of which so many of its members consisted); but the addition to the establishment was not called for by the House of Commons, or by the Company by which provision would be to be made for it. It was not desired by any of our European population, and therefore he must again repeat that it was unnecessary. It would at the same time be a most injudicious course, that we should increase our church establishment at the very time when we were declaring to the world that the state of our finances rendered it necessary that we should reduce the allowance to our army. Under these circumstances, he did hope that the court would not be unwise enough to adopt the honourable proprietor's proposition. He must add to what he had said as to the necessity of increased religious instruction, that if that necessity did at all exist, the most effectual way of providing for it would not be to increase the church of England establishment in India; he thought that much more effectual means of moral and religious instruction might be adopted than that of increasing the number of bishops in India. He must again repeat, that though he was as favourable as any man could be to the diffusion of moral and religious instruction, he could not support the honourable proprietor's motion, and the less after the statement he had heard from him as to the line of policy which he was disposed to adopt.

Sir *Charles Forbes* said, that all who heard the speech of the hon. and learned proprietor (Mr. Poynder) must be disposed to do justice to the ability with which he had delivered it, and to the motives which had urged him to bring forward the motion with which he concluded. He for one had listened with great attention and interest to his hon. and learned friend's arguments, and to the documents which he had read in support of them; and he must say that he had heard with pleasure much of what had been stated, and therefore he repeated that he gave him full credit, not less for his good intentions, than for the ability which he displayed in urging the subject on the consideration of the court; but nevertheless he could not support the motion. In the tribute paid by his learned friend to the memory of a man who had stood so deservedly high in the estimation of the Company and of the public as the late Mr. Chas. Grant did, he (Sir C. Forbes) most sincerely concurred; and he admitted that the resolution to which the hon. proprietor referred had been adopted by the House of Commons, but not unanimously, as he had supposed, for there were several dissentients. Amongst others, he (Sir C. Forbes) objected to the principle of the house pledging itself to adopt a plan of *religious* instruction for the natives of India. He had always opposed the views of Mr. Wilberforce and Mr. Grant on that subject. He was of opinion that the attempt to interfere in any way with the religion of the natives would be most injudicious, and not without danger to our empire in India. He was therefore one of those who, with Sir George Abercrombie Robinson, endeavoured to the last to have the word "religious" left out of the resolution to which the learned proprietor referred, but without success. The episcopal establishment for India followed. A proposition was made and agreed to at the same time, although without being embodied in a resolution of the house, to send out some clergymen of the church of Scotland; and without entering into any comparison of the merits of the clergy of that church with those of the church of England, he must say, that the independence of the Scotch church having been recognised, and her rights and privileges fully established at the Union, she had as good a right to have an efficient number of her clergy in India, and in the British possessions generally, as the church of England had. Instead of this, however, he believed that at Bengal and Madras there was at present only one clergyman of the Scotch church, though the labours of two were as much required in those places as at Bombay, where there were two fully employed, he hoped that this subject might not escape the attention of the Court of Directors. With respect to the motion before the court, his hon. friend (Mr. Hume) had objected, on the ground of the expense, and the necessity there was of making every possible reduction in our expenditure. He had also objected to it on the ground of its being impolitic, while we were creating discontent in our Indian army by a reduction in batta allowances, which did not effect a saving of more than £12,000 a year, to add to the expenses of the church establishment in India a sum little short of that annual amount. Now he (Sir C. Forbes) objected to the motion on very different grounds. It appeared to him, that the adoption of a proposition for increasing our church establishment in India, coming immediately after the measures taken by the governor-general for putting a stop to Suttees, would be an act of most injudicious policy, as it would very naturally

tend to create in the minds of the natives the apprehension that it was intended to interfere by force with their religion. He should be sorry to object to the principle of promoting the education and moral improvement of our fellow-subjects in India; but much as he detested, as every one must, the barbarous and revolting practice of Suttee, he could not approve of putting it down by force, as long as it was looked upon as a religious rite: he therefore considered the proclamation of Lord Wm. Bentinck as fraught with danger to our empire in the east. It might be said, that the excitement produced by that proclamation would soon pass over. He wished it might be so; but certainly it had hitherto created as much discontent and opposition as could be shewn, without open hostility, by the mass of the people, to the proclamation of a governor-general. Meetings were held in various parts of Bengal; a society was formed, and subscriptions raised to a very considerable amount, in sums of 1,000 and 2,000 rupees. branch associations were also formed in aid of the common object, the prosecution of an appeal to the king in council against the act of the Bengal government in the proclamation alluded to. That the case would be argued before the Privy Council here there could be no doubt; and if the order should not be rescinded, there, it was the intention of the parties to bring the matter, by petition, before the House of Commons, as a violation, by our government, of the laws and privileges of the Hindoos. As long as the objections to this practice, and the efforts to induce the Hindoos to abandon it, were confined to the speeches and the exhortations of Missionary Societies, however offensive, no serious alarm was excited, nor was any complaint made; but when the government interfered with the religious prejudices of the natives, the worst consequences might ensue, and former experience ought to have guarded against such proceedings. He stated this from his own knowledge of the feelings of the natives, and he was borne out in it by the more recent experience of several friends with whom he was in communication. One individual in Calcutta, who had the best opportunity of ascertaining the state of public feeling amongst the native population, in a letter to a gentleman in this country, observed, with respect to the anti-suttee association got up in Bengal, that such means of giving the seeming sanction of public opinion to the acts of any government would always be found; but that in the present case, ninety-nine in a hundred of the people were against the measure, and that those who supported it were such as could not, from circumstances, have much weight or influence with their countrymen in a question of that kind. If any hope of abolishing this barbarous practice were to be entertained, it must be founded on the gradual moral improvement of the people, the result of greater attention to their education. He could hardly concur in what had fallen from his hon. friend (Mr. Hume) that the state of the Company's finances was such as to present the chief objection to the proposed plan, looking at it as a mere matter of expenditure. So far from supposing that the finances of the Company could be in a crippled state, he had been agreeably surprised to learn that they had nine or ten crores of rupees in the Indian treasuries, and that it was intended to apply them at the rate of a crore and a half a year to the extinguishing of the five per cent. debt. Until he heard this account of the state of the Company's finances denied from authority, he could not admit that they were such as had been described. At the same time, he did not deny the principle sought to be enforced, that of strict but just economy in expenditure. In the reductions, however, made by the government in India, he thought they had begun at the wrong end. Instead of making small reductions from subaltern officers, and other junior departments of the service, he should have liked to have seen them begin higher up; or if began thus low down, they should have been carried up through all the departments of the service. Instead of this, however, they stopped short when they came to the higher ranks, with large incomes, where reduction would have been most productive to the Company and least felt by the individual. Had they made any attempt to reduce the salaries of the governor general, the governors, the members of council, or in other high departments of the service? He had not heard of any; yet in his opinion these were the reductions with which they should have commenced. *(hear, hear)*. This was perhaps a subject not quite relevant to the motion before the court, but as the finances of the Company had been mentioned in the course of the discussion, he should advert to another matter on which it was his intention on coming into the court to have asked for some information from the honourable chairman, and with his permission, as well as to save the time of the court, he should now do so instead of bringing it forward at a future part of the day —he alluded to a notice issued by the government of Bengal on the 20th of June last, that, pursuant to instructions from the court of directors, no interest bills would be drawn on the Company from India after the 20th of June, 1832—

Mr. *Rigby* rose to order. He submitted that the honourable baronet was quite out of order in thus introducing a subject which had nothing whatever to do with the

motion before the court; and that it was still more irregular to put questions to the chair in the midst of the discussion of a motion, and that on a matter having no reference whatever to that motion.

The *Chairman*—"The subject to which the honourable baronet has referred is certainly not immediately before the court, but as he had brought it forward, and that it is one of considerable importance, it is better that he should be heard." *(hear, hear).*

Sir C. Forbes resumed—He thanked the honourable chairman for his indulgence, and assured the court that he should trespass very shortly on its time. The notice was, that after June next no bills of exchange on the payment of the honourable court would be issued in payment of interest on the 5 and 4 per cent. loans. In whatever way he viewed this matter, he saw it fraught with ruin to some, with distress to many, and with the most serious inconvenience to all in whose favour these bills had hitherto been drawn and who perhaps depended upon them for their subsistence. The parties who would suffer most severely by it were retired servants of the Company, and the widows and orphans of those who had spent their lives in its service—a class of individuals on whom it ought to be the wish, as it was the duty of the Company, to press as lightly as possible in any of its financial arrangements. *(hear, hear.)* He objected chiefly for the sake of those parties, to the principle of the measure, and he also objected to the very short notice which had been given of this determination of the Court of Directors. The cessation of granting bills was to take effect from next June, of which intelligence had recently arrived from India. But why, he asked, had it been considered necessary to send out the order to Bengal, to be published and transmitted back again? Why was not the notice given here in the first instance, most of the parties who were to be affected by it being in this country? He did hope, for the sake of those whom he had alluded to, and who had such strong claims on the consideration of the Company, that if the measure should not be given up altogether, at least the time would be extended another twelvemonths. It was only very lately that the notice arrived in this country, so that the parties concerned would hardly have time to take those steps which their interests required, and to send out the necessary instructions to India. He was aware that this matter was not immediately connected with the question before the court, but as the finances of the Company had been referred to, and as this measure was, he supposed, to be defended on the necessity arising out of the state of those finances, he felt it his duty to bring it before the court, for the purpose of obtaining some information from the honourable chairman. He once more begged to express his earnest hope, that if the project was not abandoned altogether, or even partially, such an extention of notice would be given as might in some degree lessen the severity of the change on the parties concerned. In conclusion, and with reference to the motion of his honourable and learned friend (Mr. Poynder), he trusted he would consent to withdraw it for the present, as involving questions which required the greatest consideration.

Mr *Twining* said he was not surprised that the subject now before the court should have been in some way introduced, or he had expected that they could not allow the court to separate without in some way noticing the death of the right reverend prelate who had so lately left this country for India, and who perished through, as he believed, the over-exertion which his vastly extended duties obliged him to make. Indeed, this great mortality amongst the prelates who had been sent out to India must, sooner or later, have attracted the attention of the court, with a view to ascertain how far a change in the present church establishment in India might not be necessary. He was glad that the motion had been seconded, feeling as he did that the question was one of very great importance. He had not seconded it himself, because he owned that he was taken rather by surprise by it, and was not at all prepared for the detail into which the honourable and learned proprietor had entered. Without at this moment giving any opinion upon the question, he would suggest to the hon. proprietor to withdraw it for the present, and that when next he should bring it forward it would receive that mature and attentive consideration which its importance deserved. On the ground of policy, as well as on that of humanity, he thought they ought to adopt some measures for more effectually giving moral and religious instruction to India, and he looked with some alarm on the failure to a certain extent of the plan adopted for having an efficient church establishment there. He differed most materially from those who asserted that the recommendation to increase our church establishment in India had been made by the Christian Knowledge Society from any other than the purest and most disinterested motives, or from any motive but the advantage of the people of India. Indeed it was natural that they should not wish to recommend any to that dangerous mission, except from motives of the purest kind. Their object was very naturally to endeavour to lessen the perils of the appointment, and to diminish the labours which heretofore fell

upon one, by dividing them amongst two or more. He was not, as he had stated, prepared to support the motion, as it was now introduced by the hon. proprietor; but his chief object in rising was to defend that society of which he was a member, from the unfounded imputation cast upon it by the hon. member (Mr. Hume), who charged it with recommending the increase in our church establishment in India in order to promote the interests of that order to which so many of its members belonged. He did not admit the accuracy of the statement that any alarm existed in India on the subject of an increase of church establishment there, or that prejudices would be increased amongst the natives by any further increase of that establishment. In his opinion, provided that no force was attempted with the natives, they were disposed to look favourably on any measures we might adopt for the purpose of laying before them the means of voluntary access to Christian instruction. Under all the circumstances of the case, as no sufficient notice had been given, and as the subject must be again introduced on the discussion of the charter, he did hope the hon. and learned proprietor would withdraw the motion for the present.

Mr. *Poynder* said it was not his intention to take up much of the time of the court in reply, and less so after what had fallen from the hon. proprietor who last addressed the court, as well as from the hon. bart. below him. He had stated, in bringing forward the motion, that he left it wholly in the hands of the court to deal with it just as they pleased. He wanted to do nothing precipitately, for he admitted that there would be ample time for considering the subject before the discussion of the charter. Upon this part of the case he did not feel it necessary to touch farther at present, but he begged to be allowed to say a word or two in reply to what had fallen from the hon. proprietor (Mr. Hume) on the opposite side. That hon. gentleman should bear in mind that the existence of bishops and archbishops was not a thing new in India. While any Roman Catholic power had any dominion in India there were bishops established amongst them, as the Bishop of Goa. Whenever the Roman Catholic Church sent missionaries from all time she sent bishops—the *Episcopi in partibus infidelium* were well known in that church, and he had never heard that the establishment of these church dignitaries had ever been received with jealousy or alarm by the natives, who never were offended with the conduct of the Europeans except where a violent interference was made with their religious worship. It was said that his proposition would amount to an interference with the religion of the natives; nothing could be more distant from his thoughts than such intention; he would not interfere with the natives in any degree, however slight, save to prevent the commission of a crime against every law, human and divine, the crime of murder. If the prevention of suttee, therefore, was interference with the religion of the natives, it was an interference, not only justified, but it was the duty of those having the power to exercise it. It was absurd to suppose that an interference of this kind would cause any serious disturbance amongst the natives, for it was well known that very many amongst them were quite hostile to the practice of suttee. But was interference carried to no other practice of the natives connected with their religious notions, and without any resistance on their part? Was it not a well known fact, that large draughts of troops were made twice a year, in order to repair to the half-yearly festival of *Rutt Jattra*, at *Saugur*, where, at the point of the bayonet, they were obliged to prevent Hindoo mothers from throwing their infant children to the sharks. Now he would prevent this horrid abuse, without considering whether the prevention was deemed improper interference or otherwise. He would, as far as he could, endeavour to remove the abuse, by imparting moral and religious instruction; and thus quietly, gradually, and temperately bringing them to a knowledge of the faith in Christ—not by compulsion but by persuasion, by pointing out the mild and benevolent doctrines of Christianity. Beyond this he would not go; he would not attempt coercion. Let the religion make its way by its mild and tolerant influence. It was to the benevolent character of its homilies and other formalities that he would trust for making an impression on the natives, and not to barely physical compulsion. (*Hear, hear!*) Much, he admitted, might be effected by education, but far more by religious instruction. He himself was indebted to education, but he owed much more to religion; and he thought, that without a regular religious establishment in India they would do little or nothing towards the moral improvement of the inhabitants (*hear*). A church had within itself the power of suppressing schisms: the existence of this power in every part of the British dominions was the more necessary at a time when one could hardly look into the public journals, or into too many of the print shops, without being struck by the scandalous sneers, and attacks, and imputations against the profession of belief in the Christian dispensation. He was sorry that the patience, if not the time of the meeting, could not allow of his enforcing his opinion by quoting as their vehicle the happy language of Mr. Wordsworth;

another opportunity would, however, present itself, of entering more at length into this branch of the subject. As to what had fallen from the other proprietor (Mr. Hume) with reference to the kirk of Scotland, he would only say, that, in recommending an enlargement of the Church establishment in India, he had no intention whatever of casting an imputation upon the church of Scotland. He entertained every respect for the opinions of those who thought that religious instruction could well be conveyed without the aid of the machinery of an episcopal establishment (*hear*), and he claimed therefore, in return, a respect for his own opinions, as being the result of conscientious inquiry and conviction (*hear*). But, in speaking of a church, he must be allowed to speak of it according to his own view of its merits. He had been brought up in principles of attachment to a hierarchy, and in a conviction of its value and importance. In a church there must be discipline, and as a consequence, there must be control; and he thought that neither could be well preserved without the personal superintendence and personal exertion of dignitaries invested with the high power annexed to the office of bishop. He repeated his admission of the great advantages of education; but still he contended that something more than mere school instruction was necessary—and that something was religion (*hear*); for mere instruction in the elements of knowledge without religion, was, if not actually bad, nought (*hear*). As to the question of expense, he thought very little stress could be laid on the amount of funds necessary to carrying his proposition into effect when the importance of the matter at stake was considered. £6,000 would be sufficient to defray all the additional expenses by the increase, and that was but a very small sum considering the advantages that might be derived from increased religious instruction. This sum was still of less importance, if the statemenr which the hon. Bart. (Sir C. Forbes) had given of the condition of the Company's finances were correct. Some stress had been laid on the appeal which had been made to the King in Council against the proclamation of the Governor General for putting down the practice of suttees. Such an appeal might actually be expected, when Lord Wm. Bentinck had had a memorial sent to him, to reconsider the proclamation; though he himself could not act upon it, he did only his duty in informing the parties that it was open to them to prosecute their appeal before the Privy Council in England; and acting upon that information, the parties would naturally follow up that appeal here. What the result yet would be he would not then venture to state, though it would not be very difficult to guess; for he was certain, that no government possessing the power to suppress it would venture to sanction so barbarous a custom. He repeated, that no interference should be made with a religious rite; but that all laws, human and divine, ought to prevent at all rites an unnecessary shedding of blood (*hear*). And let him again observe, that the principle of interference was exercised, without exciting any alarm or jealousy, by Lord Wellesley, who directed the military to interfere at the festival of Rutt Jattra, so as to prevent mothers from throwing their children to the sharks (*hear*). As to the resolution to which he had referred, as having been adopted by the House of Commons at the suggestion of Mr. Grant, he thought the hon. Bart. was mistaken in supposing that the word religion was not in it; he had carefully copied that resolution, and he was quite sure that that word was in the original.

Sir *C. Forbes*.—The hon. proprietor has mistaken what I have said. I did not assert that the word religion was not introduced. I had understood him to state, that the resolution had passed unanimously; and my contradiction, as I knew to the contrary, was applied to that assertion.

Mr. *Poynder*.—I beg pardon; I thought that the hon. Bart.'s remark had applied to the word "religion," in the resolution. I admit that I was mistaken in supposing that it was carried unanimously; it was, however, carried by a large majority of the House. I have now only to add, that I have no objection to withdraw the motion, as my great object was, that the attention of the court would be called to it at an early opportunity.

Mr *Lewin* said that he had risen to second the learned proprietor's motion, in order that the subject might come fairly before the court, lest it should be said that a subject of this importance had met with no attention. His own opinion, however, was hostile to it; and if ever the subject should be again brought forward, he should feel it his duty to oppose it. He admitted, as fully as the hon. and learned proprietor, the advantage of moral and religious instruction; but if ever any change should be made in the opinions of the Hindoos, so as to induce them to look favourably upon the Christian worship, that change must be the result of an improved system of education. To that object all their attention and efforts should, in the first instance, be directed.—(*Hear!*)

The *Chairman*.—I am glad that the hon. proprietor has consented to withdraw his motion. In doing so, he has acted with his usual discretion.—(*Hear!*) He is aware that the whole subject of the Company's charter must, ere long, come under discussion, and that this, among other matters, will be to be considered. As to the remarks of the hon. bart. with respect to

the state of the Company's financial resources, I must say, that though some improvement has taken place, the condition of our finances cannot be at all called prosperous. The improvement that has taken place has been the result of a reduction of expenditure, and not of an increase of revenue. It is on this ground that the court has been obliged to adopt the measure for discontinuing the interest bills to which the hon. bart. has adverted—a measure which, however advantageous to the Company, would, he admitted, fall severely on many private individuals.—(*Hear!*) But the directors have a duty to perform, and in performing it, must sacrifice all their private feelings. The hon. bart. complains that a sufficient notice has not been given of the change: but it should be recollected, that three years ago an intimation was made that something of the kind would be done. And when the hon. bart. considers the depressed state of the commerce of the Company, and the injury that would be inflicted by withdrawing considerable sums from circulation in the Company's possessions, he would not conceive the measure to be uncalled for.

Sir *C. Forbes* said, he was not aware that the notice to which the chairman had just alluded, had been given so long back. As to the commercial distress which existed in India, he feared that it would be aggravated by the proposed measure, without being of much advantage to the Company.

The *Chairman* then declared that this was a quarterly general court, according to the Act of Parliament, and under the charter.

The court then adjourned.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Nov. 25. *Crown*, Cowman, from Bengal 28th July; at Liverpool.—26. *Countess Dunmore*, Salmond, from Mauritius 16th July; at Gravesend.—26. *Potomac*, Condry, from Batavia; off Scilly.—28. *Rachel*, Potter, from Bombay 10th July, and Cape 23d Sept.; at Liverpool.—28. *Othello*, Thompson, from Bombay 26th July; at Liverpool.—29. *Fortune*, Crawford, from Bombay 6th Aug.; at Greenock.—30. *Madeline*, Dowson, from Siam 25th June, Singapore, &c.; at Deal.—30. *John Taylor*, Crawford, from Bengal 19th July; at Liverpool.—Dec. 1. *Elizabeth*, Currie, from Bengal 10th July; off Dover.—2. *Mountstuart Elphinstone*, Ritchie, from Bengal 9th Aug., and Cape 7th Oct.; at Liverpool.—4. *Mary*, Beachcroft, from Van Diemen's Land 17th July; at Deal.—5. *Lady Harewood*, Stonehouse, from N. S. Wales 12th June, and Rio 28th Sept.; off Margate.—5. *Earl of Eldon*, Theaker, from Bombay 7th Aug.; off Margate.—5. *St. Helena*, Tate, from Cape 7th Oct.; off Dover.—5. *Sir Francis Burton*, Reid, from Bombay 31st Aug.; at Liverpool.—5. *City of Edinburgh*, McKinnon, from Bengal 24th April, and Cape 27th Sept.; off Penzance.—6. *Atwick*, McKay, from Singapore 23d July, and Java Head 12th Aug.; at Portsmouth.—7. *Hydery*, Strettell, from Bengal 17th June; at Deal.—7. *Hero of Malown*, Williams, from Bengal 10th July, Madras 19th Aug. and Cape 10th Oct.; at Deal.—7. *Courier*, Todd, from Cape 27th Sept.; at Deal.—7. *Columbia*, Ware, from Bengal 10th July; at Liverpool.—8. *Addingham*, Gibson, from Mauritius 2d Aug.; at Gravesend.—8. *Eamont*, Walmesley, from New South Wales 29th July; at Deal.—13. *Warren*, Martin, from Mauritius 1st Sept.; at Ramsgate.—13. *Hannah*, Jackson, from China 29th July (with despatches); at Deal.—14. *Memnon*, Pattison, from Bengal 19th July; at Liverpool.—18. *William*, Meher, from Cape 23d Aug.; off Margate.—18. *Eliza*, Groves, from Singapore 21st Aug.; off Margate.—19. *Doncaster*, Surflen, from Ceylon 11th Aug., and Mauritius 18th Sept.; off Margate.—19. H. M. S. *Childers*, Deane, from Mauritius 6th Oct., and Cape 30th do.; at Portsmouth.—23. *Courier*, Palmer, from Cape 24th Oct.; at Deal.—24. *Bounty Hall*, Williams, from Bengal 21st June, and Mauritius 16th Oct.; at Liverpool.—26. *Minerva*, Robertson, from Bengal 8th Aug.; off Hastings.—*Terra Nova*, Kelso, from Mauritius 1st Oct., and Cape 23d do.; at Greenock.

Departures.

Nov. 25. *Welcome*, Buchanan, for Bombay; from Greenock.—26. *Socrates*, Gibbons, for V. D. Land; from Deal.—26. *Janet*, Rogers, for Bombay; from Greenock.—27. *Forth*, Robertson, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; from Portsmouth.—27. *Gilmore*, Barry, for V. D. Land (with convicts); from Portsmouth.—27. *Royal Admiral*, Fotheringham, for V. D. Land; from Portsmouth.—27. *Portland*, Ascough, for N. S. Wales; from Portsmouth.—27. *Lavinia*, Brooks, for Cape; from Deal.—28. *Statesman*, Quiller, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—28. *Protector*, Buttanshaw, for Bombay; from Portsmouth, (put into Cork, Dec. 12.)—29. *Sovereign*, McKellar, for N. S. Wales; from Deal.—29. *Salus*, Crickmay, for Cape; from Deal.—29. *Bengal Merchant*, Cambell, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—Dec. 1. *Spartan*, Sanders, for Bengal: from Deal.—2. *Gazelle*, Hodgson, for Cape and Madras; from Liverpool.—2. *Fairlie*, Cromartie, for Cape and India; from Deal.—2. *Brunswick*, Palmer, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—13. *Reform*, Tinn, for Cape; from Portsmouth.—22. *Monarch*, Miller, for Cape and Mauritius; from Liverpool.—23. *Mary*, Merchant, for Cape and Mauritius; from Deal.—23. *Bee*, Warden, for Batavia and Singapore; from Deal.—23. *Cumbrian*, Blyth, for Bombay and China; from Deal.—23. *Grecian*, Smith, for N. S. Wales; from Deal.—23. *Diamond*, Blackett, for Mauritius; from Deal.—23. *Fanny*, Drummond, for Cape; from Deal.—23. *Constitution*, Lucas, for Cape; from Deal.—24. *Southworth*, Coombs, for N. S. Wales, via Cork (with convicts); from Deal.—24 *Irt*, Hoodless, for Bengal: from Liverpool.—24. *Marianne*, McKenzie, for N. S. Wales and V. D. Land; from Liverpool.—24. *Elizabeth*, Hill, for Mauritius; from Liverpool.—26. *Persian*, Plunkett, for V. D. Land; from Portsmouth.—26. *Juno*, Myrburg, for Batavia: from Portsmouth.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per Universe, from Bombay: Capt. Richardson, Indian Navy.

Per Earl of Eldon, from Bombay: Mr. Hall; Ens. Jackson; Surg. Walters; Mr. Phibbs; Mr. Stewart; W. H. Hart, Esq.; Lieut. Kempthorne; Lieut. Rawlins; Mrs. Rawlins; Lieut. Houston.

Per Othello, from Bombay: Lieut. Candy.

Per Mountstuart Elphinstone, from Bengal: Mrs. Clarkson; Mrs. Hawkins; Capt. Vanrenen; Dr. Hale; Lieut. Griffiths; Ens. Lonsdale.

Per Edward Lombe, from Mauritius: Lieut. Dickens, R. A.; D. K. Wiggins, Esq.; Mr. and Mrs. Dunage and child; Mr. Stacey.

Per Diamond, from Cape of Good Hope: Mr. Crawford.

Per Fortune, from Bombay: Capt. Wm. Lewis; Mr. Thos. Wolner; Mr. Gunter.

Per Hero of Malown, from Bengal: Mr. H. J. Lovewell; Mr. H. R. Leyburn; Mr. C. Lulham.—From Madras: Mrs. Jennings and child; Col. Henderson, Madras Eur. Regt.; Major Tennant, Madras N. I.: Capt. Agnew, ditto; Lieut. Killett, ditto; Lieut. Richardson, 7th M. L. C.; Lieut. Best, H. M. 69d Regt.; Lieut. Cuppage, 27th M. N. I.; Lieut. Durden, H. M. 13th L. Drags.; Ens. Davis, 43d M. N. I.; Cornet Miller, 1st M. L. C.; Cornet Jones, 3d do.; Mr. Dorward, surgeon; Mr. Tavernor.—From the Cape: Capt. Daniell, H. M. 98th Regt.—(Capt. and Mrs. Majoribanks and child, and Lieut. Barker, were left at the Cape.)

Per H. M. S. Success, from Madras: Lieut. Gen. Sir G. T. Walker, late Commander-in-Chief, and family; also a detachment of H. M. Royal Regt.

Per Rachel, from Bombay: Col. Woodhouse; Major Rogers; Dr. Goodridge; Mr. Lumsden; two servants.

Per Hannah, from China: Mr. Follett; and a Portuguese.

Per Doncaster, from Ceylon and Mauritius: Lieut. Gen. Sir Hudson Lowe; Capt. Delancy; Mr. Young; Miss Cock; 6 invalids.—(Lieut. Johnstone was landed at the Mauritius).

Per Rusco Castle, from Smyrna: Sir Henry Willock, British Ambassador to Persia, and suite.

Per Rasco Castle, from Smyrna; Sir Henry Willock, British Ambassador to Persia, and suite.

Per Bounty Hall, from Bengal: Ens. Parker; Dr. Willinet.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 22. At Goulden Terrace, Islington, the lady of G. Dawson, Esq., late of Penang, of a son.

Nov. 27. At Cheltenham, the lady of Lieut. Col. Davis, Bengal establishment, of a son.

Dec. 3. At Camberwell, the lady of Major B. Blake, Madras army, of a daughter.

— At Lakefield, near Inverness, the lady of A. C. Maclean, Esq., of Calcutta, of a daughter.

6. At Aldwick Lodge, Bognor, the lady of Lieut. Col. Jenkins, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, of a son.

7. At Vogrie House, North Britain, the lady of Col. Cumming, 4th Bengal cavalry, of a daughter.

8. At Exeter, the lady of Capt. C. Newport, Hon. E. I. Company's military service, of a daughter.

9. At Glasgow, the lady of W. Macleod, Esq., late of Bombay, of a son.

10. In Limerick, the lady of Thos. McMahon, Esq., Bengal army, of a son.

11. At Manchester Street, Manchester Square, the lady of C. Rogers, Esq., M.D., Hon. E. I. Company's Madras establishment, of a daughter.

19. In Cadogan-place, the lady of Capt. E. M. Daniels, Hon. Company's service, of a daughter.

24. In Manor Street, Chelsea, the lady of Capt. G. M. Braithwaite, of the East-India ship *Severn*, of a son.

MARRIAGES

Dec. 2. At All Souls' Church, Langham Place, Richard H. Kinchant, Esq., eldest son of the late Richard Kinchant, Esq., Madras civil service, to Maria Eliza, only daughter of the Rev. Richard B. Caton, of York-street, Portman Square, and of Binhook Walk House, Lincolnshire.

15. At Cork, W. L. O'Halloran, Esq., of the 30th regt., son of General O'Halloran, C. B., to Eliza Minton, eldest daughter of J. M. Smyth, Esq., of the above city.

16. At the British Embassy, Paris, Capt Arch. Spiers Logan, of the Madras army, fourth son of Walter Logan, Esq., of Fingleton, Renfrewshire, to Fanny, second daughter of the late Hon. M. T. Harris, of the Madras civil service.

17. At St. George's, Camberwell, Edmund Lawrence Lyne, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Philadelphia, daughter of Wm. Kingsford, Esq., of Buckland Hall, near Dover.

21. At Seafield Place, Cullen, Banffshire, James Anderson, Esq., Birkenbog, late of Calcutta, to Margaret, daughter of Mr. James Davidson, Cullen.

22. At All Souls' Church, Langham Place, J. Edward Parsons, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's Service, to Rebecca Anne, relict of the late Robert Beatty, Esq., M.D.

DEATHS.

July 15. On his passage from Madras to the Mauritius, where he was going for the recovery of his health, Sir George Ricketts, most sincerely lamented.

Aug. 8. On board the *Mountstuart Elphinstone*, near Calcutta, Lieut. Wm. M. Craig, of the Bengal Artillery, son of John Craig, Esq., Great King Street, Edinburgh.

12. At sea, on the passage from Madras, on board H. M. S. *Success*, Adelaide Walker, only daughter of Lieut. General Sir George Townshend Walker, aged 20 months.

21. On board H. M. S. *Success*, on the voyage from Madras, Edmond Taylor Palmer, Esq., of the 1st or Royal regt., and of Coolnehily, in the county of Limerick, aged about 30.

Oct. 1. At Madeira, William Gosset Home, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's Civil Service.

Nov. 20. At Writtle, in Essex, Mary, wife of James Williams, Esq., Political Commissioner of Guserat, in the East Indies, and eldest daughter of the late Mr. Evans, of Dunmow.

23. Mrs. Hannam, wife of Geo. Hannam, Esq., of Bromston House, Isle of Thanet, daughter of the late John Bristow, Esq., of the Council of Calcutta, and first cousin of Lord Littleton, of Hagley Park.

28. In London Street, Thomas Bush, Esq., late of Calcutta, aged 66.

— At Balliol College, Oxford, Francis John, youngest son of the late William Fullerton Gardiner, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, Bengal.

29. On board the *Hero of Malown*, on the passage from India to Europe for health, Lieut. James Black, 33d regt. Madras N. I., youngest son of Mr. James Black, Hermitage Place, Leith.

— Aged 14, Josiah Pattison, sixth son of Mr. Thomas Pattison, of the Hon. E. I. Company's cloth warehouse, Great St. Helens, and 36, Cross Street, Islington. His death was caused by a cart rolling over his body.

30. In Great Cumberland Street, John Prinsep, Esq., aged 85.

Dec. 1. At Wrexham, North Wales, Mrs. Elizabeth Robertson, widow of Capt. Thomas Robertson, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

6. In her 15th year, Mary, second daughter of Edward Leslie, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's Home service.

— In Londonderry, aged 78, Mrs. Catherine Gillespie, relict of Joshua Gillespie, Esq., for several years head surgeon of the Hon. E. I. Company's army on the Madras establishment.

9. At Ashford, Staines, Lieut. Col. George R. Deare, aged 55, late of the 8th or Royal Irish Light Dragoons, in which corps he served during a period of 28 years, and by his gallantry and conduct in India, added to the high reputation which that corps at all times maintained.

10. At his house, Bathwick, near Bath, aged 47, Lieut. Col. H. G. Gilbert Cooper, of the Hon. E. I. Company's Bengal army. He commanded the 61st regt. of Native Infantry at the memorable seige and capture of Bhurtpore, where he received the public thanks of Lord Combermere, the Commander-in-Chief, for his conduct in the trenches

15. In Bryanston Square, Hardin, youngest son of Joseph Hume, Esq., M. P.

16. In Baker Street, in her 83d year, Sarah, widow of the late Dr. Parry, of Bath, and mother to Capt. Sir Edward Parry, of the Royal Navy.

21. At Bath, John Blencowe, Esq., Lieut. 38th Regt. Bengal N. I., aged 28.

23. At Liverpool, where he had arrived per the *Rachel* from Bombay, Major Henry Rogers, of H.M. 6th Regt. of Foot, in which corps he served with distinction through the whole of the Peninsular war.

GOODS DECLARED for SALE at the EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 17 *January* 1832—*Prompt* 6 *April.*
Company's and Licensed.—Indigo.

For Sale 14 *February*—*Prompt* 4 *May.*
Company's.—Saltpetre—Black Pepper.

For Sale 20 *February*—*Prompt* 8 *June.*
Company's.—Bengal Raw Silk.

CARGOES of EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS lately arrived.

CARGOES of the *City of Edinburgh*, from *Bengal*; the *Earl of Eldon*, from *Bombay*; and the *Hannah*, from *China*.

Company's.—Tea—Sugar—Cotton—Bengal Raw Silk—Refined Saltpetre.
Private-Trade.—Tea—Bamboos.

LIST of SHIPS Trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

Destination.	Appointed to sail.	Ships' Names.	Tons.	Owners or Consignees.	Captains.	Where loading.	References for Freight or Passage.
	Portsm. 1832. Jan. 25	*Claudine*	460	Joseph L. Heathorn	Wm. Heathorn	W. I. Docks	J. L. Heathorn, Birchin-lane.
Madras	Feb. 1	*Royal William*	451	George C. Arbuthnot	G. C. Arbuthnot	W. I. Docks	Capt. Arbuthnot, Jerusalem Coffee-house, and 46, Lime-street.
Madras & Bengal	Jan. 10	*Ganges*	449	John M. Ardlie	John M. Ardlie	E. I. Docks	Edmund Read, Riches-ct.
	20	*Catherine*	522	Bernard Fenn	Bernard Fenn	E. I. Docks	Tomlin and Man, Cornhill.
	10	*Hydery*	500	Gledstanes, Drysdale & Co	W. T. Streetel	City Canal	John Pirie & Co.
	Feb. 1	*Euphrates*	557	William Tindell	William Tindell	W. I. Docks	John Lyney.
	Jan. 4	*Palmira*	560	George Joad	William Loader	W. I. Docks	Barber, Neate, & Co. & J. Kelham.
	5	*Princess Victoria*	450	William Wright	John Hart	W. I. Docks	Arnold and Woollett. [England
Bengal	Feb. 10	*Ferguson*	554	Fred. George Young	Adam Young	W. I. Docks	W. Lyall & Co. & Domett, Young &
	15	*Hercules*	482	Buckles and Co.	Wm. Vaughan	E. I. Docks	Buckles & Co.
	20	*Alexander*	600	Huddart and Co.	George Waugh	E. I. Docks	John Pirie and Co.
	Jan. 5	*Hero*	450	John Whitton	Joseph Fell	Lon. Docks	Arnold and Woollett, Clement's-lane.
Cape and Bombay	—	*Lady Feversham*	430	John Barry	Stephenson Ellerby	W. I. Docks	John Lyney.
	Feb. 1	*Hannah*	500	Inglis, Forbes, and Co.	Thos. J. Jackson	E. I. Docks	Inglis, Forbes, & Co. & W. Abercrombie
	—	*Britannia*	450	R. B. Bowden	R. B. Bowden	W. I. Docks	Tomlin and Man
	15	*Cambridge*	802	Palmers, M'Killops, & Co	James Barber	E. I. Docks	Barber, Neate, and Co.
	28	*Baroda*	750	Buckles and Co.		E. I. Docks	Buckles & Co.
Bombay	Mar. 1	*Earl of Eldon*	550	John Barry	Edward Theaker	W. I. Docks	John Lyney.
	20	*Boyne*	650	John Thacker	James T. Brown	E. I. Docks	Capt. Thacker, and Tomlin & Man
	Jan. 5	*Morning Star*	300	William Tindell	George Adier	W. I. Docks	John Lyney.
Ceylon	Mar. 1	*Achilles*	300	William Tindell	Charles Duncan	Lon. Docks	John Lyney.
	Jan. 2	*Robert*	314	John Whitton	John Whitton	Lon. Docks	Arnold and Woollett.
Mauritius	10	*Iris*	300	William Tindell	Wm. Mackwood	W. I. Docks	John Lyney.
Mauritius and Ceylon	1	*John Biggar*	250	Thomas Weeding	S. McBeath	St. Kt. Docks	Thos. Weeding, Great Winchester-st.
	—	*Troughton*	280	John Pirie and Co.	James Thomson	W. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co., & W. Abercrombie
Batavia, & Singapore	4	*Jean Graham*	270	John Irving	John Duncombe	Lon. Docks	Arnold and Woollett.
	20	*Exmoor*	262	William Benson	Wm. Benson	Lon. Docks	Tomlin and Man.
	5	*Resource*	242	Samuel Smith	Samuel Smith	Lon. Docks	Walter Buchanan.
	10	*Craigiestar*	260	Alexander Forbes	William Ray	St. Kt. Docks	Buckles and Co.
Van Diemen's Land	25	*Mary*	300	William Beachcroft	Wm. Beachcroft	Lon. Docks	Arnold & Woollett, & W. Robertson.
	10	*Mayfield*	376	E. T. Stainbank	E. T. Stainbank	St. Kt. Docks	Charles Dod and Co.
	1	*Ceylon*	250	John Bentley	Francis Davison	Lon. Docks	Charles Dod and Co.
New South Wales	—	*Ajax*	300	Menzies and Co.	Thos. Milnes	St. Kt. Docks	Buckles and Co.
	20	*Elizabeth*	340	George Barnes	John Currie	St. Kt. Docks	Arnold and Woollett.
	Feb. 20	*Egmont*	289	Walter Buchanan	James Walmsley	Lon. Docks	Walter Buchanan, Leadenhall-st.
Van Diemen's Land & New South Wales	Jan. 3	*Norval*	350	James Gale and Son	Mat. C. Friend	Lon. Docks	James Gale and Son, Shadwell.
	3	*Henry*	260	Henry John Bunney	Henry J. Bunney	Lon. Docks	G. T. Norrie.
	5	*Medway*	435	Borthwick Wight	Borthwick Wight	St. Kt. Docks	John Pirie and Co.
	—	*Lady Wellington*	200	E. H. Cliffe	Edw. H. Cliffe	Lon. Docks	Swainson and Tripe, Nag's Head-ct.
	10	*Rubicon*	400	John A. Meaburn	Thos. B. Daniell	St. Kt. Docks	Wm. Martin, East-India Chambers.
Swan River	5	*Bombay*	300	Joseph Dare	Joseph Dare	Lon. Docks	Charles Dod and Co.

N.B. *The letters* P.C. *denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices;* A. *advance (per cent.) on the same;* D. *discount (per cent.) on the same.—The bazar maund is equal to* 82 lb. 2 oz. 2 *drs., and* 100 *bazar maunds equal to* 110 *factory maunds. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees B. mds. produce 5 to 8 per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees F. mds.—The* Madras Candy *is equal to* 500lb. *The* Surat Candy *is equal to* 746½ lb. *The* Pecul *is equal to* 133⅓ lb. *The* Corge *is* 20 *pieces.*

CALCUTTA, August 4, 1831.

	Rs.	A.		Rs.	A.
Anchors ..... Sa. Rs. cwt.	15	0	@	20	0
Bottles 100	14	0	—	—	—
Coals ..... B. md.	0	7	—	0	8
Copper Sheathing, 16-40 .. F. md.	37	4	—	37	8
—— —— ..... do.	—	—	—	—	—
—— Thick sheets ..... do.	37	8	—	37	10
—— Old ..... do.	33	12	—	34	8
—— Bolt ..... do.	35	0	—	36	2
—— Tile ..... do.	34	12	—	37	8
—— Nails, assort. ..... do.	30	0	—	—	—
—— Peru Slab ..... Ct. Rs. do.	35	4	—	36	4
—— Russia ..... Sa. Rs. do.	—	—	—	—	—
Copperas ..... do.	1	4	—	1	12
Cottons, chints ..... } see remarks.					
—— Muslins, assort. ..... } see remarks.					
—— Twist, Mule, 20-60 .... mor.	0	5½	—	0	7½
—— —— 60-120 ..... do.	0	4½	—	0	6
Cutlery	10	D.	—	15	D.
Glass and Earthenware	10	D.	—	25	D.
Hardware	30	D.	—	40	D.
Hosiery	P. C.		—	35	D.

	Rs.	A.		Rs.	A.
Iron, Swedish, sq... Sa. Rs. F. md.	5	0	@	5	4
—— —— flat ..... do.	5	0	—	5	11
—— English, sq. ..... do.	2	12	—	3	0
—— —— flat ..... do.	2	14	—	3	0
—— Bolt ..... do.	2	4	—	2	13
—— Sheet ..... do.	3	10	—	4	0
—— Nails ..... cwt.	8	0	—	15	0
—— Hoops. ..... F. md.	3	3	—	—	—
—— Kentledge ..... cwt.	1	0	—	1	1
Lead, Pig ..... F. md.	5	1	—	5	3
—— Sheet ..... do.	5	14	—	6	0
Millinery	P. C.		—	—	—
Shot, patent ..... bag	2	12	—	—	—
Spelter ..... Ct. Rs. F. md.	6	0	—	6	1
Stationery	P. C.		—	—	—
Steel, English..... Ct. Rs. F. md.	7	8	—	7	12
—— Swedish ..... do.	10	0	—	—	—
Tin Plates ..... Sa. Rs. box	16	0	—	18	0
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	10	D.	—	—	—
—— —— coarse	P. C.		—	—	—
—— Flannel	20	D.	—	25	D.

MADRAS, August 3, 1831.

	Rs.		Rs.
Bottles 100	10	@	14
Copper, Sheathing ..... candy	315	—	325
—— Cakes ..... do.	280	—	300
—— Old ..... do.	260	—	280
—— Nails, assort. ..... do.	210	—	220
Cottons, Chintz	30	—	35 A.
—— Muslins and Ginghams	60	—	70 A.
—— Longcloth	10 A.	—	20 A.
Cutlery	P.C.	—	10D.
Glass and Earthenware	20 A.	—	35 A.
Hardware	10D.	—	15 D.
Hosiery	10 A.	—	15 A.
Iron, Swedish, sq. ..... candy	42	—	45
—— English sq. ..... do.	21	—	23
—— Flat and bolt ..... do.	21	—	23

	Rs.		Rs.
Iron Hoops ..... candy	25	@	26
—— Nails ..... do.	——		——
Lead, Pig ..... do.	35	—	42
—— Sheet ..... do.	35	—	42
Millinery	Unsaleable.		
Shot, patent	10 A.	—	15 A.
Spelter ..... candy	26	—	30
Stationery	P. C.	—	5 D.
Steel, English..... candy	80	—	87
—— Swedish ..... do.	100	—	105
Tin Plates ..... box	22	—	24
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine.....	P. C.	—	10 D
—— —— coarse	P. C.	—	10 D.
—— Flannel	P. C.		

BOMBAY, August 27, 1831.

	Rs.		Rs.
Anchors ..... cwt.	16	@	—
Bottles, pint ..... dos.	1	—	0
Coals ..... ton	30		——
Copper, Sheathing, 16-24 .... cwt.	61	—	——
—— —— 24-32 ..... do.	63	—	——
—— Thick sheets ..... do.	64	—	——
—— Slab ..... do.	62	—	——
—— Nails ..... do.	52	—	——
Cottons, Chints	——		——
—— Longcloths	——		——
—— Muslins	——		——
—— Other goods	——		——
—— Yarn, No. 40 to 80 ..... lb	1&3-16ths		
Cutlery	P. C.	—	—
Glass and Earthenware	15 A.	—	—
Hardware	P. C.	—	—
Hosiery—½ hose only	20 A.	—	—

	Rs.		Rs.
Iron, Swedish, bar..... St. candy	54	@	0
—— English, do. ..... do.	32	—	0
—— Hoops ..... cwt.	5½	—	0
—— Nails ..... do.	15	—	—
—— Plates ..... do.	6¾	—	0
—— Rod for bolts ..... St. candy	30	—	0
—— do. for nails ..... do.	35	—	0
Lead, Pig ..... cwt.	8¾	—	0
—— Sheet ..... do.	8½	—	0
Millinery	no demand		
Shot, patent ..... cwt.	14	—	0
Spelter ..... do.	8	—	0
Stationery	A.	—	0
Steel, Swedish ..... tub	15	—	0
Tin Plates ..... box	18½	—	0
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine.....	no demand		
—— —— coarse	ditto		
—— Flannel	D.	—	—

CANTON, July 15, 1831.

	Drs.		Drs.
Cottons, Chintz, 28 yds. ..... piece	4¼	@	6
—— Longcloths, 40 yds. ..... do.	4	—	5½
—— Muslins, 20 yds. ..... do.	2	—	2½
—— Cambrics, 12 yds. ..... do.	1½	—	1¾
—— Bandannoes ..... do.	1½	—	2½
—— Yarn ..... pecul	28	—	68
Iron, Bar ..... do.	2¾	—	0
—— Rod ..... do.	3¾	—	4
Lead ..... do.	4¾	—	5

	Drs.		Drs.
Smalts ..... pecul	12	@	28
Steel, Swedish, in kits ..... cwt.	5	—	6
Woollens, Broad cloth ..... yd.	1.80	—	1.90
—— Camlets ..... pce.	22	—	23
—— Do. Dutch ..... do.	26	—	32
—— Long Ells Dutch ..... do.	7¾	—	8
Tin ..... pecul	17½	—	—
Tin Plates ..... box	11	—	12

SINGAPORE, August 11, 1831.

	Drs.		Drs.
Anchors.....pecul	11	@	14
Bottles.....100	4	—	—
Copper Nails and Sheathing.....pecul	40	—	42
Cottons, Madapollams, 25yd. by 39in. pcs.	2¼	—	3½
—— Imit. Irish.....25.....36 do.	2½	—	3
—— Longcloths.....12 .... 36 do.	—	—	—
—— ———— 38 to 40 .... 34-36 do.	7	—	7½
—— ———— do...do. .... 38-40 do.	7	—	8
—— ———— do...do. .... 44 do.	7	—	9
—— ———— 50 do.	10½	—	12
—— ———— 55 do.	10½	—	12
—— ———— 60 do.	10	—	14
—— Prints, 7-8. *single colours*.....do.	3	—	3½
—— ——— 9-8.....do.	4	—	5½
—— Cambric, 12yds. by 40 to 45 in...do.	1½	—	2½
—— Jaconet, 20 ..... 44 ..46 ....do.	2	—	7
Cotton Hkfs. imit. Battick, dble...corge	6	@	8
—— do. do Pullicat .....do.	3	—	6
—— Twist, 16 to 80 .....pecul	50	—	85
Hardware, assort.....D.	—		
Iron, Swedish .....pecul	5½	—	6
—— English .....do.	3½	—	3½
—— Nails .....do.	7	—	8
Lead, Pig .....do.	6	—	6½
—— Sheet .....do.	6	—	7
Shot, patent .....bag	1½	—	2
Spelter .....pecul	4	—	4½
Steel, Swedish .....do.	8½	—	9½
—— English .....do.	N.D.		—
Woollens, Long Ells .....pcs.	10	—	11
—— Camblets .....do.	26	—	35
—— Ladies' cloth .....yd.	2	—	2½

REMARKS.

Calcutta, Aug. 4, 1831.—The demand for cotton piece-goods has been lively during the week, but at no advance in prices. Cambrics, about 1,500 pieces (8-4), sold, at 9-8, and 2,500 pieces (6-4) at 3 to 5 per piece; jaconet lappets, 4,000 pieces, at 2-12 to 3-8; jaconet muslins, about 6,000 pieces, at 3-4 to 3-14-6d; book muslins, 2,300 pieces, at 2-10 to 2-14; long cloths, 2,700 pieces, at 3 annas 5 pie. to 4-4 per yard; Bengal stripes, 2,000 pieces, at 5-12 to 5-14, &c.

Madras, Aug. 3, 1831.—A large supply of beer by the late arrivals, has caused a trifling decline in price and demands. Oilman stores have realized 30 per cent.; hams and cheese, 75 to 80 per cent.; brandy, from 3 to 3¼ Rs. per gallon. Iron, copper, and other staples, at our quotations.

Singapore, July 21, 1831.—The market for British manufactures has been unusually brisk of late, three-fourths of the late importations having been disposed of at remunerating prices. Several extensive sales have been effected during the week, of Madapolams, shirting, and cambrics, at an advance of 15 to 20 per cent. above what could be obtained six months ago, in immediate barter for first quality Siam sugar, Campar coffee, &c.—*July* 28. Considerable sales of cotton, of middle numbers, per *Victoria*, have taken place at our quotations, for produce in two or three months.—*Aug.* 4. Barclay's description of beer seems rising in estimation, and meets with a ready sale.

Canton, July 15, 1831.—All British piece-goods are at very depressed prices, and, although the demand does not diminish, yet the supplies have lately been so extensive as to prevent any immediate improvement.—Woollens remain without alteration.—About 1,200 peculs of cotton yarn, of the numbers 20 a 24 have recently been sold—partly, we understand, in exchange for Chinese manufactures, which has tended very much to reduce the price, and has left the market with little or no demand for the article. The higher numbers of 60 a 80 have not been in much request lately.—On the 7th June the Select Committee opened their treasury for the receipt of dols. 250,000 for bills to be granted on the Supreme Government at the Ex. of 204 Sa. Rs. per 100 drs.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Aug. 4, 1831.

Government Securities.

Buy.] Rs. As.			Rs. As. [Sell.
Prem. 38	0	Remittable	37 0 Prem.
8	0	1st, or Old 5. p. Cent. Loan } 1 Class	7 0
6	0	.... Ditto .... 2 do.	5 0
4	0	.... Ditto .... 3 do.	3 0
2	12	.... Ditto .... 4 do.	2 0
1	8	.... Ditto .... 5 do.	1 0
Prem. 2	4	2d, or Middle 5 p. Cent Loan }	1 12 Prem.
2	4	3d, or New ditto	1 12

Bank Shares—Prem. 6,300 to 6,100.

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills .... 5 0 per cent.
Ditto on government and salary bills 4 0 do.
Interest on loans on deposit ..... 4 0 do.

Bank of Bengal Dividend.

Forty-fifth half-years' dividend payable 6th July, at the rate of Sa. Rs. 8 per cent. per annum, or Sa. Rs. 400 each share.

Rate of Exchange.

On London, 6 months' sight,—to buy 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 10¾d.—to sell 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 11¼d. per Sa. Rs.

Madras, Aug. 13, 1831.

Government Securities.

Six per cent. Bengal Remittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 350 Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs. .....36½ Prem.

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, *viz.* 106¼ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. .....34¼ Prem.

Five per cent. Bengal Unremittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 350 Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs. ..... 2½ Prem.

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, *viz.* 106¼ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... ¼ Prem.

Bengal Five per cent. Loan of 18th Aug. 1825.

At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 106¼ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... 4 Prem.

Bengal Five per cent. Loan of 15th Jan. 1830.

At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 106¼ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... 3¼ Prem.

Bombay, Aug. 27, 1831.

Exchanges.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 1s. 9¼d. per Rupee.
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 106¼ Bom. Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 102½ Bom. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.

Government Securities.

Remittable Loan, 141 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. R
Old 5 per cent.—107½ Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.
New 5 per cent.—109½ Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.
Pres. 5 per cent.—111 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.

Singapore, Aug. 11, 1831.

Exchanges.

On London, Private Bills, — none.
On Bengal, Government Bills,—206 Sa. Rs. per 100 Sp. Drs.
On ditto, Private Bills, — none.

Canton, July 15, 1831.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 mo. sight, 3s. 11d. to 4s. per Sp. Dr.
On Bengal, 30 days', Sa. Rs. 204 per 100 Sp. Drs.
On Bombay, ditto Bom. Rs. 212 to 215 per ditto.

Sugar.—The Sugar market has been steady, with a progressive improvement of prices. The stock of West-India Sugar is 1453 Casks less than last year: that of Mauritius 56,499 bags more.

Coffee.—Few or no transactions in East-India Coffee.

Silk.—Is rather on the advance.

Cotton.—The Cotton market is very steady.

Spices.—No alteration.

Indigo.—The market is very steady, but there is little doing; 1,225 chests are advertised for sale on the 17th January, and it is generally believed that the sale will not exceed 4,000 chests. Assortment of 1,190 chests Company's Indigo, declared for sale. 17th January, 1832: valued at last sale's prices:—140 chests mid. to good consuming qualities 2s. 9d. to 3s. 6d.; 412 chests good consuming to mid. shipping ditto, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; 317 chests mid. to good ditto, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; 259 chests good to fine ditto, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 3d.; 62 chests very fine ditto, 5s. 3d. and upwards.

Tea.—The Company's Sale commenced on the 8th, and finished on the 19th December. During the four first days the sale went off very briskly, but the intelligence received from Canton made it go off dull, and produced a reduction in prices. The following is a full statement of the present sale prices compared with last sale.

	Present Sale				Compared to last sale.
	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Bohea, qr. chests	1	11½ to	2	0	2d dear.
half do.	1	11½—	1	11½	
large do.	1	11½—	2	0	1½d do.
Congou packages	2	0 —	2	1½	2d do.
Congou, comm., began at	2	2½—	2	2½	2d do.
finished at	2	1½—	2	2	½ to 1d do.
good	2	2 —	2	4½	ra. cheap.
fine	2	4½—	2	7	1d cheap.
Pekoe flavour	2	9½—	3	2	
Campoi kind	2	1½—	2	1½	
Campoi, good	2	4½	taxed at	2 4	nearly all refused
Souchong, good	2	10 —	3	0	average
fine	3	3 —	3	7½	6d cheap
finest	4	2½—	0	0	½d dearer
Twankay, common	2	1½—	2	2½	½d cheap.
good	2	2½—	2	4	
fine	2	6½—	2	8	1d do.
Hyson Skin, common	2	2 —	0	0	
good	2	3 —	2	5	2d do.
fine	2	7½—	3	2	
Hyson, common	3	6½—	3	8½	2d do.
good	3	9 —	4	2	
fine	4	4 —	4	10	3d do.
superfine	5	2 —	5	4	
Young Hyson, pr.-trade	2	8 —	2	11½	1 to 2d do
Caper	2	4 —	2	5	as before
Orange Pekoe	2	6½—	2	9	2d cheaper

The Bohea Tea of the cost of 2s. and upwards, being liable to the 100 per cent. duty, has been sold at a discount of ½d. per lb., but all under that price is not, at present, to be bought lower.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, *from 26 November to 25 December* 1831.

Nov.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3½ Pr.Ct. Red.	New 3½ Pr.Cent.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	4 Pr.Ct. 1826.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
26	191	82⅛82⅜	83¼83¼	89⅛89⅜	90⅜ 91	16½ 16 9/16	199 0½	99⅛	3 5 dis	6 8p
28	—	81⅛82⅛	83¼	89 89¼	90⅛ 90⅞	16 7/16	—	98199	3 dis	6 8p
29	190½1	82¼	83⅜83⅝	89⅛89¼	90⅜ 91	16 7/16 16½	—	99	3 4 dis	5 8p
30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nov.										
1	190 1	82⅛82¼	83⅜83⅝	89⅛89¼	90½ 90⅞	16 7/16	200	98⅞99⅛	2 4 dis	5 7p
2	190½	82 82¼	—	89⅛89⅜	—	—	—	98⅝99⅛	2 4 dis	6 8p
3	191	82 82⅛	—	89⅛89⅜	—	16 7/16 16½	—	99⅛	2 4 dis	7 8p
5	190¾1¼	82⅛82⅜	—	89¼	—	16½ 16⅝	—	99⅛99¼	—	5 8p
6	191 1½	82⅝82¼	—	89⅜89⅝	—	16⅜ 16 9/16	—	99⅛99⅜	5 dis	2 5p
7	190½	82⅛82½	—	89⅛89¼	—	16 7/16 16⅜	—	99¼99⅜	2 3 dis	3 7p
8	192	82⅝82¾	—	89⅛89⅜	—	16 7/16 16½	—	99⅛	2 3 dis	4 7p
9	191½2	82⅛82⅝	—	89⅜89½	—	16⅝	—	99¼99½	3 dis	5 8p
10	192½	82⅝82⅜	—	89⅜89½	—	16½ 16 9/16	—	99¼99½	1 dis	6 9p
12	191½2½	82⅜82⅛	—	89⅛89⅜	—	16½ 16 9/16	—	99¼99⅜	1 2 dis	5 9p
13	—	82⅛82⅜	—	89⅛89⅜	—	16½ 16 9/16	—	99¼99⅜	2 3 dis	5 9p
14	191½2	82⅜82¼	—	89⅜89⅞	—	16½ 16 9/16	—	99⅜99⅝	3 4 dis	5 8p
15	192 2½	82⅜82⅜	—	89⅜89⅝	—	16⅝	—	99⅜99⅝	3 4 dis	5 8p
16	191½2	82⅛82⅜	—	89⅛89⅜	—	16½ 16 9/16	—	99¼99⅜	3 4 dis	4 8p
17	191½2	82⅜82¼	—	89⅜89⅝	—	16 9/16	—	—	3 4 dis	4 7p
19	191½2	82⅜82½	—	89⅜89⅝	—	16⅝	—	99¼99½	2 dis	5 7p
20	191½	82⅛82⅜	—	89⅛89⅜	—	—	—	99⅜99⅝	2 dis	5 7p
21	191½1½	82⅛82½	—	89⅛89⅜	—	16½ 16 9/16	—	99¼99⅜	3 dis	4 7p
22	191½	82⅛82⅜	—	89⅜89⅝	—	16½ 16 9/16	—	99¼	3 dis	4 6p
23	192 2½	82⅜83	—	89⅞90⅛	—	—	—	99⅜99⅝	3 2 dis	6 8p
24	192½	83 83¼	—	90⅜90½	—	16 9/16 16 11/16	—	99⅝	—	7 9p

Boughton and Grinsted, Stock Brokers, 2, Cornhill.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, *August* 4.

The King, on the prosecution of Soojah-oo-deen, v. *Thomas Dickenson*.—This was an indictment against Captain T. Dickenson, charging him with having, whilst civil commissioner in Akyab, under colour of his office, arrested the prosecutor for certain alleged offences cognizable by the defendant as such civil commissioner, and that being so arrested, the defendant, on the 15th June 1830, corruptly extorted from the prosecutor five bishwas of gold, in ingots, of the value of Sa. Rs. 10,000, under pretence that he would procure the prosecutor's discharge. The jury was special. Sir Edward Ryan presided.

Mr. Turton, in stating the prosecutor's case, observed, that the task he had undertaken was one of extreme delicacy, inasmuch as if the charges in the indictment were substantiated, the result would inevitably most seriously affect the future prospects and reputation of the defendant. Although the charges might apparently abound in improbabilities, since it was scarcely to be believed that a crime of so grave and serious a character could have been committed by the defendant, yet, if his instructions were correct, he should, he believed, be enabled to substantiate it. The obstacles under which he laboured were numerous and difficult, when the circumstances in the life and character of the interested parties were contrasted, particularly in a case like the present, where the charge could only be supported by natives, against the character of a gentleman high in the military service and in the confidence of Government. He took that opportunity of stating, that every facility had been afforded by the Government in allowing the witnesses to attend there to give their testimony. The offence was not an every-day occurrence, and required evidence the clearest and most incontrovertible to convince the jury of the defendant's guilt; but crimes of this complexion had been committed by persons soaring higher in life than the defendant, and were known even now to exist where perhaps they were least suspected. It must doubtless be in their recollection that one of the greatest men of his day, who was an ornament to the age of literature, had been convicted of a similar offence, and was ruined by the act. Temptations of the kind alluded to were at times difficult to resist, and the best of men were susceptible of its influence. He hoped that the defendant would be enabled satisfactorily to exculpate himself from this stigma on his reputation. To accomplish that object, it must be by a clear and most unequivocal acquittal: for if the least doubt remained in the minds of the jury as to the probability of the act imputed to him, it must have a tendency to depreciate his reputation in the estimation of public opinion. God forbid that he should even insinuate his guilt. He stood there as the advocate of an individual who had, as he alleged, been imprisoned and exposed to the most merciless and unmerited treatment of the defendant, and by him eventually ruined. The prosecutor had, for a period of twenty-five years, filled situations of high trust and responsibility under the late and also the present king of the Burmese, and from both of whom he had received marks of distinction in token of their approbation of his conduct. He had been long under confinement, and was at this moment a prisoner, doomed to undergo a sentence of seven years' incarceration. His house had been broken open, and all his family, not excepting the females, turned out of doors, and his documents and papers plundered. Those were hardships, said Mr. Turton, that no human being could or would with impunity submit to; and he trusted that by their verdict they would convince the country that the poor and defenceless were not without redress to suffer punishment thus unauthorizedly inflicted on them.

Captain Henderson and Mr. J. J. L. Hoff were called to prove that Arracan, of which place Captain Dickenson was assistant commissioner and local superintendant, was within the jurisdiction of the court; and the former witness, on being cross-examined by Mr. Pearson, stated that he had known Captain Dickenson nineteen years, and that he believed him to be a most honourable character, and as he should suppose, incapable either from principle or sense of duty of taking a bribe.

Soojah-oo-deen sworn.—I am a native of Roconsha (or Rokanshye), and was a kazee, landholder and petty magistrate of a district under the Burmese government. I was nominated Umrooz Oogree, as headman of the town; and got a diploma from the king for my good conduct. On his death, the new king, his son, bestowed more titles and honours on me. I was in the employ of the Burmese government about twenty years. When Arracan was taken by the English, Mr. Robertson appointed me to build the lines, supply coolies, and to do whatever else he required.

On the suspension of Ongyoree (or Soongooree), in 1828 or 1829, I was appointed mooroosoogeree in his room, by the senior commissioner, Mr. Hunter, and also by the junior commissioner, Mr. Paton. I was also appointed to collect the revenue. When Mr. Paton went on sick leave, Mr. Halhed came to Akyab, as commissioner, and sent for me to settle the accounts of the revenue, and for some part of my conduct suspended me: some one had complained to him that I had ill-treated the ryots. Mr. Halhed after this left the place, and went to Ramree, and was absent about twelve days, during which time I lived at my own house at Akyab, but, by the orders of Captain Bogle, attended the cutchery daily to give in a settlement. I first knew Captain Dickenson when he commanded the Mhug Levy; he returned with Mr. Halhed from Ramree, and brought his own mooroosoogeree, sheristadar, and other omlahs with him. Mr. Halhed had told Captain Dickenson at Ramree that he intended to discharge all Mr. Paton's omlahs, and desired him to bring his own people with him. Captain Dickenson was appointed assistant superintendent and acting commissioner when Mr. Paton went to the Cape, and came with Mr. Halhed, and shortly after his arrival sent for me, and told me that I was suspended from my mooroosoogereeship: I replied, "that I must submit to his pleasure;" upon which he said, "if you give me ten thousand rupees I will replace you;" and I replied, "a gentleman of your caste and colour never asked for such a thing, and I never gave it, nor will I give it to you:" he then told me to go, and take this into consideration. He spoke in Hindoostanee; I cannot speak it well, but can understand it; I replied in Chittagong Bengallee. This took place not at the cutchery, but at Capt. Dickenson's own house, at which time I was at large, but was taken into custody about two or three days afterwards. I attended at the cutchery two or three days with papers, to settle with Captain Bogle. No one was present during the conversation between me and Captain Dickenson, but my servant, Onees, was outside, near the staircase. Two or three days after this, at about eight or nine o'clock at night, the nazeer came to me with a message from Captain Dickenson, to go with him; on my doing which I was confined in the guard, and have been a prisoner ever since. I asked him why I was confined, as I had not been tried on any charge whatever, and no investigation had taken place; to which he pleaded ignorance. Since this time I have suffered nothing but oppression, and my lands, family, and property are all ruined. Captain Dickenson and the naib nazeer went to my house, and ill treated my family, the day after I was confined.

[This evidence was objected to by Mr. Pearson.] I authorized my son to present a petition to Captain Dickenson. Three or four days after my confinement I was sent for by Captain Dickenson, that certain papers and documents might be shewn me that had been taken from my house, which I acknowledged; but on going away I requested that 1,000 rupees, 200 gold mohurs, and 28 tickals of gold, altogether amounting to about 25,000 rupees, which had been placed in the cutchery for safe custody, and the papers which related to transactions anterior to the occupation of the place by the English, might be restored to me; to which Capt. D. replied, that I should get neither the one nor the other. I returned to the guard, and having sent my son to petition Capt. D., was again sent for twelve or thirteen days afterwards to the cutchery, and on coming away requested Captain Dickenson to favour me with my property, when he said, "no, you will not get it." Two or three days after, I was again sent for to the cutchery, and Captain Dickenson asked me for the key of my property, and on my stating that it was not in my possession, he dismissed me, saying, "if you can't give the key, the property will remain locked up." On my return to the guard I sent for my son, and desired him to take 10,000 rupees to Captain Dickenson, and as cash would be too heavy or bulky, to take five bishwas of gold, worth about that sum, from my house. About seven or eight days after the last interview, Capt. Dickenson again sent for me to his house. He told me that my son had given him the five bishwas of gold, and that my property in the cutchery, which was in a wooden chest, should be restored to me if I would give him the half of it. I refused to do so; and he said it would be to my advantage if I did; and on my still refusing, he dismissed me. My servant, Onees, was outside the door. Captain Dickenson assigned no reason for his refusing to give up my property. The last time I saw my son was at Akyab, upwards of five months ago. Since my arrival in Calcutta, which was about fifteen days ago, I have had no communication with any one but Mr. Lawes, his interpreter, and the people of the prison where I have been confined.

Cross-examined.—I think the seal on the document produced resembles mine. I believe it is mine. (Two other documents were here produced, the seals on which the witness acknowledged to resemble his, but he did not think the writing on one of them was his, because the ink did not correspond.) No one was present when Captain Dickenson said he had received from my son the five bishwas of gold. Captain Dickenson held his cutchery sometimes at the regular place, and sometimes at his own house; generally at

the latter, but occasionally at the former. He sent for me twice to the cutchery, and the other times to his own house. Any one may go into the room who has business. Captain Dickenson's bearer was not in the room, nor was the punkah going, it being a cool part of the day. There might have been a punkah in the room, but I saw none going. On the fifth interview, when he acknowledged the receipt of the gold, if any one had been in the room, he must have heard it. Charges of bribery were preferred against me by false witnesses, enemies of mine; and after I had been detained about five or six months in the guard, I was sent to the gaol. The examinations on this charge were taken before Capt. Dickenson during the rains. I sent my son with a petition to the Supreme Court against Captain Dickenson while I was in the guard, in November or December last. No charge of torture was brought against me, but one of my enemies falsely deposed that I had exposed people in the sun to extort the revenue. I never authorized the peons to ill-use the people, but merely to collect the revenue; but Captain Dickenson himself ill-treated them, frequently causing them to be flogged for three or four days successively for a trifling balance of three or four rupees. In the time of Mr. Robertson, when the country was delivered over from the Burmese, every thing was quiet, and down to Mr. Halhed's and Capt. D.'s appointment; the country is now disturbed; Mr. Bogle had taken some dacoits, and Capt. D. had let them go, and they have disturbed the country. I knew Jannoo, who was hung some time ago. [One of the former documents, marked No. 3, was shewn to the witness.] On the day I left Arracan I was examined about this paper, which is a fabrication, got up for the purpose of ruining me. My seal was in the possession of my son-in-law, who was my inveterate enemy. I cannot believe it (the document) ever came out of my house. I have no expectation of getting out of gaol if I convict Capt. Dickenson. Every thing has been done to destroy me. Mr. Halhed and all of them have been trying to oppress me for complaining to the Supreme Court. I did not propose to bring this charge of bribery against Mr. Halhed, nor did I ever make arrangements with a vakeel, called Adooba, to that effect. I never asked Shewbung, with whom I am at enmity, to join me in swearing that Mr. Halhed and Captain Dickenson had received bribes, neither did I offer to pay him to do so. I know Shewbung, who has been taken out of gaol to say this; from his being brought here as a witness for the other party, I infer what he will say. He is the grandson of a rajah, and my inveterate enemy; and I never told either him, Mik-Keork, or Mundoola, that I had given Mr. Halhed a bribe, or that I had given him the five bishwas of gold, to be restored to the office of which I had been deprived. My son did not take the money when I told him, which was on the 16th of Assaur, but on the following day, of which he brought me word about eight o'clock in the morning. [Document No. 5.] This looks like my son's writing. I authorized him to sign my name, and give the petition, and it may have been signed in consequence of such authority.

Re-examined.—[The documents were again exhibited to the witness, when he most vehemently asserted, as before, that No. 3 was a forgery.] I was examined before about this by Mr. Bogle: let them produce the examination. Mr. Halhed and Capt. Dickenson were always together, and were of one mind and council. I think it was after the petition had been presented against me that I sent my son to Calcutta. I do not know how long it is since Junnoo was hung.

(In reply to the court.)—Nos. 1 and 4 are genuine papers.

(In reply to one of the Jury.)—The distance between myself and Capt. Dickenson, when he told me that he had received the gold, was about three or four cubits. The first day I went to Capt. Dickenson Onees was with me. I suppose when I came out I must have mentioned the demand of the bribe to him. When my son went to the house to get the gold, which was in an inner room, it had been deprived of the papers, which had been kept in an outer one.

August 5.

Loll Mahomed sworn.—I was employed in the commissioner's office at Akyab fifteen or sixteen months ago, and know that a chest belonging to Soojah-oo-deen was deposited in the cutchery, for security from theft, during the time Mr. Paton had charge; before whom it was examined, and who knew to whom the property belonged. I know from his petition, which was presented after the chest had been placed in the cutchery, what its contents were, but not from my own knowledge. The chest was deposited in the cutchery about four or five months before the presentation of the petition, at which time Soojah-oo-deen held the situations of mooroosoogeree and dewan, and was there at the time he was committed to custody, altogether about a year and a half. The box was locked and sealed by Soojah-oo-deen, and was delivered to him by Lieut. Bogle, two or three days previous to his departure for Calcutta. I have heard that Soojah-oo-deen was examined before he came to Calcutta. Two of his sons were confined for about ten or fifteen days after Captain Dickenson had taken charge of the cutchery, about a year ago; though I do not know if they were before that. I

know Ibraïm and Shewbung, the latter of whom was imprisoned.

Cross-examined.—I was employed in the office till the arrival of Captain Dickenson, who brought his own omlahs with him, and I was then, with others, committed to gaol. The commissioner had suspended Soojah-oo-deen three months previous to this. I was released on security, but again confined, and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment; since which I have remained a prisoner.

Re-examined.—I was placed in confinement the second time in January last, some time before which, Hyat Durawdz had gone to Calcutta.

Hyat Durawdz sworn.—I am the son of Soojah-oo-deen, and recollect the confinement of my father. I was also placed in custody for about sixteen or seventeen days, by the order of Captain Dickenson, before which, and during the confinement of my father, our house was searched by a mohurrer of the office, and all our papers taken away. Sixteen or seventeen days after I was released, I waited on Captain Dickenson, by my father's direction, and attended by Huddoobur, Nunha Gazee, Aboodeen, Joonees, and Golaam Ally, with some pieces of gold in a bag, weighing five bishwas. Huddoobur was formerly a mooktear, Joonees was my father's servant, Aboodeen was formerly a seikdar, but then out of employ, and Golaam Ally was my own servant. I took the gold, which was in a bag, to Capt. Dickenson's house; and when we got on the verandah I saw him walking about in a room, the door of which was open. This was early in the morning, the weather was misty, and the sun, which was not visible, might have risen about the height of a bamboo. I went in and made my salaam, and when he asked what I had come for, I said, "I have been informed by my father that you wanted 10,000 rupees from him, and I have therefore brought you five bishwas of gold." I then placed the bag on the table, and spread out the contents; he passed his hand over the gold, re-filled the bag, and lifted it in his hand to ascertain its weight, asking me how much there was; on which I told him there were five bishwas. I do not know how many sicca weight go to a bishwa, but the five are equal in value to 10,000 rupees: some of the pieces of gold were large, and some small: in our country we do not rate gold by number but by weight. Captain Dickenson inquired how much there was, and on my telling him, he said, "well, I have received this, and if your father will give me the half of the property he has in the cutchery I will release him, and it will be to his advantage." I had no authority on this point, and told him so, but that I would inform my father. He then observed the people who had come with me, who were in the verandah, and asked who they were; on which I told him that they were my people, and that there was nothing to fear. We had no further conversation on this subject, and I went away.

(In reply to the court.)—The people on the verandah were about four or five cubits off; they saw what was going on, and might have heard what was said. We spoke in Hindostanee. Before Mr. Halhed's arrival in Akyab my father was a man of property.

Re-examined.—My father was a rich man, and held the office of kazee under the Burmese and English Governments, and was a zemindar. Meer Dullee, in whom my father placed great confidence, had the charge of his gold, and paid and received money for him. I came here six or seven months ago, and have had no communication with my father since my arrival. I went direct from Capt. Dickenson's house to the guard, and related to my father what he had said, upon which he replied, "that he had already given him five bishwas of gold for his release, and that he was determined to give no more, let the consequences be what they might."

Cross-examined.—My father did not say, "as he will not release me, nor give me my situation, go and get the money back." The people were in the verandah, which was about breast-high, and saw in at the windows. When I was coming away, I saw Akbar Ally and a Chittagong man with my people. I have learned nothing more of this case than I knew before, since my arrival in Calcutta. I knew Akbar Ally in Arracan, before he came to Calcutta, and never said, since my arrival, "who Akbar Ally is, surpasses my imagination and my dreams to conjecture." Aboodeen was not in my father's service, but had been a seikdar, and had been discharged from office. Huddoobur was a mooktear on the part of my father, and was also turned out by Captain Dickenson, who ordered his ears to be twisted; though I cannot say whether it was before or after the giving of the gold. Nunha Gazee was my father's servant, and could not have been discharged by Captain Dickenson. I told Captain Dickenson he had no reason to fear the people. The occurrence took place on the 16th or 17th of the month Assaur, and I never mentioned any other time, either before the grand jury or any where else; and as I do not know English dates, never could have said that it was on the 6th or 7th of May. I came here as my father's agent, and have had no communication with him since my arrival, excepting by letters. I did present a petition to Government, written by a moonshee, whom I brought with me, named Munnoor Ally, and who read it to me in Persian, and explained it to me in

Bengallee. (A document was here produced, marked No. 6, the signature to which the witness acknowledged as his own.) I never said that Mr. Halhed was gone before my father's confinement, nor do I know that he ever said so; and never put more in the petitions than what I knew myself, or what my father told me. I have sent in English petitions, which were written by Moolavie Abdol-raim, whose house I could point out. (A document, marked No. 5, was handed to the witness, who acknowledged his signature on it.) This writing was explained to me. I only mentioned the circumstance of bribery in one petition, I believe the first, out of the twelve which I sent. I became acquainted with Bussurut Ally here, and did not take him before the grand jury, though I did Akbar Ally. I first employed Mr. Nicholson to conduct this prosecution, and gave him 560 rupees, but he wanted 5,000 rupees, which I would not give. Bussurut Ally was taken before him to answer inquiries, after which he was taken ill, and returned to his own country. When the gold was given to Captain Dickenson, I think he had on a black coat. No bearers were in the room, and I do not know how many windows it had.

(In reply to the jury.)—No one was in the room nor in the office, as it was before office hours, my father having directed me to go early.

Joonees sworn.—I am servant of Soojah-oo-deen, and by his directions accompanied his son, Hyat Durawdz, to Captain Dickenson's house, who was walking up and down the room. Hyat Durawdz went in, and placed the gold on the table. I was on the verandah, and could see through the partition what was passing, and that there was no one else there. Hyat Durawdz poured the gold on the table, and Captain Dickenson, after passing his hand over it, said, "tell your father, if he gives me half the property in the cutchery it will be to his advantage." They spoke in Hindostanee, which I understand. Capt. Dickenson put the gold in the bag, and held it up to ascertain the weight, and Hyat Durawdz said, in answer to the before-mentioned demand, that he had no power to do so, but that he would mention it to his father. Myself and others were on the verandah, and it was early in the morning. I always went with Soojah-oo-deen to Captain Dickenson, and saw him when my master went to him from the guard, which was early in the morning. I was at the door of the cutchery, and heard part of what was said by Captain Dickenson, which was this, "the five bishwas of gold which you have sent by your son I have received, but I want the half of the property you have in the cutchery; give it to me, and it will be to your advantage." Soojah-oo-deen said that he had given five bishwas of gold already, and that he was unable to give any more, and Captain Dickenson dismissed him, saying, "*Jao.*" I saw Soojah-oo-deen five or six times in gaol, where I had not access to him; but while he was in the guard, I attended on him day and night. He was a man of opulence.

Cross-examined.—I was the servant of Soojah-oo-deen, and held no office in the cutchery. I never had any conversation with Hassan Ally, or Gopin, about this case, nor ever told him that I knew nothing about it, though Soojah-oo-deen wanted me to give evidence. I never told any one that I had such conversation with him.

Golaum Ally sworn.—I know Soojah-oo-deen and Hyat Durawdz, and went with the latter to Captain Dickenson, in Assaur, last year, when the gold was taken. After the gold had been given, I saw Akbar Ally, though I do not know how he came among us. We were in the verandah, and Captain Dickenson and Hyat Durawdz were in the bungalow, through the windows of which we could both hear and see them. When Hyat Durawdz went in, Captain Dickenson asked why he had come, and he replied, "you have told my father that you want 10,000 rupees, and he has sent you the value of it in gold, five bishwas," and poured out the gold upon the table. Capt. Dickenson filled the bag again, weighed it in his hand, and asked how much there was, and on being told five bishwas, said, "I have got this, let your father give me the half of the property in the cutchery and I will release him, and it will be to his advantage." Hyat Durawdz said he had no authority to act in that way, but that he would mention it to his father. It was early in the day, and the weather was cloudy.

Cross-examined.—I have not spoken on the subject of evidence to any one, and told the same story at Mr. Nicholson's office that I do here. I did not send Mahomet Ally to Capt. Dickenson, the night before last, to say that if he would forgive me I would disclose all, that this was a got-up story, or that I had been bribed.

Nunha Gazee, Huddoobur, and Aboodeen, were examined, and told exactly the same story as the last witness; they could recollect precisely every transaction relative to the gold, and all agreed in the date, the 16th or 17th Assaur, though they could scarcely recollect any thing else; and the last witness was even ignorant of the date on which he got a tremendous flogging, which he stated to have been notorious to every body.

Akbar Ally sworn.—I recollect going to Capt. Dickenson's, in Assaur, last year, and on seeing the last witness and others in the verandah, I went there also and

looked into the room. I saw Captain Dickenson at the table, with gold spread upon it, and Hyat Durawdz near him. Captain Dickenson put the gold in the bag, and asked how much there was, and was answered by Hyat Durawdz, five bishwas.

Cross-examined.—I do not know who put the gold on the table, it was there when I went. I went there to endeavour to make interest to procure the release of Shoo, who had been confined in gaol. Seeing the gold on the table, and not knowing what to make of the transaction, I did not like to speak to Capt. Dickenson that morning, and went away. This was on the 16th or 17th of Assaur. I recollect the date because I was going to apply for the release of Shoo and others; but do not recollect that of any other day that I made application. I do not know the date of my departure from Arracan, of my arrival in Calcutta, or of the present day.

Meer Dullee sworn.—I have been in the service of Soojah-oo-deen for five or six years, and was entrusted with the care of his property. One morning at day-break, I delivered to Hyat Durawdz five bishwas of gold, by the orders of his father. He told me it was his father's orders that I should give it to him.

Cross-examined.—I had received a general order from Soojah-oo-deen to give his sons any thing that they wanted, and would have given any of them 10,000 rupees on demand. I did not take a receipt for the money; I did not enter it in any book; I do not know the date; I do not know Bengallee; I do not know the Mhug language; I do not know any thing. After taking out the five bishwas of gold, there were four large bars remaining in the chest, the weight of which I do not know. I know nothing about the placing of the treasure in the cutchery. I was sick at that time.

Re-examined.—There were lumps of gold in the chest besides bars. Soojah-oo-deen was an affluent man; and I would have given any thing to his sons when he was in custody, because he had ordered me to do so.

Omer Durawdz sworn.—I recollect my father's confinement, during which I saw Meer Dullee weigh out, and give to my brother, Hyat Durawdz, five bishwas of gold. I was kept in confinement at Akyab, six months in the gaol and one month in the cutchery, without any trial; and was at last let out on bail. I was told that Jannoo had complained against me: he was hung before my confinement.

Cross-examined. — Jannoo never said any thing against me; but two or three months after he was hung, his wife was persuaded to bring a charge against myself and my brother, of supplying Jannoo with ammunition, he being a dacoit and a robber; on which charge I was confined by Captain Dickenson, but do not know whether it was confirmed by Mr. Halhed or not. The gold was weighed by Meer Dullee, on the 16th or 17th of Assaur, and given to my brother in my presence: he put the bag under his arm and went away. There was more gold in the chest, and my brother did not give a receipt for that which he got; nor did Meer Dullee enter it in any book. I have nine brothers and five sisters. My brother informed me that his father had desired him to take the gold to Captain Dickenson, in order to procure his release.

Dr. B. C. Sully sworn.—I was civil surgeon at Akyab. I saw Soojah-oo-deen in the presence of Mr. Halhed and Capt. Dickenson; and when he was asked for the key of his chest, he said that he had not got it, and that the same authority that had taken the chest might break it open, or something to that effect. I am not sure whether it was Mr. Halhed or Captain Dickenson who asked for the key. The conversation ended by his being taken to the place from whence he came, which I suppose was the guard. Some sort of abusive language was used towards him by Captain Dickenson, though I am not sure what it was. I did not see the box delivered to him.

Cross-examined.—This transaction took place at the latter end of June or the beginning of July 1830. From my knowledge of Captain Dickenson, I should not think him to be a person likely to take a bribe.

August 6.

The *Advocate General* commenced the defence of Captain Dickenson, in a long speech. The Government having thought proper not to interfere, he appeared on Capt. D.'s private account. He adverted to the importance of the verdict in this case; it involved the character and future welfare of a British gentleman, whom the only two Englishmen put into the box had declared incapable of taking a bribe. He then dwelt upon the incredible character of the whole story. A story, however persisted in, might be worthy of no degree of credit if it appeared that the witnesses were actuated by improper motives. Would a jury credit a man who was deeply interested in impugning the character of another? Was there no enmity here, no cause given for any feeling of that kind? Captain Dickenson and Mr. Halhed had gone into the country shortly after its subjugation by the British army. They found, or fancied they found, that a great deal of reformation had become necessary. They endeavoured to clear the court of the unhallowed practices that had prevailed. The whole omlah was discharged; a charge of bribery was brought against the principal

accuser and witness on this occasion; the charge was persisted in to trial, to conviction, to sentence, and to punishment. The same was the case with respect to Loll Mahomed; and the interpreter had also been discharged. Could there be a shadow of doubt, then, that there was an enmity in the minds of the witnesses? Captain Dickenson had really only performed an act of justice, but the offending parties would not look upon it in that light. To them it appeared an aggravated offence; to them it was an injury from which they would suffer during the remainder of their days. Could the jury wonder there should be enmity on their part, or that they should seek revenge where alone they fancied they could find it? Had they not observed the malignity, nay, the ferocity, of the prosecutor's looks when they were directed towards Captain Dickenson? He was the principal witness, and the rest were either his own sons, or his own servants and dependants. It had been strongly suspected that his family had been closely connected with Jannoo, a dacoit and a murderer, as he had been furnished with ammunition by them. Under circumstances so strong, the most decided measures became necessary, and therefore conviction had been passed on them all. By his own admission, he had been sentenced for exposing people to the sun, as a means of torture for the exaction of revenue. This was the chief person in the conspiracy against his client, and if he had thought proper, he (the Advocate General) could have produced proofs of his conviction, and have prevented him from giving evidence. But such were his instructions from Captain Dickenson, that he had made no objections, although to his own mind it had occurred that he might have done so; but his client had been most anxious that the whole of the evidence that could be brought against him should be fully heard without interruption. This Soojah-oo-deen was the man, forsooth, on whose testimony the jury were called on mainly to rely; but before they gave it any credit, they must weigh the circumstances in their minds that he had pointed out—the grounds of hostility, the interest that he had in the prosecution, and his degraded character. Was it on testimony like this that the fortune, character, and prospects of an English gentleman were to be destroyed?

One very incredible part of the evidence was, that on the very day on which Capt. Dickenson arrived, he should send for this man, without knowing his circumstances, and demand a bribe; that he could not wait, but at once sent for him and said, "you are suspended, give me 10,000 rupees," though Mr. Halhed, his superior in office, to whom an immediate complaint might have been made, had not taken his departure. The next incredible thing was, that the father should intrust his son with the 10,000 rupees, who went with the money early in a morning (but why at that particular time had not been shewn), with five of his own people, who knew nothing of the transaction, and were joined by two others nobody knew how. They were told that these men mounted the verandah, and that then Hyat Durawdz entered, saying he had brought the gold sent by his father! Could they believe that any person, while committing a guilty action, and at a time when caution and suspicion must be awake, would not be disturbed, but on the contrary, proceed with the greatest calmness, while a crowd were spread before his window looking in upon him? They were then told that he spoke so loud, that every word he uttered could be distinctly heard by every one of seven men who were assembled on his verandah. In the common transactions of life men thought it only necessary to speak so as to be heard by the persons they were addressing, and it was highly improbable that a man in the commission of crime should raise his voice so that every syllable could be distinctly heard, not by men in the house, but by those on the outside. Then it was said that Captain Dickenson brought Soojah-oo-deen to trial, sentenced and confined him, after, as was stated, the gold had been given for his restoration. Was this the conduct of a man who knew and felt that he was at the same time subject to another? Mr. Halhed was on the spot, and the most natural course for Soojah-oo-deen to have pursued would have been to go to him and make a complaint. By his own account he was but three days in prison, but did he complain? Was it probable that a man such as he was represented to be, should suffer himself to be cast into prison when he had the very evidence that he had now produced to show that he suffered unjustly? It was to be observed, that Capt. Dickenson could not have put Soojah-oo-deen in prison without the knowledge of Mr. Halhed, who had suspended all the omlahs; and this man having been accused, the result was an investigation, a charge, a public trial, a sentence, and a punishment. The Advocate General then pointed out various improbabilities in the evidence of the witnesses respecting the place of deposit and payment of the money. The jury would recollect, that when the witnesses were asked about the time at which the gold was given, and who stood beside each of them on the verandah, they replied, that if they had known that they should be asked such questions they would have endeavoured to recollect; and yet every other occurrence they remembered with the greatest minuteness, as if they expected at the time that at some future period they were to be

questioned about such particulars. They said that they had not known previously what was to occur, and that since the time they had not any conference, either among themselves or with any one else, on the subject, and yet what one knew was known to all, and what was not remembered by one, none of the others could speak to. Every thing proved that the present charge was the result of a conspiracy, and it was on the evidence of these conspirators that the jury were now called on to convict a man of honour and integrity. Capt. Dickenson's lot that day might be the lot of any one else, and it rested with the jury to decide whether this sort of prosecution was ever again to be brought before the court on such unjust grounds. It was particularly Capt. Dickenson's cause, but it was also that of the whole community, and of the jury themselves.

Mr. Halhed, Mr. Hampton, Mr. John Palmer, and Mr. Hunter were examined as to the general character of Captain Dickenson. They all spoke of him in the highest terms as a man of the strictest honour and integrity. Mr. Halhed (special commissioner of Arracan) stated, on cross-examination: "complaints have been made against myself and Captain Dickenson by Soojah-oo-deen's relations. I think six or seven of them. I have felt sufficient interest in this prosecution to employ a professional agent to watch the proceedings in my behalf. The complaints which I mentioned were all, or nearly all, made by the connections or relations of Soojah-oo-deen; some of them might have been made by others, but I am not aware that they were. To the best of my knowledge it is not customary at Akyab to inflict punishment without previous inquiry. There were no complaints against Soojah-oo-deen on my arrival at Arracan; but almost immediately after, the province was in a state of insurrection."

Sir *Edward Ryan*, in summing up, observed to the jury, that a case of more importance had scarcely ever been brought before the court; it was important in a public point of view, as the defendant, who had been accused of bribery and corruption, was in a high judicial office, and it was of the last importance to himself, as he had been proved by respectable witnesses to be a man of high character, talent, and integrity; and to him, as an officer and a gentleman, the punishment which would fall on him, should they find a verdict of guilty, would be nothing compared to the disgrace and ignominy that would naturally follow such a sentence. If they believed the testimony of the witnesses, the case was made out beyond a doubt, to the fullest extent; and a case of more gross and infamous corruption could not be well conceived: but it was for them to decide whether they could rely on this testimony or not. Soojah-oo-deen, the principal witness, was brought from a prison, and they had a right to suppose that other courts acted right till the contrary could be shewn: every facility had been allowed by Government to bring the investigation of this case forward, and they should take notice of all the circumstances under which this witness appeared. Two of the other witnesses were the sons, and four were servants and dependants; and of the last it was very extraordinary that Hyat Durawdz should take this crowd of people to the house of Captain Dickenson without telling them why he went; and it was still more so that with such publicity, and in the presence of such a number of people, Captain Dickenson should allow such a transaction to take place. If they believed these witnesses (and they were better able to judge than himself what degree of credit was to be given to the testimony of natives), the case was made out beyond a shadow of doubt, and they were bound in duty, for the sake of public justice, to return a verdict of guilty: but if they thought the evidence was such as they could not rely on, then they were bound to return a verdict of not guilty. If they had any doubt on their minds, they were equally bound to find the defendant not guilty; they must be fully satisfied, by evidence on which they could rely, before they could find him guilty.

The jury, after having retired for *three hours and twenty-five minutes*, returned the following verdict:—"giving the defendant the full benefit of some doubts existing in the minds of some of the jurors, we are constrained to bring in a verdict of *not guilty*." Being informed by Mr. Justice Ryan that they must return a positive verdict, one way or the other, the foreman inquired whether the preamble could not be recorded along with the verdict. The learned judge stated that that could not be allowed; upon which, after some conversation among themselves, the jury returned a verdict of "*not guilty*."

Public opinion at the presidency, on the question of the guilt or innocence of Captain Dickenson, seems unfortunately suspended almost in *equilibrio*, to which the unsatisfactory nature of the verdict has doubtless contributed. The subject has undergone a good deal of discussion in the newspapers, which are almost equally opposed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AFFAIR AT CANTON.

The news from China has, as might have been anticipated, been the leading and engrossing topic within the city of palaces: and rumours are of course already

afloat of the determination of Government to maintain, by the presence of an armed force, the respect due to the British flag. Despatches to the Admiral at Trincomalee are already said to have been forwarded, communicating the state of affairs at Canton.

We understand that the departure of the *Sylph* has been very prudently postponed for a few days, in consequence of the unexpected intelligence which was submitted to our readers yesterday.—*John Bull, Aug.* 10.

We offered some remarks in our paper of yesterday on the very gross and wanton insult with which the British flag has been treated at Canton, and the necessity, as it appears to us, of the Supreme Government of India, if competent, noticing this insult in a manner becoming the power and character of the Crown of England. We hear, and we are sorry to hear so, a very general opinion abroad, that the present Government will not move in the matter until instructed from home, come what may of the trade in China or the British residents at Canton. The prevalence of such an opinion, situated as we are in the Eastern world, is, in our apprehension, a matter to be regretted.—*Ib., Aug.* 12.

COMMODORE SIR JOHN HAYES.

The Calcutta *Gov. Gazette* of August 11, in announcing the death of Commodore Sir John Hayes, senior officer of the Indian navy, and master-attendant of Calcutta (which took place on the 3d July, at Cocos Island, in lat. 41° N., long. 111° 49′ E.), gives a pretty copious biographical sketch of the deceased officer.

Integrity and generosity of disposition were united in his character with gallantry and skill in his profession, which led to rewards from the government he served, as well as from the King. In 1782-3, while midshipman of the *Bombay* and *Intrepid*, he cut out two vessels in Mangalore Roads, and was present assisting at the capture of Cundapore, Onore, Mangalore, and Merjee forts. From 1784 to 1788 he was employed as midshipman and lieutenant on board various cruisers at Bussorah, Calcutta, Canton, Prince of Wales Island, &c.; and was even employed occasionally on active land-service, when the war broke out with Tippoo Sultan. In 1790-1, he was attached to the army under General Abercromby, and was present assisting at the capture of Carlie, Cananore, Bilispatam, &c. After the close of the war in 1793-4, he commanded two vessels, *viz.* the *Duke of Clarence* and the *Duchess*, on a voyage of discovery, when he explored Van Diemen's Land and the Derwent River, the south-west side of New Caledonia, south-east and north coasts of New Guinea, the Molucca Islands, Timor, the whole north and south-east face of Java, from Cape Sandano westward, having passed through the Straits of Madura, and presented the first instance of the progress of a British ship through that intricate channel. During this expedition, he adopted such humane and judicious measures, in reference to the intercourse of the expedition with the savage inhabitants of several of the places he explored, that not a single life on either side was ever compromised or lost in a quarrel.

On his return to India, he was employed as first-lieutenant on board the ship *Jehanguire*, armed, in concert with the H.C.'s ships *Exeter* and *Brunswick*, for the express purpose of intercepting the French national squadron under Commodore Renau (consisting of the frigates *Sybelle*, *Prudente*, and *Moineau*), who appeared off Diu, and threatened the destruction of that settlement.

In 1797 he was selected to proceed on a mission to the Hakim of Somneans, to demand restitution of a British ship, carried into the river Arbis (or Arabis of Nearchus), a port in that prince's dominions. He was furnished with an armed vessel, the *Vigilant*, carrying six 2-pounders, and manned with a crew of eighteen natives in addition to his personal escort, consisting of seven artillery-men, two European seamen, and twenty-two sepoys. On the 13th of January, close in with the Island of Bate, at the entrance of the Gulf of Cutch, he was attacked by pirates; and the action which ensued was, perhaps, one of the most desperate ever recorded. Lieut. Hayes had the lobe of his right ear shot away, his right cheek cut in two, and his upper jaw-bone shattered to pieces. This wound was inflicted by a ginjall-piece, fired close to his head, and was of a frightful character. His life was, for a considerable period, endangered by it, and his countenance to the last sufficiently indicated the seriousness of the original injury.

He was next employed with Colonel Little's detachment, until the reduction of Seringapatam. Afterwards, in command of the *Alert*, he landed on the island of Kenra, mounting 200 pieces of cannon, recovered a British vessel taken in there, and caused the pirate Rajah Angria to pay 500 per cent. upon the cargo, deficient through plunder. In 1800, commanding the *Fly* gun-brig, while cruising against the Vengorla pirates, he captured and dismantled their principal battery on the height of Vengorla.

In 1801-2 he was captain of the *Swift*, of twenty guns, and chief of the marine at the Moluccas, during which period he commanded the squadron which mainly contributed to the capture of Ternate, the chief seat of the Dutch Government in

that quarter, and with the *Swift* defeated and partly destroyed a fleet of forty sail of Magindanao pirate vessels, and thereby saved the Company's settlements on the Celebes.

In 1803-4-5, he was captain of the *Bombay* frigate, and commodore of the Bengal marine. In July 1803, he was appointed to command a squadron of ships to protect the bay of Bengal. During this command, he asserted the just rights of his hon. masters upon the coast of Sumatra, by recapturing the fort of Muckie, and recovering the remaining part of their ordnance, stores, &c. taken through the treachery of the Malay inhabitants. During the time he commanded the Bengal squadron, no British merchant's ship or property suffered by capture within the limits of his cruise or authority.

In 1807, while in England, he was appointed by the Court of Directors deputy master attendant at Calcutta, and to succeed to the station of master attendant on the death or resignation of the incumbent, without prejudice to his rank and standing in the Bombay marine; and in 1809, he succeeded to the situation of master attendant. In 1811, he received a commodore's commission of the first class, from the Governor General in Council, for the expedition to Java. On this occasion he commanded a squadron of nine sail of vessels of war, and all the other ships and vessels employed by the Company on the above service.

His last actual service was during the Burmese war, when he commanded the armed flotilla, as a flag officer, on the coast of Arracan.

His performance of the duties of master attendant at Calcutta gave the highest satisfaction, as appears from the testimonials of respect from the mercantile community. Successive ruling authorities paid him high marks of honourable consideration, and his late Majesty conferred upon him the honour of knighthood, an honour the more flattering as it was unsolicited and unexpected.

NATIVE FEMALE EDUCATION.

On the 10th August, the eighth annual meeting of the Ladies' Society for Native Female Education was held at the residence of Archdeacon Corrie. The report of the committee was read; it detailed the state of the central school at Calcutta, the schools at Mirzapore, Burdwan, Culna, Patna, Benares, and Allahabad. Upwards of 500 girls are educated at these schools. The actual results are thus summed up:

"Thus it will be seen the subject of native female education needs only to be fairly and judiciously brought forward to gain acceptance as extensive as such attempts are made. It is, however, easy for persons at a distance to miscalculate the amount of actual benefit resulting to the pupils of those and similar schools. The ladies' committee, therefore, whilst they are sufficiently encouraged to persevere in their labours, would remind their friends and supporters, that the progress of the work in which they are engaged must necessarily be slow, and peculiarly requires of Christians that they become not backward in well-doing. In no case has the instruction of children been found to affect, to any extent, the adult part of the population. On the contrary, the influence of their seniors checks, to a most painful degree, the benefits which might flow to the children themselves from the pains taken in their instruction. In a great many cases, it is feared, the authority of friends and the influence of abounding wickedness goes far to obliterate from the children the good received in school."

SLAVERY IN CALCUTTA.

On the 10th August, two grown up girls, the natives of a country which they called Habaish, and who appeared to be what are generally called Coffrees, absconded from the house of Syed Hosein, an opulent Moghul; and he, to have them apprehended, made an application at the thannah of the division in which he lives, and stated that the women had robbed him of some silver ornaments and clothes which belonged to him. They were immediately taken into custody, and were brought before Mr. Robison at the police, to whom they stated that they were slaves, and that from having been obliged to do more work than they liked, they formed the plan of running away, and had only taken with them some of the articles given to them during the time they were in Syed Hosein's house. One of them said that she had been seized by some Arabs in Habaish, from whence she was taken and sold in the market of Mocha to the person who afterwards became Syed Hosein's father-in-law, and by whom she was given when his daughter was married to Syed Hosein. She also stated, that ever since her arrival, she had been confined in the house, and was not even allowed to go outside of the door to witness any of the processions as they passed the house; orders having been given to the men-servants to prevent her and the other slave from leaving the premises. Syed Hosein's deposition was taken before Mr. Robison, in which he stated, that when his father died, one of the girls was given to his mother, who gave that one into his charge, and she was since that considered as a slave belonging to the family. The other his father-in-law made him a present of, five years ago, when he got married. He stated that he believed both the girls to have come to Calcutta at

a very early age, but he did not know how they were brought away from their own country. During the time they had been with him they had received no wages, but had, as they required, been supplied with pocket-money, food, and clothing. He stated that slave-keeping was very common in Calcutta, as all the Moghuls, most of the Armenian families, and a number of the natives, keep slaves in their houses in the same manner that he had done. He acknowledged that the articles taken away by the girls had been given by him to them; but stated that they were not intended as presents, but merely for them to wear on particular occasions.

The magistrate told him that all slaves became free the moment they landed in Calcutta; and that the articles given to the girls in their servitude were their own property.

REGULATIONS AT GOVERNMENT-HOUSE.

The following statement, with reference to the alleged exclusion of natives from the Government-house (see p. 14) appears in the *Bengal Chronicle*:—

"The Vice-president has not issued any orders of the kind alleged.

"Native gentlemen who visit at the Government-house are not required to quit their equipages at the gate.

"No native gentleman who has proposed to visit the Vice-president at the Government-house has ever met with the obstruction complained of.

"It is obvious that the sentries at the numerous gates of the Government-house must be placed there for the purpose of regulating ingress and egress. Without that purpose their presence would be needless.

"The standing orders for the sentries have been handed down from guard to guard, and their origin cannot be traced.

"They affect Europeans in several respects as well as natives; and European and native gentlemen are alike subject to the occasional mistakes of the sentries.

"With respect, however, to the orders which are supposed to regard natives exclusively, a native gentleman who wishes to visit at the Government-house need not expose himself to the chance of any obstacle. He has only to announce his intention, and care is invariably taken to secure his admission without impediment.

"The notion which has been advanced, that the Government-house is a public office to which native gentlemen have occasion to resort in numbers, is a misapprehension. Public business is conducted at the several public offices appropriated to the numerous departments of the state. The meetings of the council alone are held at the Government-house. The native gentlemen who have occasion to go there are those only who may wish to communicate personally with the Governor General, or Vice-president, as it may be, or the officers of his personal staff, or guests residing in the house; and, as has been before observed, obstruction is not intended, and the possibility of it is easily removed at the option of the visitor."

AFFAIRS OF THE ARMY.

Letters from the upper provinces, received yesterday, inform us that the adjutant general of the army has resigned; but we think the report, to that extent, is premature, though our informants mention it as a fact with which we must have been acquainted in Calcutta before their communications could arrive; and though we believe there have been some serious differences between certain high functionaries in that quarter of the world, based, as we are told, upon some recent line promotions which were considered by the adjutant general as affecting injuriously the Company's army.—*John Bull, Aug.* 13.

BRIGADIER MACLEOD.

Brigadier Sir Alexander Macleod, Knt., C.B., and Commandant of Artillery, died at Dum-Dum, early in the morning of the 20th August.

Sir A. Macleod passed with credit and distinction through the various grades of an active and long service, and was a fine specimen of what is understood by the terms gallant, zealous, and loyal British veteran.

During a period little short of half a century, since he entered the artillery as a cadet, Brigadier Macleod participated in the varied and arduous service which falls to the lot of the arm to which he belonged; and when he rose to rank and command, he did not fail to distinguish himself for zeal, activity, and professional judgment.

He arrived in India in 1783; he served with Lord Cornwallis on the coast, and was present at the first siege of Seringapatam. For a series of years he was adjutant of battalion, a situation for which, even at an early period of his career, he was excellently qualified. From 1803 up to 1810, his name was associated with various gallant military enterprises under Lord Lake and others. In 1814 he commanded the artillery and siege details with Sir David Ochterlony's division in Nepaul, against Ummeer Sing's army. In 1817 he served at Hattras, and in 1818 he commanded the artillery with General Dickson's division, during the Mahratta war. In 1819-20 Sir Alexander Macleod succeeded to the command of the artillery in the field; and in 1826, whilst commandant of the regiment, he closed the brilliant list of his active services by

sharing conspicuously in the glory of the celebrated siege of Bhurtpore.

His management of the artillery and siege department with his talented friend Sir David Ochterlony's corps d'armée, in the first Goorkha campaign, where Major Macleod moved in second line, steadily reducing the chain of strong places which the advanced operations required the general to leave behind, was able and energetic. On the distribution of honours and rewards for the capture of this celebrated strong hold of Hindostan, as Colonel Macleod, a C.B., could not hold the rank of knight commander because he was not a major-general, the King was pleased to create him, as well as the chief engineer, a knight bachelor by patent, as a mark of especial favour.

PROGRESS OF THE ARTS IN ASSAM.

We have the pleasure of publishing this week a translation into Bengalee of some English poetry by Jugyu-ram Phookkun, one of the officers of government in Assam; a translation that does him great credit. The same native gentleman has a large English work, which he has himself translated in Bengalee, and is about to put to press for the benefit of his countrymen. Our readers are already acquainted with the literary exertions of Holeeram Dhenkyal Phookkun, also of Assam, who, about eighteen months since, published a work on Assam which gave so much satisfaction.*

We have really felt astonished to find that though Assam has now been under the British rule scarcely seven years, so manifest a progress has been made by its enlightened gentlemen in the pursuit of knowledge; and if this tribute of praise so justly due should serve as a stimulus to farther exertion, we shall feel much gratification. The higher class of natives in Assam are attached to Bengal, and to all that is going forward in it by means of the native newspapers, which have a greater circulation there than in any zillah of Bengal; and while from more than half the districts not a single line of correspondence has ever appeared in the papers, scarcely a week passes without a communication from Assam, either to us or some of our contemporaries. We also mention with great pleasure, that the European gentlemen in the service of Government, at the head of whom stands the benevolent Mr. Scott, have set on foot native schools, in which, we understand, the Bengalee language is to be chiefly cultivated: as it differs but little from the language of Assam, the happiest effects may be expected from the arrangement, as it will enable the natives of Assam to participate in the benefit of all the works which may in future be translated into Bengalee for the benefit of the lower provinces.

It was known before that Assam produced silk; but the weavers of that country were unable to prepare good thread with it. For this reason the commissioner has had some spinners brought from Rungpore, and thus has taught some of the natives of the province. The same gentleman has now established a silk factory, in which excellent thread is produced. It is his wish that the prosperity of the province may be advanced by a larger production of silk; and he has therefore resolved, that whoever engages to cultivate a silk field shall have his land free from revenue charge.—*Sumachar Durpun.*

* See a review of this work (a history of Assam), vol. ii. p. 297, N.S.

ULTRA-GANGETIC POSSESSIONS.

The accounts brought from Moulmein represent, we understand, every thing to be quiet in that quarter, excepting some occasional maraudings, which, however, appear to be restrained by the presence of a King's regiment.

We have great pleasure in communicating to our readers the fact of about 900 Taliens having been rescued from slavery by the strenuous and unabated exertions of the worthy commissioner, who has been, we are given to understand, engaged in this philanthropic work during the last fifteen months. The poor creatures had been seized by the Red Kariens and sold by the northern chiefs. It was only by dint of constant and repeated threats that they were induced to give them up. Two of the boys have, we learn, come round on the *Ganges*, and are to return to Moulmein by the first favourable conveyance. —*John Bull, Aug.* 24.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.—CHANGES.

A correspondent at Etawah, writing under date the 18th instant, says, "Lord Bentinck will leave the hills on the 15th October, for the purpose of meeting Runjeet Singh, after which he will proceed on his western tour. Mr. Maddock is to be resident at Katmandoo, and Mr. Cavendish at Scindiah's court. We have had constant rain since the commencement of the new moon, and the neighbouring country is completely inundated."—*John Bull, Aug.* 29.

NATIVE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

We understand the object of the Society to be, that seeing many persons of other castes have taken up the practice of medicine in this country, who have no right to do so, it is proper that the Bydya practitioners should refuse to undertake any case where medicine has been administered to the patient by any practitioner

of another caste. Moreover, medicines of all sorts will be prepared by the Society, but will be sold to no one who is not of the Bydya caste. And if any doctor writes to the Society an account of any difficult case he may meet with, the medical pundits, who are the directors of the Society, will inform him what are the directions and medicines prescribed respecting it in the *shastras*, that the honour of their caste may not be injured. Likewise great attention will be given to the examination of all *shastras* and medicines by which the people at large may be delivered from disease.

We must make a few remarks upon this Society, to which we beg the particular attention of our readers. By confusion in medical affairs, the loss of wealth, holiness, caste, and life itself, may be incurred—in fact, both time and eternity may be lost; and what more is there to lose? For it is forbidden in our *shastras*, that any should use the medicine of another caste: and if any one using such medicine dies instead of being cured by it, it must be acknowledged that he comes to an untimely end. If, likewise, people of other castes mix up with their medicines things which Hindoos are forbidden to eat, then by the use of such medicines holiness is destroyed, and many other evils are manifest. And although the text is familiar to all, that for medicine spirits may be drunk, &c., yet the meaning of that text is not, that whenever sickness occurs a man may drink brandy, claret, and other wines, but we conceive it to be that things forbidden may be used as medicine, yet, only when prescribed by Bydyas, who will administer nothing that is not authorized by the *shastras*. No medicine, therefore, ought to be used but that of a learned Bydya practitioner.

If it be said that very few truly learned doctors are to be found in the country, whereas there are many guessing collecters of recipes, by whose practice our lives are brought into danger, and that seeing and hearing of the successful practice of those of other castes, people are of necessity induced to avail themselves of it, we acknowledge the truth of the assertion. We see the respect paid to the Moosoolman hakeems and the English doctors, and the glory of the doctor sahebs is particularly conspicuous; but amongst the poor, the needy, and the middle sort of householders, all the medical practice is in the hands of those guessing recipe-collecting Bydyas. No doctor sahebs go into the villages, and therefore the benefit of their practice is not at all generally felt. Hence great advantage may be expected from the union of all the learned Bydyas in the formation of this Society; and we pray for its long continuance.—*Sumachar Durpun.*

THE NEW LOAN.

The following Government advertisement has appeared:—

"Financial Department, the 20th June 1831.

"Pursuant to instructions which have been received from the Honourable the Court of Directors, notice is hereby given, that after the expiration of one year from the present date, no bills of exchange on the Honourable Court will be issued by the Government in payment of interest on the following loans:

"5 Per Cent. Loan, the notes of which bear date the 31st of March 1823.

"4 Per Cent. Loan of 1824-25.

"5 Ditto of 1825-26.

"Published by order of the Honourable the Vice-President in Council.

"G. A. Bushby,
"Officiating Sec. to Gov."

We do not concur in the opinion that the good faith of Government is in the slightest degree affected by this measure. The payment of the interest accruing on the Old and Middle Five per Cent. Loans in bills on England at 2s. 1d. and 2s., was a condition granted to holders in England, subject entirely to the Court's pleasure, and every purchase of this paper was made with the knowledge that the Court might at any time withhold this advantage. By families in England depending on the interest of money placed in the Company's funds, this measure cannot fail to be severely felt; and more especially by those who retired from this country while their property of this description was yielding eight per cent. After the reduction, however, from eight to six per cent., the former of which was the original rate of interest on the stock which now constitutes the Old Five per Cent. Loan, no prudent person could have relied with any confidence on the permanence of the rate of interest and exchange then allowed; and where the public interests are concerned, and no faith, express or implied, is violated, private interest ought to give place. The Third Five per Cent. Loan has always been payable, principal and interest, only in this country; and the effect of the present measure affecting the First and Second Fives will be, that there will now be no necessity, as hitherto, to provide for the payment of an immense sum at home, which, to the prejudice of all parties, has, in some measure, forced the local government to assume more than it otherwise would have done of a mercantile character. The effect here will probably be still further to reduce, for the moment, the premium on the several Five per Cent. Loans, and to raise that on the Six per Cent., which is now at 37-8 to 36-8 premium. No merchant, except the United Company of Merchants trading to the

East-Indies, ever dreamt of buying private bills at 1s. 11d. and granting their own at 2s. 1d., a clear loss of eight per cent., or even at 2s., which was still a loss of 1d. in the rupee on the large amount payable by them for the interest of their loans. Compared with this loss, which they have been voluntarily sustaining for years, the miserable sum of 1,70,000 rupees, wrung from the pittance of their military servants, is a trifle. Yet that is grounded on alleged state necessity. What was the necessity for continuing to grant bills at an absolutely losing rate of exchange? The sad measure to which we have referred would, we are persuaded, have been altogether unnecessary, even in appearance, if a proper degree of attention had been given to sound principles of finance by those, both in this country and at home, who have had the management of that department of the Indian government. For want of it, the loss to the revenue and to the country, by the course that has been adopted, has probably not fallen short of fifteen lacs of rupees annually. We do not speak positively, because we have not the means of ascertaining the amount of interest on the Indian loans which was annually paid at home. The loss, however, must have been very great, and we would point attention to the fact, in order to show the immense public benefit which might result from a more general study of the science of political economy, and a more rigid adherence to its principle in the financial administration of the country.—*India Gaz.*

Our contemporaries have buckled on their armour to war with the four per cent. loan, and we give their opinions and views as no doubt representing those of that class of the community who hold Company's securities, and who argue stoutly against the measure of reduction. The *India Gazette*, in stating that the announcement of the four per cent. loan was made four days before the discharge of the instalment, "that not a rupee might be paid from the Treasury," overlooks that the Treasury had long before that day stated their readiness to anticipate the payment of any person choosing to send in their paper; this, in our mind, proves most satisfactorily that, at first, a cash payment was intended, and that the four per cent. loan was altogether an afterthought; arising, probably, out of dread of failure of sufficient means for the great measures of next year. We conceive the Treasury were wrong in altering their original intention, but we are still confident of their ultimate success: that they will, next year, when the question of cash or money comes to be considered, transfer as much as they please into the four per cent. loan, seems to us so certain, that nothing but war can prevent it.

We do not understand the argument of the purchase of chances; we take it, that if A Subscriber went into the 2d five per cent. loan, payable on the 30th April 1832, he must have calculated on being paid off on that date, and getting only a rupee for every rupee the paper represented. As to the nominal value of the stock intermediately, the chances of rise and fall are as broad as they are long, and with them Government have nothing whatever to do. We should not consider Government as worthy of praise if they paid off the loan when due, although it was at a discount; nor are they to be blamed for paying it, although at a premium. We have heard, from various sources, of the intention of Government to reduce the interest bills (by order of the Board of Control) to 1s. 10½d. per sicca rupee from 2s., and in our calculations on the relative value of stock, we have considered that measure as likely to be carried into effect.

We do not look on this measure of financial reduction in the same light as our contemporaries: as a mere substantive question between Government and the holders of paper, we connect it with the declared necessity of reduction in all departments of the state, and look upon it as a most unobjectionable measure for Government to resort to. We take into consideration that the China trade will be thrown open, and we know from private sources, that when the Directors stated to the late committee of the Commons, that they could not carry on the government of India without the profits of the China monopoly, the unanimous opinion of the members of the committee was, that they might make such reductions in their Indian expenses as would easily make up for the loss; this portends further clipping, where further clipping can be made. We certainly desire to see the salaries and pay of the Company's servants, civil and military, saved from further reduction by such measures as we now are noticing.—*Bengal Hurk.*

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONVERTS FROM CATHOLICISM.

The last *Missionary Register* contains an account of a very large accession of converts from Roman Catholicism to Protestantism in the province of Tanjore. The Archdeacon of Madras, in a late visit to the province, found an earnest desire on the part of the inhabitants of some Roman Catholic villages to be received into the communion of the Protestant church. In the course of two visits subsequently paid to those villages, by the Rev. L. P. Haubroe, deputies from the villages came

to him to declare their determination to renounce popery.

These people, it appears, belong to the Vailiar caste (hunters), which inhabit the hill-country, and were formerly in the service of the poligars of Tooriore, who granted them lands for their services in war, and many of them still retain the title of *servakaver*, or captain of a company: at present they maintain themselves by the cultivation of those lands. They were converted to the Roman Catholic profession by the jesuit missionaries of Madura, about a century ago, but when the order was dissolved, the congregations were neglected. They form a parochial district, extending from the western limits of the Tanjore province to the hills beyond Trichinopoly, about twenty miles in length. Parattangoodi is the chief station, ten miles north-west of Trichinopoly, where a priest from Goa resides, who is always nominated by the Bishop of Cranganore. The number of Roman Catholic families connected with Parattangoodi is estimated at 4,000, of various castes, of which the Valliars form the most considerable class. Every annexed village has a prayer-house, which is a thatched building; but, at the chief station, is a large brick church, where christenings and marriages must be performed, and the mass held. Their religious rites they stated to consist of mere superstitious observances, and reading a Latin liturgy. Schools are unknown among them, and hardly one out of a hundred is able to read, and they complained of a tax being levied by their priests for processions in the annual festivals. Mr. Haubroe describes them as "an industrious class of people, generally of a robust stature, their countenance intelligent and manly, their conversation open, but modest. Descendants of a warlike race, they are not so much subject to caste-prejudices as their neighbours: they allow their widows to marry again." The Archdeacon, on the receipt of Mr. Haubroe's communication of the desire of these people, who stated that they had become better acquainted with the Gospel by intercourse with their Protestant neighbours, hastened to the province, in order to judge, from his own observation, of the actual condition of these native Catholics. He appears to have been perfectly satisfied of the sincerity of their desire for union with the Protestant church, and of there being no secular motive at the bottom. In some of the villages, the people were unanimous in renouncing popery, and the churches were given up without difficulty; in others there was a division. Schoolmasters (which it was a great object with these poor people to obtain) were sent to the different clusters of villages, and the best arrangements that could be made, with limited means, appear to have been adopted to secure these unlooked-for prospects. The Archdeacon states that, "at Parattangoodi, the residence of the priest, there is a handsome car kept near the door of the church; similar, and for similar purposes, to that of a pagoda. The Ten Commandments are painted all round upon the upper compartments; *omitting the second altogether*, for obvious reasons: it would be too bold and hazardous to emblazon such a law on the very instrument and equipage of their idolatry! Under the Commandments are various sculptured representations; such as serpents pursuing men and biting them —the torments of Hell—and beings like the infernal furies of the Hindoos. Behind is a place to receive the offerings of the faithful; and above, the throne of the saint whose turn it is to go in procession—among whom Francis Xavier is a very prominent personage, being adored with divine honours." He adds: "Mr. Haubroe accompanied me to the neighbouring village of Conagoody. We found the whole village eagerly assembling at the church. They were, as yet, perfectly unaccustomed to our forms, and had no idea of sitting to hear instruction. A greater number of women and children collected on the outside, and, after some difficulty, came in. These poor creatures (the women) have scarcely ever been in the habit of attending the service, but thought they did their duty by a reverence or a prostration as they passed the chapel-door."

Dr. Scudder, of the American mission in Ceylon, who visited Tanjore in August, states, that "Two hundred and fifty-one families, or about 1,500 people, have renounced that corrupt faith, and enrolled their names among Protestant worshippers. The work commenced in a catholic village, where Schwartz built a church fifty years ago, but which was demolished by that people."

Both the American missionary and the archdeacon of Madras speak of this disposition to abandon the Roman church as extending widely amongst the native Catholics in this part of India.

BISHOP HEBER'S MONUMENT.

It appears from the *Madras Government Gazette*, of September 8th, that the monument to the memory of Bishop Heber, by Chantry, was highly approved (though there were some slight inaccuracies in the costume of the native figure), and by a resolution of the committee it was to be placed at the east end of St. George's church, immediately in front of the door of the vestry, on the south-east side.

POLITICS OF THE PRESIDENCY.

Private letters and accounts of individuals arriving from Madras, concur in representing the state of public affairs at

that presidency as very far from satisfactory, and we are given to understand that the general voice of complaint there against things as they are, though not, for obvious reasons, very loud, is deep-toned enough to reach Calcutta, and to be likely to reverberate to England, and co-operate with other circumstances in bringing about considerable changes in the frame as well as the measures of that government.

The general relaxation and derangement of the whole machine of administration is spoken of in strong terms, and but one opinion seems to prevail on the origin of the civil war or rebellion, lately raging in Mysore, and by no means yet put an end to. Nearly similar discontent arising from similar causes, of which the badly watched rule or misrule of intermediate authorities is the main one, is said to prevail in other provinces, particularly to the westward, where, as we are assured, the deficit of revenue (in Canara alone indeed) is little short of twelve or fifteen lacks of rupees.

It was rumoured that the Governor General had not been left uninformed of the prevailing evils and of their causes, and that his lordship meditated a visit to Madras, with a view to inquire into the real state of things, and set matters to rights. —*Beng. Chron. Aug.* 27.

THE RAJAH OF PUNGANOOR.

An interesting scene took place at Punganoor on the 10th May, when his highness Emudy Chicka Eshovanth Bahader, rajah of that province, was invested with the killath, and other honorary distinctions of government, in the presence of several gentlemen, and a large concourse of respectable natives. These distinctions were granted by the Right Hon. the Governor in Council, in consideration of the fidelity of the house of Punganoor to the British government, and in compliance with an ancient custom, by which the ruling authorities recognize the accession of a new rajah to the charge of his province. About four o'clock in the afternoon, his highness the rajah, the collector of Cuddapah (H. Lacon, Esq.) and other gentlemen, having taken their seats in a spacious room of the rajah's palace, furnished in the European style, the apartment was immediately thronged with spectators. The collector then advanced and having presented his highness with the killath, a handsome purple velvet and gold coat, &c. in the name of government, the rajah retired for a few minutes, and then he re-appeared, vested with these marks of distinction. On his re-entrance the whole assembly arose, and Mr. Lacon presented him with a handsome sword superbly mounted, and a gold turban, which he wound around the head of the rajah. To this were added the family jewels; and his highness thus attired was conducted by Mr. Lacon to a throne at the upper end of the room, upon which the rajah took his seat, beneath a rich canopy of scarlet and gold. Betel leaf, paun, rose water, and other perfumes, were distributed amongst the assembly, and the whole was enlivened by native music and dancing. On the following evening, his highness in full costume, mounted on his elephant, and attended by all his principal people, and a vast concourse of natives, paraded the streets of the town of Punganoor by torch-light, and was received by the assembled multitude with every demonstration of joy. The procession having closed, the rajah alighted at the palace, to receive the visits of the principal persons of the town and province, each of whom approached his highness with a suitable present. On Thursday grand dinners were given by the rajah to large assemblies both of Hindoos and Mussulmans, and a great variety of presents were distributed by him amongst different classes of his people: thus closed a ceremony which will long be remembered by the inhabitants of Punganoor.—*Gov. Gaz. Aug.* 4.

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAVES OF CARLI AND DHERM RAJ LENA.

The celebrated caves of Carli are situated in a hill of considerable height, and the ascent is by a rugged and winding pathway. The chief excavation is oblong, arched above, and ribbed across by wooden ribs, suited to the curve and inserted in the rock. On each side there are fourteen carved pillars; on the corners of the capital are seated a man and woman. The pillars meet in an elliptical form at the further extremity, and there is a verandah or passage beyond the pillars round the whole extent of the excavation. At the further end, where the cave curves round, there is a Dhagope of great size. The Dhagope is a hemispherical figure or cupola, rising from a low cylinder, and is surmounted by a large umbrella of stone. This monument is supposed to contain some particle of the bones of Buddhu, or of the sacred Elephants; hence the name Dha, *bone*, and geb, *belly*. The umbrella is the symbol of sovereignty or power. The entrance gateway has something bordering on magnificence; the rock is much sculptured, and has several inscriptions in a character at present unknown. The cave, although decidedly dedicated to Buddhu, is occupied by a body of Brahmins. Siva and Bowannie are the deities worshipped in a small temple to the right of the cave. Buddhu is not worshipped; but a face sculptured on the Dhagope, or

enormous hemispherical emblem, is daily decorated with red lead, oil, and flowers. Situated near the great cave are a number of lesser excavations, which preserve the appearance of having been colleges for the priests and their disciples. In one part there are three different stories in the perpendicular face of the rock, communicating with each other by stairs within. Each story consists of a large square room cut out of the solid rock, and surrounded by numerous small cells. The caves of Dherm Raj Lena, on a mountain, about a mile from Nasuck, surpassed our expectations. They are situated about two-thirds the height of the mountain, are very numerous, and in good preservation. They are decidedly Buddhist; most of them are square, surrounded by eighteen or twenty small cells or recesses, hewn in the solid rock. In the centre is the figure of Gaudama, with an attendant on either side. There is one cave a counterpart of that of Carli, with the exception of its being much smaller. In the central hemispherical emblem a pigeon had made her nest, and was feeding her young ones. At the entrance of many of the caves there are five or six pillars, surmounted by elephants, cows, &c.; beyond these a verandah, and a wall of solid rock, through which is cut a door-way and two windows.

In the largest cave, in the recess at the extremity, there is seated a gigantic figure of Buddha; near him are other forms; but it was too dark and gloomy to admit of our ascertaining what they were. On each side of the portico, leading to this recess, is a figure of an attendant. The giant form is well adapted to strike the ignorant with awe and wonder.—*Rev. C. P. Farrer.—Miss. Reg.*

MISSION TO RUNJEET SING.

For the following very interesting particulars relative to the mission sent to Runjeet Sing, we are indebted to our cotemporary. One of the presents sent, in addition to the dray horses from his Majesty, was Sir John Malcolm's state carriage, which was purchased by this government shortly after Sir John's departure for England.

"We have watched with interest the progress of the mission sent to convey his Majesty's presents to Runjeet Sing, while it proceeded step by step along its course until its arrival at the capital of the Punjaub, as in all probability, besides being of political importance, it will also be the means of conveying much interesting information respecting a monarchy which, within a few years, has become decidedly the most powerful one in Asia, and may at no remote period exert an important influence either for good or evil, over the British interests in this quarter of the globe.

"A correspondent informs us that Lieut. Burnes reached Lahore on the 18th of July, and was received at court on the 22d, in a style of eastern magnificence far exceeding that shewn to any former ambassador.

"He proceeds to say, upon this occasion Runjeet met him at the door of the presence chamber, accompanied by his two sons, and after embracing him in the usual way, conducted him by the hand to the interior of a magnificent hall, seated him, and then proceeded to the object of the visit, which was to present a letter from our most gracious Majesty, and with it five superb dray horses, together with other presents. The reception, which was a most flattering one, being over, he was taken to see a splendid military spectacle, which was conducted throughout with the utmost pomp and magnificence.

"The most liberal attention was shewn to Lieut. Burnes while he was advancing through the Mahrajah's dominions, and profusion of every description was found awaiting him wherever he stopped; indeed the conduct of both Runjeet Sing and his people seems to have been conciliatory in the highest degree; while on Lieut. Burnes' no exertion was spared to improve the good feeling which appeared to exist towards British subjects as well as to the government itself.

"Our correspondent concludes by hoping, that the energy and judgment displayed in surmounting obstacles which the whole party under Lieut. Burnes had to encounter at the commencement of his journey, and which perhaps with less prudence on his part might have resulted in defeating the objects of the mission, will not be lost sight of by the Indian government, in which we can only say we most sincerely join with him."

In addition to the above we are enabled to communicate the following particulars of Lieut. Burnes' passage: He entered the River Indus on the 18th of March, arrived at Hyderabad on the 18th of April, and left on the 22d; arrived at Bukhor on the 20th of May, and left on the 21st; arrived at Ooch on the 6th June, and left on the 7th; arrived at Mooltan on the 18th June, and at Lahore on the 18th of July.—*Bom. Gaz., Aug.* 24.

RETRENCHMENTS.

During the past week a report has been prevalent that orders are about to be issued by the government for a reduction of from 20 to 25 per cent. in the salaries of all assistants in the public offices. We hope that this rumour may not be correct. —*Bom. Gaz., Sept.* 17.

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INVESTIGATION AT POONA.

We understand that a certain great person is at present engaged at Poona in investigating a case of great delicacy and interest, and in which it appears *political expedience* has been more consulted than honesty. We hear also that circumstances of the most "untoward" nature have transpired during the investigation.—*Bom. Gaz., Aug.* 6.

Singapore.

We have learned with great pleasure that on the recommendation of our resident, the supreme government has sanctioned the use of six war-boats in the straits, rigged after the manner of native boats, for the purpose of cruising against pirates. We have long expressed an opinion that this system is the only one likely to be attended with beneficial results, and the one most dreaded by pirates themselves. In conjunction with the Dutch war-boats of a similar nature, they will prove an effectual check to piracy, in and near the straits; that is, if proper attention and vigilance be used.—*Sing. Chron., July* 7.

Malacca.

HOSTILITIES WITH NANING.

We are concerned to find that the quarrel with the Rajah of Naning is likely to become something more serious than a "sham-fight," as we expected it would prove to be, in a previous number.

Recent accounts from Malacca state that the troops having marched as far as Sungie Petter, had an irregular engagement with the Malays, who retreated farther into the interior, near to Naning, where another engagement took place. We have not heard the real result of these conflicts, but we understand that many Malays were killed. In the first engagement one Panglima, or petty chief, and seven men were killed, while several of the seapoys were wounded. During the night, however, the Malays made a *detour* through the jungle, seized on the provisions for the troops, and killed two sepoys who were on guard, the rest of the guard having made their escape. The Malays likewise stockaded the road to Malacca and otherwise blocked it up with trees, and it is presumed that had the troops not forced their way back to Malacca through these obstructions, there was every fear of their being cut off in detail. The Malays, it is stated, muster 10,000 strong, the people from the neighbouring independent states and dependent districts having joined cause with the Naningites. The latest accounts received, mention that the troops had retreated to Malacca, having twenty-six men killed and wounded, and that the Malays had approached within five miles of the town, and stockaded Ching, a neighbouring plantation. The inhabitants of Malacca were in great trepidation, through fear of an attack on the town at night.

This intelligence has naturally caused a considerable excitement at this settlement, and 120 additional troops have been despatched to Malacca, while the resident has proceeded in person to the seat of war. The detachment of thirty-eight marines, lately landed, has likewise been called upon to render assistance, and consequently sailed for Malacca.

That the stability of our government on the Peninsula depends materially on driving the Malays back into their own jungles, and in proving our superior strength at the present crisis, there cannot be any doubt; but we trust, after such has been effected (if practicable), some satisfactory arrangements will be entered into with all the dependent districts, by which they will be relieved in some degree from the opprobrious and vexatious regulations relative to lands, and from the no less severe and oppressive system hitherto in vogue of collecting the tenth of the produce. Until some such modification takes place, we fear our possessions at Malacca will prove much more unproductive, and as difficult to retain as the Dutch settlements on the west coast of Sumatra.—*Sing. Chron. Aug.* 18.

FREE SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN OF SETTLERS OF DIFFERENT NATIONS.

This valuable institution, which arose out of a sense of the necessity and duty of imparting the elementary principles of useful knowledge to a large community entirely destitute of the means of receiving education, was founded in the month of December 1826. A meeting was held and resolutions were agreed to, stating the object of the school, which was to be conducted on the Lancasterian system. Early in December, the school-room was fitted up according to the principles laid down in the Manual of the British and Foreign School Society; and the school was opened on the 7th of December, when fifteen boys were admitted. The greatest number of boys that were collected at any one time during the year was 132. On the 17th of July, the first public examination of the boys' school took place, and it gave general satisfaction; early in the same month application was made to the hon. the governor, for an allowance from government to the free-school. The liberal grant of 100 Spanish dollars per month was allowed. Encouraged by the prosperous state of their funds, the Committee en-

gaged two women to teach the girls knitting and lace-making, and some of the poorer boys were also instructed in useful trades. By this means it is hoped they will be able to obtain an honest livelihood, by manual industry, after leaving the school. At this time application was made to the British and Foreign School Society for a person to undertake the charge of the female department, and Miss Wallace, who had been selected by some friends to promote the instruction of Chinese females, was considered a fit person to occupy this station; the committee of the British and Foreign School Society, by a special subscription chiefly promoted by ladies, paid her passage and outfit. She sailed in the month of August. Soon after her departure, letters were again received by the committee, stating that Mr. Moore, who had been trained at the Borough Road, and who had conducted the school with great efficiency for several years, had resigned, and also applying through the Rev. Andrew Reed, for a successor. Mr. and Mrs. Collard, who were at that time learning the system at the Borough Road school, with a view to employment by the society, being considered suitable were selected for the purpose, and additional subscriptions having been raised by Mr. Reed, he was enabled with the addition of the sum of £50, voted by the committee in Malacca, towards their outfit, to secure them the requisite accommodation in a vessel which sailed in July, 1830. The British and Foreign School Society granted the expenses of their board and training for four months. The following extract from a letter which has lately been received from Mr. Collard, by the British and Foreign School Society, gives intelligence of their safe arrival and progress in the school.

"It is conducted with few exceptions upon the plan of your central school, being divided into eight classes; in the eighth, or Scripture-lesson class, I have fourteen boys, eight of whom are particularly quick and active; besides lessons in spelling, grammar, and geography, they commit to memory twelve verses of our lessons daily, and no boys can excel them in this respect. It is when I begin to question my boys that I find they are not like those in dear England; but I hope to improve them in this prominent part of our present system. I have not the same opportunity as in England, where the mother tongue is only used. I have children of English extraction, Dutch, Portuguese, Chinese, Klings, and Malays, who when they are out of the precincts of the school, are talking their several native languages. I have seventy-six names upon my list, and have an average attendance of forty-eight boys for the last six months. I had an examination of them on July 4, and the answers they gave to questions put to them, surprised both myself and the gentlemen present, evidently shewing that they understood what they read."—*Corresp. of Brit. and For. School Society.*

Celebes.

MAMOODJOO IN MANDHAAR.

Mamoodjoo is a considerable campong situate on the west coast of the Celebes. The appearance of land bears a great contrast from that part of Borneo I had left, the one being low and almost on a level with the sea, and the other as bold and mountainous as can be well conceived. The high land may be seen from the sea ninety or a hundred miles off. On approaching the shore, lights are to be seen in all parts of the mountains, near the sea: these are from the huts or dwelling-places of the Diaks, whose custom is to burn a light during the night. The interior of the country is inhabited by a race of men, in most respects similar to the Diaks of Borneo; they are called Dyak, and their persons and habits of life are so much the same, as to leave little doubt of their originally being from one common stock. The small huts of these people are seen upon the sides of the highest mountains, all along the coast; but near any considerable campong, they are more numerous. These people never build upon the plains or level ground, or indeed are even seen in the campong, except occasionally when they bring down their sago to exchange for salt, or a few beads. In appearance they are much like the Diaks of Borneo; their persons are however smaller, and they have not that ferocious appearance, which the former cannot divest themselves of. Their few articles of dress are the same; they have the same partiality for beads, which they wear in the same manner, and even the peculiar kind of beads most in request in the interior of Borneo, are here likewise preferred; they eat hogs, monkeys, and all animals they can catch, and have the same practice of cutting off heads, which may be called the distinguishing mark of a Diak. Their weapons differ but little from each other, but I did not observe the sumpit amongst them; they however use it, further towards the interior. These poor people live entirely upon sago. Of this nutritive food nature has supplied them abundantly; all they get beyond their own consumption they bring down to the coast together with a few coco-nuts, and exchange them for salt, which is the only article they want as food. The different rajahs on the coast usually monopolize all this sago, giving in return a little salt or a few beads. The rajah of this place receives this at one fanam per cranjang, or two fanams per pecul, and sends it to Bombowan, and other parts of Mandhaar,

where the common price is one rupee per cranjang, or two rupees per pecul. Many of these people are so poor that they cannot afford even a quali or pot wherein to bake their sago, but use a flat stone for that purpose; but notwithstanding their miscrable living, and exposure on the bleak mountains, with scarcely a shelter from the rain, they are a firm handsome race of men, and in symmetry equal to the Diaks of Borneo, many tribes of whom are models for the sculptor; beyond comparison the finest made men I have ever seen, or previously supposed to exist. These people I am convinced are not of so sanguinary a nature as their brethren over the water; at least those near the coast; further to the eastward and more inland they are of a more savage nature, which I generally observed of all inhabitants of countries abounding in diamonds or the precious metals; and here is abundance of gold of the finest quality.

The territory belonging to the rajah of Mamoodjoo is very great, but the extent of sea-coast small, perhaps not more than twenty-five miles. It produces nothing but sago, coco-nuts, rattans, and a few other trifling articles. The rajah has, however, a large tract of country towards the S. E. which produces much gold; according to the best accounts I could procure, he yearly receives about 400 tales, but were he not so indolent, he might have five times that amount. This raja has two brothers, each of whom have countries; one of them, whom I saw, is a shrewd man and looks better after his interests; he gets 500 tales per annum, and has seldom less than that quantity by him; whilst I was here, he acknowledged having more.

The campong of Mamoodjoo is large, containing at least 2,500 families; there are besides several small ones, along the coast. The people are poor beyond any thing I have seen before, and the living of the best of them is infinitely worse than that of the lowest class in other countries. Rice they say does not grow in this part of the coast, it is an article of luxury mostly brought in paddy from Kylie; a distance of more than 200 miles; the quality is very inferior, but merely the heads of families can afford to eat it, and of these only a few; not more than 250 families in the campong were computed to consume rice. In the house where I lived, certainly belonging to one of the wealthiest men in the whole place, no person ate it but the master, mistress, and their daughter, and they were very sparing of it, just as much paddy being served out in the morning as would last the day. Occasionally, a vessel comes from Passier or Coti, with rice of a superior description; the poor people however cannot afford to purchase it, and the rich ones will not, without it is as cheap as the paddy from Kylie, as the object is the price, and not the quality. All the inhabitants feed on sago of a very coarse quality: this may be said to grow spontaneously, affording abundance of subsistence to every person however poor.

A few leagues to the south and south-east of the campong of Mamoodjoo there are forests of the sago tree, extending as far as the eye can reach; these are the property of rajahs who rent them to the Bugis and the principal inhabitants of the coast for a certain annual payment. These Bugis and others employ the Diaks to collect the sago for them, which gives employment to most of this tribe; in return for their labour they receive their little wants, such as tobacco, salt, sugar, or beads; as for the sago, it is as free to them as to the birds of the air. These sago plantations are situated in the valley between the mountains, in swampy ground; never upon high land; it appears to me the most favourable situations for sago would grow paddy, and of the truth of this, I am assured by some intelligent Bugis. But the culture of paddy is too troublesome for this indolent people, who will not work; indeed there is little occasion for them to do so, as, for common food, they prefer the sago. The age of a sago-tree at its best time is ten years, but the fruit is collected from the age of eight years to thirty-two or thirty-five, at which period it is perfectly hollow, and rots away from the top downwards. A sago-tree of ten years old will be about twenty-seven feet high, and from five to eight feet girth at the bottom, and is continually yielding its crop. When the substance of the edible sago is three or five inches thick, they cut it, and this will be in two or three months, according to the quality of the ground. The oftener it is cut, the faster it grows, which is proved by those trees that are neglected, as in many of them which have not been cut for six months, the fruit will not be more than six or seven inches thick, whilst another tree within thirty yards, cut every two months, will have it four inches. There are several kinds of sago-trees, some of which do not produce fruit for the first sixteen years. The sago country extends from Mamoodjoo, southward and eastward, but not towards the west, as at Bambowan, not more than eighty miles in that direction, they have very little within twenty miles of the coast, as it is an article of trade which employs many persons between the two places. At Bambowan there is more rice eaten, as the Bugis are more numerous, and of course more industrious.

The great article of trade from the point of Mandhara to Kylie, is coco-nuts. The whole extent of country along the coast from the sea to the mountains is covered with coco-nut trees, which give it a beautiful appearance. Their cheapness is astonishing; at Mamoodjoo they are 200 per real of two rupees; at Kylie they are from

300 to 350 per real; if they are taken in a green state they are higher. I paid one fanam for eight; the flavour is most delicious, beyond any I had before tasted. The wealth, and indeed the entire property of the poorest class of people along this coast consists of coco-nuts; the whole of the eastern coast of Borneo is supplied with them, as there are few to be found. In Coti, a coco-nut tree with fruit is rare; there are abundance of trees, but they seldom bear fruit.

The principal food of these people, besides sago, is the shell-fish they pick up at low water. In spring tides, which occur at the change and full moon, the tide recedes from one to three miles (within ten miles of this campong). At such times the people spread their nets upon the turn of the tides; the whole population of the campong turn out with small canoes (that is, the women and children, for the men are too lazy), in this they float to the low-water-mark, where they employ themselves in picking up crabs and various kinds of shell-fish, particularly the cockle. With this they load their canoes, and upon the return of the tides get into them, and paddle home. What fish are caught in the nets are sold to the rajah, and better class of Bugis; the poor people get none, as although very cheap, they cannot afford to purchase them; and what they themselves catch, they are obliged to part with, however small the price.

The wants of the inhabitants of this part of the coast of Celebes are confined to the simple articles of salt and tobacco; the former they get from Macassar, the latter, of an inferior quality, from Kylie. To purchase these articles, together with an occasional meal of rice, and a little sugar (which are only used as luxuries upon great occasions, as upon a marriage, or the birth of a child), is the employment of their lives; and this is in the power of every one; for besides the sale of a few coco-nuts which they all have about their dwellings, the women and children of every house are employed in making sarongs. Two people, my intelligent host informed me, would make a sarong in one month, which will sell for two reals or four rupees. The cotton and materials of which sarong will not cost them more than half a rupee, the remainder is profit, and quite sufficient to provide for a large family, besides affording the master a rupee for gambling, which they will have. The good old couple with whom I lived, have fourteen women in the house constantly at work on sarongs from daylight until eleven o'clock at night, and sometimes all night. I never saw people work so hard; these are all slaves.

The rajah and his brothers smoke opium in great quantities; none of these are more than twenty-six years of age; they are continually stupid, and will not see a stranger until time be given them to recover a little. When a prow arrived from Macassar with a letter to the rajah, which the anakôda insisted upon personally delivering, he had to wait two days before he could obtain an answer, during which time the rajah and his brothers were recovering sufficiently to be sensible of the contents of the letter, and make some reply. With the exception of the rajah, his family, and the different smaller rajahs in the campong, few people smoke; they willingly would if they could afford it. The consumption of opium in Mamoodjoo is from five to six chests annually; the price usually paid is from 2,000 to 2,400 reals per chest. It is worthy of remark that the rajah and his brothers have not only considerable quantities of gold by them (as well as the petty rajahs about him), but they increase the quantity with facility, and with certainty; yet not one of them will sell a single tale of gold for money. In Mamoodjoo there are not less than forty rajahs, each of whom have an extent of country in the interior; although for several reasons, they prefer living together on the coast. These countries produce gold, of which they get a sufficiency for their own wants, besides the tax they all lay upon people going into their respective countries. This varies from ten to twenty per cent., always paid in gold. Not one of these rajahs, including the great ones, live in any respect better than the poorest persons in the place, with the exception of eating rice and fresh fish; they will not kill a fowl, or eat the eggs, if they can sell them (the former one fanam each, the latter eight and ten one fanam). Their clothes are not better than those of their slaves; all their gold is therefore kept to purchase opium, gunpowder, muskets, swivels, and other such articles. Opium they will only purchase in quantities sufficient for a few months' consumption, but arms and ammunition they will lay in in any quantities, and willingly take out their lumps of gold to pay for them. The only extra articles they will occasionally take in exchange besides, are a few corges of blue and white cloth, which they send into their respective countries, and upon which they obtain an enormous profit. These, however, they are in a manner obliged to supply their own people with.

During my stay here, I saw the sultan purchase ten barrels of gunpowder from a Passier prow at forty-five reals per barrel of half a pecul; this was American powder. The usual price is from thirty to ninety reals per pecul; muskets fifteen reals each; and when such prices are considered, it need not be wondered at that such an extensive trade should be carried on, for on every part of this coast it is the same, and there is not a single individual who has not his connexions at Boni or some part of the island in the neighbourhood of

Macassar. The Americans sell their gunpowder at the rate of twenty-two and twenty-four dollars per pecul, and their muskets seven dollars each. What must then be their profit when they dispose of them again at these prices, taking in return gold of the finest quality, at the rate of twenty-three and twenty-five reals per buncal, or tale, which they will sell at Singapore for thirty dollars, or seventy-eight Java rupees? One of the principal rajah's brothers told me he would within five days produce 10,000 buncals of gold, 5,000 of which should be in lumps of one, two, and three catties each, if I would give in return muskets, Palembang-made cannon, gunpowder, and five chests of opium; and in the course of one year, he would engage any quantity (for similar articles) in pieces of five to ten catties of gold, if they should be preferred to the small lump or dust. In fact, he said the quantum of gold which he himself and his brothers could produce would be equal to the payment of the largest importation of arms and ammunition; and the policy amongst them was to bring forward no more than what was absolutely necessary for such purchase. That such is their policy I am almost certain; and there is but little doubt that immense quantities of the purest gold could be procured; for particular parts of the country abound in it. Great care is taken to keep strangers from it; so these rajahs have only to shake off their slothful habits, and go with their people to collect it.

Although from Mamoodjoo there sails probably every year no more than five prows belonging to the inhabitants, yet there are at present probably not less than 100 or 120 coyans of powder in the campong. Poa Bello has at least ten coyans, and the rajah forty; besides which, every petty rajah or chief has more or less. This gunpowder is not, and cannot be used in this country of Mamoodjoo, as they have no occasion for it; it is, however, sent elsewhere in the Kylie or Mandhaar prows, whilst the salt prows from the opposite coast of Borneo bring regularly their annual supply, which, though great, is never sufficient, as the high standard price indicates. Indeed, most of these rajahs consider their gold as of no other service than inasmuch as it enables them to purchase opium for their own use, and arms, ammunition, &c. for the assistance of their Bugis friends, and the annoyance of their great enemy the Europeans.

This country is rich in the article of white and black birds' nest, of which beautiful specimens have been brought to the coast. The people are, however, too lazy to look after them; the rajah says they are not acquainted with the method of taking them, and thinks the best plan would be to get people from Coti; however the Bugis will soon shew them the way to get them when they are permitted to make the attempt. Poa Bello, with a few other intelligent Bugis, are, at this time, after this very speculation. They keep the matter very secret for several reasons, one of which is, that their white neighbours at Macassar would take a liking to the country should such riches be easily procurable. This secrecy pervades the whole of the people on the coast, and indeed is the principal motive and inducement of sending their gold to Singapore and Penang, knowing their situation is safe from molestation by the English; but were they to make a parade of wealth at Macassar, or even Java, in a direct manner, they fancy the inquisitive Hollanders might make some inquiry, when they well know their riches would, in a great measure, vanish.—*Mr. Dalton.*—*Sing. Chron.*

Persia.

We learn that there is a report among the Moghul merchants, or traders in Calcutta, that the Russians have offered to remit the expenses of the late war which the Persians were to have paid according to the treaty, on condition of a free passage being allowed them to Herat. The geography of that part of Asia is still so imperfectly known, that it has not yet been clearly ascertained whether the river upon which stands the city of Herat disembogues itself into the Caspian by the Gulf of Balkan, or joins the Oxus in its course to the Sea of Aral; but to any one who inspects the map, it will appear that Herat is in the direct road to Cabul, in continuation of the progress which the Russians have lately been making in the north of Persia. We leave our readers to judge of the probability of this rumour, and of the inferences which it justifies, without pledging ourselves for the authority on which it rests.—*India Gaz.*

Pachalik of Bagdad.

Advices from Bussora of the 8th June, state that the plague had entirely ceased at Baghdad, Hillah, Kerbela, and Najaf, and that in the villages of the Hie Canal, at Lamloom, Sorah, and Soogel Shokh, the number of deaths had decreased to two or three daily. His highness the Pacha was alive, together with most of his principal officers, but there was no report that could be relied on of the total number of the deaths from the dreadful pestilence, from which, most mercifully, Bussora had been spared.

The inundations and rains had been excessive through the country, and as they had destroyed the grain crops, it was thought not unlikely, that though the hot

winds are by the natives believed to subdue the contagious influence of plague, famine and the humidity and cold of autumn would revive the now-allayed scourge. The desert between Bussora and the sea was covered with water, and navigated by boats of small size.—*Bombay Gaz., Aug.* 17.

We are glad to observe that the plague at Bagdad and its neighbourhood had nearly ceased, yet it still continued to linger in the villages along the banks of the Euphrates; but that the virulence of the disease had very much diminished, and that the alarm occasioned by it had almost, if not entirely, subsided. The mortality which has prevailed at Judda, Mocha, and the other ports on the Red Sea, it seems has been occasioned by cholera and not by the plague, as it was first supposed.

This baneful disorder, we lament to find, is committing ravages all over India; and at this Presidency we have had of late to deplore the loss of some much esteemed and highly respected individuals.—*Mad. Gov. Gaz., Sept.* 1.

Madagascar.

We are happy to learn that order and tranquillity have been restored to the island of Madagascar, after the storms which followed the death of Radama. The queen's government is firmly established; an army of nearly thirty thousand men, armed and disciplined after the European manner, occupies the interior, and we have reason to hope that the French will abstain in future from their unprincipled attempts against the independence of this unoffending people. We say *unoffending*, for we never heard of their attacking any foreign country, or fitting out expeditions to plunder or enslave any other nation.

The queen's government is extremely well-disposed towards the English. She has proclaimed herself a "Friend to Peace," and to education and the diffusion of knowledge. Her principles and conduct in these respects would do honour to any prince in Christendom. — *Cape Paper.*

Syria.

The *Austrian Observer* of the 2d January contains a firman issued by the sultan at Constantinople on the 10th of December. This document alludes to the recent disturbances in Damascus, which terminated in the assassination of Vizier Selim Pacha, the governor of that city, and to the invasion of Syria by Ibrahim Pacha, and states that judges have been sent to Damascus to take measures for the punishment of the persons concerned in the murder of the governor; and that commissioners have also been appointed to inquire into the causes of dispute between the viceroy of Egypt and the governor of St. Jean d'Acre. These commissioners are to call upon the belligerent Pachas to submit their quarrels to the Sublime Porte, and to cease hostilities; and the most positive orders have been sent to Ibrahim Pacha to withdraw his forces, and return instantly to Egypt.

China.

INSURRECTION IN HAINAN.

We gave an account of this insurrection last month. One account is, that the disturbance was occasioned by the scarcity of rice. The hungry people began to plunder two rice shops, to suppress which, the magistrate and a military officer went out, and were put to death by the populace. Another story is that the mountaineers, called Lejin, who inhabit the central part of the island, and have a king of their own, have come down and attacked the lowlanders, for whom, at the first onset, they were too powerful, and killed several Chinese officers. It is said that the governor of Canton, after deliberating with the Tartar general and foo-yuen, has gone in person, at the head of two thousand men, to suppress the insurrection. This, however, is the period when he makes a tour of the province to review the military stations.

The popular belief among the Chinese is that the natives of Hainan, who inhabit the mountains, have tails like the monkey race; that they go naked, and eat every thing raw.—*Canton Reg., April* 19.

The official report of the governor and foo-yuen concerning this insurrection (dated April 8d), states that the general commanding at the island found the Le banditti, to the number of 1,000, on the hills; their villages were stockaded, and they opposed the government troops with swords and arrows. An action took place, in which the banditti were defeated. The general was forming plans for the seizure of the insurgents. The report adds: "what has been the origin of the bloody quarrel,—whether it has been excited by traitorous Chinese,—or whether there is some other cause for it;—these things have not yet been authentically and clearly reported. Although the said Le banditti are mere barbarians, assembled, like crows, but for a moment; yet, fearing lest the commandant with the taou and foo, should, by not managing the affair well, occasion delay, which might be followed by serious consequences to those districts, your majesty's Minister Le will

on the 26th day of the present moon (April 8th), set out in person for Keung-chow, taking with him Kin-lan, the foo of Shaou-chow, now at Canton on public business." Governor Le accordingly crossed over to Hainan, whence he returned the 20th June completely successful, having taken and put to death the principal insurgents.

BRITISH TRADE.

We insert the following items connected with the British trade at this port in the past season. They form a near approximation to the amount of imports and exports in British vessels of several of the leading articles of our commerce.

Bullion Exported.

	Sp. Dns.		Taels.
To London	2,443,703	Sycee Silver,	114,861
To Calcutta	662,440	Sycee Silver,	222,876
To Bombay	2,375,588	Sycee Silver,	433,092
To sundry places	38,500	Sycee Silver,	000,000
	Sp. D. 5,590,231		Taels 770,829

Making a total value of Spanish Dollars 6,596,306.

The importation of Cotton has amounted to 186,000 bales, consisting of Bengal Pls. 105,000, Bombay .... 370,000, Madras 23,000

Net Peculs 498,000

Imports.		*Exports.*	
Sandal-wood, Pls.	11,000	Nankin Raw Silk, Pls. ..	3,000
Pepper	16,000	Canton	3,700
Rattans	25,000	Nankeen cloth (chiefly brown)	925,000
Betel nut	23,000		
Putchuck	1,900	Silk piece goods, in value	8,466,000
Olibanum	1,900		
Sharks fins and maws	5,600	Cassia lignea Pls.	10,000
Stock fish	2,000		
Lead	15,500	Cassia buds.	1,400
Iron	30,000	Camphor	2,100
Tin	6,200	Rhubarb	1,300
Steel	320	Alum	12,000
Tin plates, boxes	900	Sugar	97,000
Broad cloth, bales, ...	5,400	Sugar Candy	47,000
		Star Anniseed ..	2,800
Long Ells	7,500	Vermillion, boxes,	3,200
Camlets	1,600	South American Copper, Pls..	3,000
Cotton Yarn, pls.	2,500		
Cotton piece goods, ps. ...	47,000	Mother o' Pearl shells	1,200
		Tea, exclusive of the Company's investments, Pls.	20,600
		of which the private trade of the commanders and officers of the Company's ships amounts to about..	15,600 peculs.
		Shipments to India	2,200 do.
		Shipments to Botany Bay ..	2,800 do.

Canton Reg., April 9.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Foreign Ladies.—Letter from the hong-merchants, accompanying an order from the governor, communicated by the nan-hae-hëen, against foreign females going to Canton.

"A respectful notification. On the 1st day of the 4th moon (May 12th) we received from the nan-hae-hëen an order, received by him from the An-châ-sze, who had received it from the governor, declaring that, for foreigners of any nation to take with them foreign females to Canton, is in opposition to the regulations and prohibitions. The order we have now received, reprimands us, and condemns the linguists to be punished by the cudgel; declares 'that the prohibitions must be implicitly obeyed, and if (the foreigners) again oppose and presume to bring females to Canton, a memorial shall, assuredly, immediately be sent to the emperor, and they shall be driven out with severity, and, for ever disallowed to come to Canton to exchange their goods, and take away our products.'

"We now send a copy of the governor's order, praying you, Sir, to examine and act according to the tenor thereof, and to enjoin on all the gentlemen of your honourable nation that they act in obedience thereto. This is what we pray, and for this special purpose we send this notification, and remain, &c."

(The names of How-qua, Junior, and the other nine merchants are subscribed.)

"4th moon, 8th day. May 19th 1831.)"

"To Mr. Jardine."

The order of the judge directs the hong-merchants to be chastised by the bamboo, with permission to redeem the penalty by a fine; and directs foreigners to be imprisoned, "if they dare again to oppose and presume to bring foreign females to Canton, a memorial shall assuredly be immediately sent to the emperor, and they shall be driven out with severity, and for ever disallowed to come to Canton, to exchange their goods and take away our products."

Le, the governor, has also issued an order concerning the visit of Mrs. Kierulf to Canton, or as the governor politely expresses it, "a barbarian merchant, coming to settle accounts with another barbarian, brought a barbarian wife;" and he threatens, if any barbarian offends in like manner again, to stop his trade, and put him in custody. "Tremble," (concludes the order) "intensely, intensely!"

General Yung-gan.—The fate of this unfortunate officer, charged with cowardice, is at last decided. Chang-ling, the hero of Cashgar, universally believed to be the betrayer, and, consequently, the indirect murderer of Chang-ki-hur, has, at the town of Akss, tried General Yung-gan for cowardice, and brought him in by the articles of war, guilty—(immediate death) with the benefit however, not of clergy, but of reference to the throne. His majesty has confirmed the justice of the sentence, but has granted a reprieve till the autumnal assize, when the execution must take place at Peking. A few other general officers acting with Yung-gan, and under his orders, were also found guilty (death) at Chang-ling's court martial, but they are pardoned by the emperor, from the consideration that it was their duty to obey.—*Canton Reg., April* 19.

The Anteeyen Invasion.—In a former number we gave some account of the Anteeyen traders who occasioned the recent military operations in Western Tartary. His majesty laid strict injunction on Chang-ling, the hero of Cashgar, to ascertain what the real causes of the disturbances were. On the 19th of March, the emperor received Chang-ling's report, which was to this effect, as given in the Peking Gazette: Na-yen-ching, the governor of Peking, being left in Tartary after the capture of Chang-ki-hur to settle affairs and secure the subsequent tranquillity of the territory, chose to expel these traders, searched their houses, and drove the men away without their families. He also interdicted to them the export of tea and rhubarb. Filled with indignation and resentment, they formed connexions with surrounding tribes, and commenced those hostilities which have already cost much blood and treasure.

As soon as his majesty received this report, he immediately degraded Na-yen-ching from the high titulary honour of "Guardian of the heir-apparent," ordered the double-eyed peacock's feather to be plucked from his cap, and the purple-coloured bridle, conferred by imperial favour, snatched from his horse. Thus degraded, Governor Na was subjected to a court-martial, which decreed his dismissal from the imperial service, and his majesty has confirmed the sentence.

Na's son, who held high offices near the emperor's person, has, for his father's faults, been expelled from the inner departments of the imperial palace, and degraded to the rank of a third-rate guardsman, to stand sentry at the outside gate.

This degraded old officer Na was governor of Canton at the time Admiral Drury came to China, and remained in disgrace, on that account, during the reign of Kea king. His present majesty restored him at the time of his accession.

Ke-shen, from the governorship of Sechuen province, is promoted to Peking. The dismissal of Na has occasioned a number of changes among the governors and deputy-governors in the north and west of the empire.—*Ibid., June* 18.

Foreigners.—Chinese gentry and old men often meet in the idol temples to consult about the affairs of the neighbourhood, and on some occasions they control by their public voice the conduct of the magistrates. We have heard that at Macao they are particularly busy against foreigners, insisting on obsolete laws being acted on. If the local magistrates decline listening to them, they unite and carry their appeal to higher authority. These gentry prevented a road being made on a late occasion. There is an imperial order that the number of foreigners' houses shall not be increased in Macao; it is only permitted to repair old ones, no new ones must be built on sites where houses have not existed before. If the local magistrate takes a fee to connive, these people stop the work till they also are satisfied in some way.—*Ibid., April* 10.

Papers from New York contain intelligence from Canton to the 4th of August, according to which the differences between the Chinese and British authorities were still unsettled, though not seriously threatening an ultimate suspension of trade. The governor had left for Pekin. Before his departure he had directed the hong merchants to return unopened the remonstrances of the select committee, and to keep the keys of the factory, which, until his return, were to remain in the hong merchants' possession. In answer to a remonstrance addressed by the British merchants to the provisional governor of Canton, the latter functionary tells them, that "barbarians of all nations who come to the open market of Canton ought to yield implicit obedience to the interdicts and orders of the Celestial Empire." The Canton market does not appear to have been much affected by the existing misunderstanding.

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

King George's Sound.—On Friday last the *Isabella* government schooner arrived, last from King George's Sound, which the local government has very properly at length abandoned to the deluded settlers of Swan River, Western Port; almost the only distant settlement that ought to have been retained was the first abandoned. It would have been well to have kept that on foot; but distant settlements, which weaken the parent colony by exhausting or drawing away valuable labour and capital to no purpose, are worse than useless. We think the home government have done wisely in directing the abandonment of all distant settlements. We should rather encourage the French, or some other foreign nation to settle along on some distant parts of the coast, where a beneficial intercourse would naturally spring up. Our jealousy of any foreign power resembles the very mistaken policy that would prohibit strangers from holding lands in the colony, under the plea that they are aliens, whereas it has been the policy of all enlightened states to encourage foreigners, who would introduce with them the various arts and improvements of their parent land.

The *Isabella* brings intelligence of the

death of Captain Barker, late commandant of King George's Sound, who it is confidently believed was murdered by the natives, after crossing a river to the eastward of Encounter Bay, which he conjectured communicated with the late Alexandrina, fallen in with by Captain Sturt. Captain B. is much regretted by his brother officers. Before the *Isabella* left, eight of the prisoners made their escape into the bush.—*Australian, May* 27.

Miscellaneous.—Two small detachments of troops have been sent from Sydney to New Zealand, for the protection of the English settlers, who are succeeding in raising hemp and flax in great abundance there, the quality of which is said to be very fine.

A new marine insurance company has been started at Sydney, with a capital of £150,000.

His Majesty's ship *Comet* returned to port on Monday, having conveyed from Pitcairn's Island, where she arrived on the 27th February last, the whole population, men, women, and children, eighty-seven in number, to Otaheite, the queen of which island had set apart for their use a tract of land, but the major part were naturally discontented at their change of situation, and many longed to return to their native shores. Old Adams, the only survivor of the crew of the *Bounty*, paid the debt of nature some months ago. On Pitcairn's Island the expatriated natives left behind large plantations of yams, plantains, Indian corn, and other tropical productions; the natives are represented to be skilful, honest, and active in their habits. Unless with their decided consent, we consider it would have been more kindness to have left them in their native isle. *Australian, May* 27.

Hardy Vaux.—Hardy Vaux, who is so notorious by the history of his adventures published by himself, has paid a third visit to these shores O. H. M. S., in consequence of attempting to pass forged notes in the city of Dublin. He escaped from this colony about two years back, when he was a prisoner for life, holding an emancipation: his account of his escape is as follows:—himself and a fellow prisoner stowed themselves away on board the brig *Midas*; when the vessel arrived at Rio Janeiro, the captain wished the British consul to take the runaways under his charge, which, however, he refused, and the captain consequently turned them adrift. Vaux found his way from thence to Dublin, being too well known to resort to his old haunts in London. The name of the companion of his flight he religiously conceals. It appears very probable that he will be sent to Norfolk Island as a place of safety.—*Sydney Herald, May* 9.

Improvements.—A two-penny post has been established at Sydney.

New soap and candle manufactories, distilleries, saw-mills, and other similar establishments are going on upon a large scale.

The curing of beef for the English market succeeds.

The new promenade in the government domain is daily approaching perfection.

Storm and Inundation.—A frightful storm of wind and rain, producing an extensive inundation, devastated the Maitland district, in the vicinity of Hunter's River, in May last, occasioning severe losses of crops, buildings, cattle, &c.

Mr. Holman.—This gentleman, well known as "the blind traveller," was about to take a tour of *observation* up the country.

Bushrangers.—The depredations of these marauders have ceased.

Journey of Discovery.—Several native youths, in the district of Hunter's River, intend to explore Pitt River, the head of which is above Liverpool Plains; from the course which it takes, it is strongly expected that it discharges itself into the Gulf of Carpentaria.

Trade with the Cape.—The ship *Cornwallis*, continues to make constant trips between the Cape and Swan River, importing horses, cattle and sheep, which fetch a good remunerating price, and are paid for in ready money.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

The *Hobart Town Courier* of Aug. 13, contains the following statement, given by Edward Broughton, who, with a man named Macavoy, was executed for desertion from the penal settlement at Macquarie Harbour.

The party of runaways from Macquarie harbour, of which Broughton was one, consisted originally of five men, *viz.* Richard Hutchinson, commonly called Up-and-down Dick, a tall man, who had at one time a large flock of sheep and a herd of cattle at Berk-hut plains, between the Clyde and Shannon, near the spot where Cluny Park now is, the estate of Capt. Clark; of an old man named Coventry, about sixty years of age; Patrick Fagan, a boy of a most depraved character, about eighteen years old; and the two malefactors, Broughton and Macavoy. These men happened to be at one of the out-stations at Macquarie Harbour, and were in charge of one man, a constable. This constable, Broughton declared, had shown him many personal kindnesses, and refused him nothing in his power; nevertheless, on their departure, he joined with his four companions in robbing him of every article he had, not leaving him even a loaf of bread to subsist on, though he was without a morsel, and three days must have elapsed before he could obtain

any more from the main settlement; and Broughton had besides, at various times, tried to be accessary to his death, by letting a tree fall upon him without giving him notice, or by other means, for no other earthly reason than because he was a constable, and the unwilling or passive instrument of flogging the men, and he therefore hated him.

One would have thought that these five men, thus embarked in a most perilous journey, would have been knit together in one interest for their mutual safety and protection; but the very contrary was the case, as the sequel proved. They viewed each other with the most murderous feeling, jealous of the possession of the only axe which they carried amongst them, lest one should drive it into the head of the other, for that was their mode of slaughter upon one-another, while the wretched victim was asleep.

As soon as the provisions which they had contrived to carry with them were exhausted, the other four agreed among themselves to kill Hutchinson and to eat his body for support, and they drew lots among them who should be the one to drive the fatal axe into his head. The lot fell on Broughton, who carried it into execution. They cut the body in pieces, and carried it with them, with the exception of the hands, feet, head, and intestines. They ate heartily of it. It lasted them some days; and when it was nearly all consumed, a general alarm seized the whole party, lest the one should kill the other. The greatest jealousy prevailed about carrying the axe, and scarce one amongst them dared to shut his eyes or doze for a moment for fear of being sacrificed unawares. Under these dreadful circumstances, Broughton and Fagan made a sort of agreement between them, that while the one slept the other should watch alternately. "The next that was murdered was Coventry, the old man: he was cutting wood one night, and we agreed in the mean time to kill him. Macavoy and Fagan wanted to draw lots again who should kill him, but I said no —I had already killed my man, and they ought to do it between them, that they might be in the same trouble as me. Fagan struck him the first blow. He saw him coming and called out for mercy: he struck him on the head just above the eye, but did not kill him, myself and Macavoy finished him and cut him to pieces. We ate greedily of the flesh, never sparing it, just as if we had expected to meet with a whole bullock next day. I used to carry the axe by day and lay it under my head at night—forgetting that they had knives and razors, I thought I was safe. Before we had eaten all Coventry's flesh, Macavoy one night started up, looking horribly, and bid me come with him to set some snares to try to catch a kangaroo. We left Fagan by the fire, and when we had gone about 300 yards he asked me to sit down. I had the axe upon my shoulder, and I was afraid he wanted to kill me, for he was stronger than me. So I threw the axe aside, but farther from him than me, for fear he should try to snatch it, and that I might reach it before him if he did. But he wanted me to kill Fagan that he might not be evidence against us. I would not agree to it, saying I could trust my life in his hands, and we returned to the fire. Fagan was lying by the fire. He was warming himself, and I threw the axe down. He looked up, and said, 'Have you put any snares down, Ned?' I said, 'No, there are snares enough, if you did but know it. I sat beside him, Macavoy was beyond me; he was on my right and Fagan on my left. I was wishing to tell Fagan what had passed, but could not, as Macavoy was sitting with the axe close by looking at us. I laid down and was in a doze, when I heard Fagan scream out. I leaped on my feet in a dreadful fright, and saw Fagan lying on his back with a dreadful cut in his head, and the blood pouring from it. Macavoy was standing over him with the axe in his hand. I said, 'You murdering rascal, what have you done?' He said, 'This will save our lives,' and struck him another blow on the head with the axe. Fagan only groaned after the scream. Macavoy then cut his his throat with a razor through the windpipe. We then stripped off his clothes and cut the body in pieces and roasted it. We roasted all at once, upon all occasions, as it was lighter to carry and would keep longer, and would not be so easily discovered. About four days after that, we gave ourselves up at Macguire's Marsh. Two days before we had heard some dogs that had caught a kangaroo—they were wild dogs: we saw nobody, we got the kangaroo, and threw away the remainder of Fagan's body."

Mauritius.

We have authority to state, that the deputation from Mauritius to England has obtained its objects. That island is to have an open council under the sanction of the crown. Taxes and expenditures will be diminished, and all monopoly abolished. A charter has been obtained for establishing a bank, with a capital of £100,000. Forty thousand pounds in specie is going from England for that bank. All this shows what perseverance and union can do.—*Zind Africkaan, Oct.* 21.

Asiatic Russia.

The value of the goods exposed for sale at the late fair of Nishney, Novogorod, was nearly one hundred and thirty millions of rubles, including nearly ninety-four millions of Russian goods, eleven millions and a half of Chinese, fourteen millions of European and colonial, half a million of Bucharian, nearly two millions of Persian, and nine millions of Armenian, besides horses and cattle to the value of 750,000 rubles. The total sold was to the value of above 98,000,000 rubles.—*Russian Paper.*

Cape of Good Hope.

Cape of Good Hope papers to the 12th of November have been received. They contain statements relating to the exports of colonial produce from Table Bay, for the months of July, August, and September, from which it would appear that their value is estimated below that of the exports for the corresponding quarter of 1830, being a difference of £15,401. against the last quarter, arising from a stagnation in trade, which, in the *South African*, is ascribed chiefly to the ruinous state of the wine trade in the colony. In former years, the farmers were in the habit of circulating from Rds. 100,000 to Rds. 150,000 per month, during the months of October, November, December and January; but in the last month of October it was calculated that not more than Rds. 20,000 (£1,500), have been expended in the purchase of British manufactures by the farmers of the wine districts. The shops in Cape Town were therefore full of goods, and the merchants were unable to dispose of one bale, where in former times ten were required. In most instances prices had fallen below the original cost, and the recent failure of several retailers has served to increase the embarrassment of the wholesale dealers.

St. Helena.

At a military post in the remotest and most secluded part of this island, occupied by only two pirates, an atrocious murder has been committed. The following are the particulars:

Upon the summit of Sugar-loaf Rock (900 feet high) there is a level of about ten feet square, with a wall erected towards the sea, to prevent accidents, two feet and a-half high. On the land side, near the top, there is a small shelf, on which is erected a hut for the residence of two soldiers, who are always stationed upon this rock to look out for ships approaching the island, and whose duty it is, whenever a sail appears in sight, to communicate by telegraph to Ladder-hill Battery. On the 11th of August last, the two men who were on duty at the Sugar-loaf Rock, by names Albutt and Taylor, each made a ship at the same, or nearly the same instant. Each claimed the merit of the discovery, for which there is a reward of five shillings. A quarrel ensued. Taylor descended to the hut on the shelf, armed himself with a musket, returned and fired at Albutt. The shot having missed, Taylor returned to the hut a second time, took another musket, and ascended to the summit. Taking a more deliberate aim, he fired a second time, and shot Albutt through the lower part of the face, the ball carrying away a great part of the jaw. Taylor finding his victim still alive, dragged him to the edge of the precipice, hurled him over the wall; and, as he supposed, into the sea, thinking that the murder would not be discovered. But so it happened, that at a distance of a fall of seven hundred feet, and above two hundred from the sea, there was a small portion of a rock jutting out, upon which the body fell. Taylor then procured large stones from the land side, which he hurled down upon the body with a hope of dislodging it, but to no avail. On the following morning, Taylor signaled that his comrade Albutt had left the station in the night, and had not since returned. Another man was appointed to the station; who, on looking over the wall, discovered the body of Albutt lying upon the projecting part of the rock. A party of soldiers were ordered to proceed to the top of Sugar-loaf Rock, provided with four coils of rope and sail cloth, with the necessary tackle for lowering a hammock for the purpose of raising the body. The soldiers having succeeded in raising the body, it was discovered to have been barbarously murdered, and the course of the ball was apparent. Taylor was instantly secured as the murderer. A coroner's inquest was held on the body, and a verdict of wilful murder returned against Taylor, who was shortly to be tried at a special session, to be held for that purpose. Subsequent to Taylor's committal, his wife, who had witnessed the horrid transaction, stated, that as she was ascending the rock in the afternoon she heard the report of a musket. When she gained the hut she saw her husband come back, take another musket, and re-ascend the summit; she followed, and saw him fire at Albutt, who fell, mortally wounded she supposed, but not dead; her husband then dragged him to the wall at the edge of the precipice, and hurled him over.

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

CIVIL MEDICAL DUTIES AT DELHI.

Fort William, July 29, 1831.—The civil medical duties at Delhi, including those of the residency, will henceforth be provided for by an establishment on the scale allowed for a provincial civil station, *viz.* one surgeon and one assistant-surgeon.

BURDWAN, PATNA, AND BAREILLY PROVINCIAL BATTALION.

Fort William, Aug. 5, 1831.—The Hon. Vice President in Council is pleased to direct that the Burdwan, Patna, and Bareilly provincial battalions be severally disbanded on the 1st of November next, in conformity with detailed instructions with which the officers commanding those corps will be furnished.

2. From the date specified, or as soon after as the accounts of the men can be adjusted, the adjutants and European non-commissioned staff of the abovementioned battalions will be at the disposal of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief: the arms, accoutrements, ammunition, and public stores in use with the corps, minutely surveyed, reported upon to the Military Board, and forwarded to their respective magazines, and the books and other public records deposited in the offices of the deputy assistant adjutant generals at Barrackpore and Dinapore, and of the major of brigade at Bareilly, respectively.

FORT ADJUTANT AT MONGHYR.

Fort William, Aug. 5, 1831. — Under instructions from the Hon. the Court of Directors, the appointment of fort adjutant at Monghyr will be abolished from the 1st proximo; and all books and public records appertaining thereto deposited in the office of the assistant adjutant general at Dinapore.

INSANE HOSPITAL AT MONGHYR.

Fort William, Aug. 5, 1831.—The Hon. the Vice President in Council has been pleased to resolve, that the Military Native Insane Hospital at Monghyr shall be abolished from and after the 1st of November next, on which date every expense connected with the establishment will cease.

RELIEF OF TROOPS.

Head-Quarters, Simla, Aug. 5, 1831.—With the sanction of Government, the following relief and movement of corps for the season 1831-32 will take place at the periods and in the order specified:—

H.M. 11th Light Drags., from Cawnpore to Meerut, 1st January.

H.M. 16th Lancers, from Meerut to Cawnpore, when relieved by the 11th Lt. Drags.

1st regt. L.C., from Muttra to Nusseerabad, when relieved by the 5th L.C.

5th ditto, from Kurnaul to Muttra, 15th October.

7th ditto, from Keitah to Mhow, 1st November.

8th ditto, from Nusseerabad to Keitah, when relieved by the 1st L.C.

10th ditto, from Mhow to Kurnaul, when relieved by the 7th L.C.

H.M. 13th Light Inf., from Dinapore to Agra, 20th November.

H.C.'s Europ. regt., from Agra to Dinapore, when relieved by H.M. 13th Lt. Inf.

4th N.I., from Sultanpore (Oude) to Saugor, when relieved by the 58th regt.

6th ditto, from Agra to Allahabad and Juanpore, 15th October.

7th ditto, from Midnapore to Goruckpore, when relieved by the 38th regt.

9th ditto, from Neemuch to Agra, 15th Oct.

11th ditto, from Barrackpore to Chittagong, 1st Dec.

21st ditto, from Nusseerabad to Cawnpore, when relieved by the 32d regt.

22d ditto, from Keitah to Lucknow, 15th Oct.

25th ditto, from Jumalpore to Barrackpore, when relieved by the 35th regt.

28th ditto, from Allahabad and Juanpore to Agra, when relieved by the 6th regt.

30th ditto, from Mirzapore to Almorah, 1st Nov. The duties of Mirzapore to be taken by a detachment from Benares until the arrival of the 74th regt.

31st ditto, from Secrora to Barrackpore, 1st Nov. The duties of Secrora to be taken by a detachment from Lucknow until the arrival of the 43d regt.

32d ditto, from Meerut to Nusseerabad, with the Governor General from Kurnaul.

33d ditto, from Cawnpore to Barrackpore, 15th Oct.

35th ditto, from Barrackpore to Jumalpore, when relieved by the 33d regt.

36th ditto, from Allyghur to Mhow, when relieved by right wing of the 40th regt.

38th ditto, from Barrackpore to Midnapore, 10th Nov.

40th ditto, from Mhow to Allyghur and Shajehanpore, 15th Oct.

41st N.I., from Neemuch to Pertaubghur, when relieved by right wing of the 51st regt.

43d ditto, from Kurnaul to Secrora, will escort the Commander-in-chief's camp.

44th ditto, from Cawnpore to Bareilly; right wing 15th Oct., left wing when relieved by right wing of the 60th regt.

49th ditto, from Lucknow to Kurnaul, when relieved by the 22d regt.

50th ditto, from Goruckpore to Barrackpore, when relieved by the 7th regt.

51st ditto, from Mynpoorie to Neemuch; right wing 15th Oct., left wing when relieved by the right wing 68th regt.

52d ditto, from Pertaubghur to Meerut, when relieved by the 41st regt.

53d ditto, from Barrackpore to Dacca, 15th Dec.

58th ditto, from Almorah to Sultanpore (Oude), when relieved by the 30th regt.

60th ditto, from Bareilly to Cawnpore; right wing 15th Oct., left wing when relieved by the right wing of 44th regt.

61st ditto, from Shahjehanpore and Etawah to Neemuch; right wing (at Shajehanpore) when relieved by left wing 40th regt., left wing (at Etawah) when relieved by left wing 68th regt.

63d ditto, from Berhampore to Mullye, when relieved by right wing 72d regt.

64th ditto, from Dacca to Dinapore, when relieved by the 53d regt.

65th ditto, from Agra to Mhow, when relieved by the 9th regt.

67th ditto, from Mhow to Keitah, when relieved by the 65th regt.

68th ditto, from Dinapore to Mynpoorie and Etawah, 1st Nov.

71st ditto, from Saugor to Meerut, 1st November.

72d ditto, from Mullye to Berhampore; right wing 1st Dec., left wing when relieved by 63d regt.

74th ditto, from Chittagong to Mirzapore, when relieved by the 11th regt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

General Department.

July 19. Mr. R. N. Farquharson, assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit 19th or Cuttack division.

Aug. 2. Mr. E. Thornton, assistant under ditto ditto 9th or Goruckpore division.

16. Mr. T. B. C. Bayley, assistant under ditto ditto 14th or Moorshedabad division.

23. Mr. R. H. S. Campbell, assistant under ditto ditto 10th or Sarun division.

Mr. P. G. E. Taylor, assistant under ditto ditto 11th or Patna division.

Mr. M. W. Carruthers, assistant under ditto ditto 15th or Dacca division.

Mr. J. J. W. Taunton, assistant under ditto ditto 11th or Patna division.

Mr. W. Travers, assistant under ditto ditto 14th or Moorshedabad division.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Head-Quarters, July 20, 1831.—Cadet J. H. Fergusson to join and do duty with 39th instead of 48th N.I.; date of order 1st July.

Surg. J. Henderson, 41st, to join and do duty with right wing of the 26th N.I. at Juanpore until further orders.

July 21.—Assist. Surg. S. Davies to do duty with 4th tr. 2d brig. horse artillery, from 17th Oct. 1830.

Fort William, Aug. 12, 1831.—*Engineers.* Supernum. 1st-Lieut. A. S. Waugh brought on effective strength of regt., from 21st Jan. 1831, v. S. B. Hare resigned.

Infantry. Major Fred. Young to be lieut.-col., v. W. L. Watson retired, with rank from 2d Jan. 1831, v. F. V. Raper prom.—Major Rich. T. Seyer to be lieut.-col., v. E. Day retired, with rank from 21st Jan. 1831, v. G. P. Baker retired.

68th N.I. Capt. G. B. Bell to be major, and Lieut. A. G. Ward to be capt. of a comp., from 2d Jan. 1831, in suc. to F. Young prom.—Supernum. Lieut. Geo. Borradaile brought on effective strength of regt.

55th N.I. Capt. Samuel Watson to be major, and Lieut. John Scott to be capt. of a comp., from 21st Jan. 1831, in suc. to R. T. Seyer prom.—Supernum. Lieut. John Ewart brought on effective strength of regt.

Capt. A. White, 59th N.I., to be commandant of Assam light inf. bat. and political agent in Upper Assam.

Lieut. J. Matthie, Europ. regt., to be civil assistant to agent to Governor General on north eastern frontier.

2d L.C. Supernum. Lieut. B. C. Bourdillon brought on effective strength of regt., from 29th July 1831, v. G. P. Lloyd dec.

Capt. Bruce Roxburgh, 6th L.C., at his own request, transferred to invalid estab.

Cadet F. G. P. M. Dixon, of inf., permitted, at his own request, to resign service of Hon. Company.

Head-Quarters, July 27, 28, *and* 29.—The following division and garrison orders confirmed:—Assist. Surg. W. Scott to do duty with H.M. 3d Buffs; date 7th July.—Assist. Surg. J. Barber to have medical charge of 3d tr. 2d brig. horse artillery and detachment of 3th bat. of artil. at Dum-Dum; date 8th July.—Assist. Surg. J. Hope to proceed and assume medical charge of civil station of Banda; date 6th July.—Assist. Surg. J. Blackwood, 50th N.I., to join and do duty with H.M. 38th Foot at Ghaseepore; date 10th July.—Assist. Surg. J. H. Palsgrave to take charge of medical depôt at Cawnpore and station staff, and Assist. Surg. J. H. Serrell to take medical charge of 44th N.I.; date 18th July.—Ens. G. W. Williams, 40th regt., to perform duties of interp. and qu. mast. to 67th N.I. during indisposition of Lieut. Thomson; date 11th July.

2d N.I. Lieut. T. W. Bolton to be adj., v. Boswell prom.

Fort William, Aug. 19.—Major R. C. Faithful, 14th N.I., to officiate as commissioner with Rajee Rao until further orders.

6th L.C. Lieut. Geo. Forster to be capt. of a troop, and Cornet Wm. H. Hall to be lieut., from 12th Aug. 1831, in suc. to B. Roxburgh transf. to invalid estab.

Lieut. John R. Troup, 36th N.I., permitted, at his own request, to resign service of Hon. Company.

Veterinary Surg. F. Rogers app. to Hurriana establishment.

Head-Quarters, Aug. 2.—Cadet H. J. Michell to join and do duty with 38th N.I. at Barrackpore; date of order 12th July.

The Order of 1st July, directing Assist. Surg. J. Hope to do duty with hospital of H.M. 38th Foot, cancelled.

Ens. H. G. Mainwaring, 13th, to do duty with 16th N.I., at Saugor, from 13th July until 15th Oct.

Aug. 3.—Assist. Surg. A. Chalmers, 36th N.I., to join and do duty with 3d bat. artillery at Cawnpore.

Fort William, Aug. 26.—*Regt. of Artillery.* Lieut.-Col. Henry Faithfull to be colonel, Major W. H.

L. Frith to be lieut. colonel, Capt. James Tennant to be major, and 1st-Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Onslow Baker to be captain, from 20th Aug. 1831, in suc. to Sir Alex. MacLeod, Knt., C.B., dec.—Supernum. 1st-Lieut. Edm. Buckle brought on effective strength of regt. from 25th July 1831, v. W. Counsell.—Supernum. 1st-Lieut. F. A. Miles brought on effective strength of regt. from 20th Aug. 1831, v. Baker prom.

17th N.I. Ensign Charles Black to be lieut., from 4th June 1831, v. M. Blood dec.

35th N.I. Lieut. Geo. Turnbull Marshall to be capt. of a comp., from 21st Aug. 1831, v. F. Hodgson, dec. — Supernum. Lieut. James Ramsay brought on effective strength of regt.

36th N.I. Supernum. Lieut. Andrew Grant brought on effective strength of regt., from 19th Aug. 1831, v. J. R. Troup resigned.

Lieut. Simon W. Bennett, regt. of artillery, to be a brigade major on estab., v. Lloyd dec.

Local Ens. Clarke permitted to return to his former situation as a sub-conductor in ordnance department.

Army Commissariat Department. Major H. E. Peach, 16th N.I., to be deputy commissary general, to fill a vacancy.—Capt. W. Barnett, assistant in 2d class, to be assistant in 1st class, v. Bruce removed.—Capt. W. Burlton, assistant in 2d class, to be assistant in 1st class, to fill a vacancy.—Captains J. D. Parsons and W. J. Thompson, deputy assistants in 1st class, to be assistants in 2d class, v. Burnett and Burlton prom.—Capt. G. Huish and Lieut. C. J. Lewis, deputy assistants in 2d class, to be deputy assistants in 1st class, v. Parsons and Thompson prom.—Lieut. H. R. Osborn and Capt. W. J. Gairdner, sub-assistants, to be deputy assistants in 2d class, v. Huish and Lewis prom.

Lieut. and Adj. Hill to have charge of 5th local horse on departure of Capt. Garstin for presidency, and until return of Major Ward to his command.

Head Quarters, Aug. 6 and 8.—Assist. Surg. J. B. Macdonald, 3d L.C., to join and do duty with H.M. 39th Foot at Ghasseepore; date of order 20th July.

The undermentioned officers, having passed examination in native languages, by public examiners in College of Fort William, exempted from future examination: Lieut. G. W. Hamilton, interp. and qu. mast. 34th N.I.; Lieut. F. A. Williamson, 63d N.I.

The undermentioned officers, having passed prescribed examination in Persian and Hindoostanee languages, exempted from future examination, except prescribed one by public examiners of College of Fort William: Lieut. G. B. Michell, 9th N.I.; Lieut. R. G. Grange, 10th do.; Lieut. J. H. Wakefield, 17th do.; Lieut. C. Griffin, 51st do.; Ens. R. Grange, 10th do.; Ens. J. H. Ferris, 19th do.

Capt. L. N. Hull, major of brigade, posted to station of Cawnpore.

Aug. 9. — The following division and station orders confirmed:—Lieut. J. Bartleman, 44th N.I., to officiate as major of brigade at Cawnpore, in room of Capt. Lloyd dec., as a temp. arrangement; date 20th July.—Lieut. and Adj. R. Houghton, 63d N.I., to act as station staff at Berhampore; date 17th July.

63d N.I. Lieut. F. A. Williamson to be interp. and qu. master.

Kemaoon Local Bat. Lieut. A. F. Tytler, 33d N.I., to be adj., v. Irvine permitted to resign appointment.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Aug. 12. Capt. T. B. P. Festing, 33d N.I.—Lieut. Edw. Vibart, 2d N.I.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Aug. 13. Lieut. Jas. Hay, 40th N.I., for health.—17. 2d-Lieut. H. Rigby, corps of engineers, for health.—19. Ens. D. Hadden, 55th N.I., for one year, on private affairs.—26. Ens. Peter Dick, 47th N.I., for health.

To New South Wales.—Aug. 26. Lieut. J. Robertson, 70th N.I., for eighteen months, for health (via Isle of France).

To Isle of France.—Aug. 26. Ens. J. J. Poett, 27th N.I., for six months, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the Hooghley.

Aug. 15. Edward Colston, Reynolds, from Liverpool; and *Ripley*, Hesse, from Liverpool and Madras.—18. *Cecelia*, Roy, from Singapore and Malacca; and *Hope*, Martin, from Baltimore (America) and Madras.—27. *Cæsar*, Watt, from London and Madeira; and *Tremont*, Darling, from Boston (America).—28. *Hindu*, Bray, from Boston (ditto).—29. *Circassian*, Douthwaite, from London and Madras; *Thetis*, Mason, from Mauritius and Madras; *Ann*, Worthington, from Mauritius and Rangoon; and *Timora*, Henry, from Boston (America), Padang, and Madras.—*Sept. 2. Nandi*, Hawkins, from sea (put back totally dismasted).

Departures from Calcutta.

Aug. 13. H.C. ship *Ernaad*, Corstorphin, for Singapore and China; and *Parachute*, Kinsman, for New York.—14. *Aurora*, Owen, for Singapore and China.—26. *Ellen*, Patterson, for London; and *Hindoo*, Pinder, for Liverpool.—27. *Joseph Winter*, Richardson, for Liverpool; and *Edward Barnett*, Patton, for Columbo.—28. *Mercury*, Bell, for Singapore and China.—29. *Ann*, Tousel, for Cape and London.

Sailed from Saugor.

Aug. 7. H.C.S. *Repulse*, Gribble, for China.

Freight to London—(Aug. 29)—Dead weight, £6 per ton; light goods, £5 to £6 per ditto.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

July 11. At Nusseerabad, the lady of Lieut. James Mackenzie, 8th L.C., of a son.

16. At the residency, Nagpore, the lady of Major Gordon, of a son.

19. At Simla, the wife of Acting Apothecary D. Nixon, of a daughter.

24. At Mundlaisir, the lady of Capt. George Thomson, 40th N.I., of a son.

28. At Shahjehanpore, the lady of Henry Swetenham, Esq., civil service, of a daughter (since dead).

29. At Akyab (Arracan), the wife of Ens. W. Clarke, Mugh Sebundy corps, of a son.

30. At Neemuch, the lady of Capt. T. R. Mc Queen, 45th N.I., of a daughter.

Aug. 1. At Shibpore, the wife of Mr. L. D'Silva, of a daughter.

2. At Chunar, the lady of Capt. D'Oyly, deputy commissary of ordnance, of a son.

3. At Cawnpore, the wife of Mr. T. A. Ereth, late indigo planter, of a daughter.

5. At Agra, the lady of Capt. Boileau, engineers, of a daughter (since dead).

7. On the Ganges, near Rajemahl, the lady of Capt. Stiles, 30th regt. N.I., of a son (since dead).

— At Goruckpore, the lady of the Rev. Mr. Wilkinson, of a daughter.

8. At Cooley Bazar, the wife of Mr. F. A. Cornabé, assist. harbour master, of a son.

9. At Calcutta, Mrs. C. Scott, of a daughter.

— At Bancoorah, the lady of H. P. Russell, Esq., civil service, of a son.

10. At Calcutta, Mrs. James Paschall, of a daughter.

— At Chandernagore, Mrs. D. D. Rodrigues, of a son.

12. Near Dacca, the lady of Capt. George Wise, of twins, a boy and girl.

15. At Benares, Mrs. Wm. Rawstorne, of a son.

16. At Serampore, the lady of J. O. Vaigt, Esq., of a daughter (since dead).

17. At Calcutta, the lady of James A. Walker, Esq., of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Harry Cooke, of a son.

19. At Arrah, the lady of J. W. Conolly, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

20. In Chowringhee, the lady of Wm. Tayler, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

21. At Dum-Dum, the lady of Capt. Vanrenen, of artillery, of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. M. Berry, of a son.

22. At Calcutta, the lady of Wm. Jackson, Esq., of a son.

24. At Calcutta, Mrs. Carbery, of a son.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. Blandford, of a son (since dead).
28. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Hullock, of a son.
30. At Kidderpore, the wife of Mr. T. Watkins, of a still-born son.
Sept. 3. At Calcutta, Mrs. T. Baker, of a son.
— At Sulkea, the wife of Mr. J. T. Bagley, master, H.C. marine, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

July 5. At Simla, John Panton Gubbins, Esq., of the civil service, to Emma Rhoder, second daughter of Colonel Sir R. Cunliffe, commissary general of the army.
16. At Sylhet, Mr. C. A. Fenwick, superintendant of the buildings at Cherrapongee, to Miss A. Mawley.
25. At Dacca, H. J. McGeorge, Esq., lieut. 7th regt. N.I., to Eliza Ann, daughter of H. Williams, Esq., civil service.
— At Dacca, Frederick Knyvett, Esq., lieut. 64th regt. N.I., to Helen Maria, daughter of H. Williams, Esq., civil service.
30. At Calcutta, A. De Souza, Esq., to Mrs. B. Sellers, daughter of the late Capt. Joseph Hannah.
Aug. 1. At Dacca, Lieut. Geo. P. Thomas, 64th regt., second son of the late Maj. Gen. Lewis Thomas, C.B., to Albina Grace, fourth daughter of the late W. S. Andrews, Esq., of Richmond, Surrey.
5. At Calcutta, Mr. John Todd Carr to Miss Emma Roderick.
8. At Barrackpore, Hugh A. Boscawen, Esq., Bengal army, to Sophia, eldest daughter of the late W. C. Hollings, Esq., of Calcutta.
— At Bareilly, Godfrey Thomas Green, Esq., of the engineers, to Harriet Elliot, fourth daughter of Wm. Cowell, Esq.
— At Calcutta, Mr. John Jas. Emmett to Miss Mary Anne Ready.
13. At Calcutta, James Geo. B. Lawrell, Esq., of the civil service, to Caroline M. Campbell, third daughter of Robert Campbell, Esq., deceased.
14. At Sirdhanah, John Bloomfield Young, Esq., of her highness the Begum Sombre's service, to Matilda, eldest daughter of J. Chaves, Esq., Delhi.
25. At Calcutta, J. Carter, Esq., to Miss E. F. Maxwell, second daughter of the late R. Maxwell, Esq., of the civil service.
31. At Dacca, Thos. Richardson, Esq., civil service, to Miss Emily Anna Hamilton, daughter of Lieut. Col. C. W. Hamilton, 64th regt. N.I.

DEATHS.

June 4. At Futtyghur, Lieut. M. Blood, 17th regt. N.I.
15. At Buxar, Horatio, second son of the late Riding Master Green, 8th L.C., aged 17.
July 3. At the residence of Capt. Ross, on the Coco Islands, where he had been landed six days before, from the H.C.'s cruizer *Coote*, in a most reduced state of health, Sir John Hayes, Knt., commodore and senior officer of the Indian Navy, and master attendant of Calcutta, in the 64th year of his age.
25. At sea, near the Island of Ramree, by the upsetting of a boat, Capt. Wm. Counsell, Bengal artillery, and commanding the artillery at Kyouk Phyoo.
— At sea, near the Island of Ramree, by the upsetting of a boat, Ens. Edmund Nugent, 66th regt. N.I., aged 22.
28. At Cawnpore, Lieut. G. P. Lloyd, 2d regt. L.C., and major of brigade at Cawnpore.
Aug. 1. At Calcutta, Sarah Ann, wife of Mr. Charles Smith, coachmaker, aged 25.
5. At Calcutta, Matilda, wife of G. G. Fraser, Esq., late of Juanpore, aged 31.
— At Buxar, Mrs. L. Keelan.
7. At Calcutta, Mrs. Joannah Damsen, aged 58.
8. At Fort William, Capt. W. Thomas, of H.M. 13th L. Inf., son of Superintending Surgeon Thomas, of this presidency.
— At the General Hospital, Mr. J. B. Irvine, head teacher Hindoo Union School, aged 23.
9. At Calcutta, Mrs. G. Phillips, aged 29.
10. At Barrackpore, Mrs. Anne Hessing, widow of the late Colonel W. G. Hessing, of the Mahratta service.
— At Barrackpore, Sophia, relict of the late Wm. Charles Hollings, Esq., of Calcutta, aged 51.
11. At Calcutta, Mr. John P. Edmonds, assistant to Messrs. S. Smith and Co., aged 44.
12. At Calcutta, Mrs. Mary Wilson, sen., aged 85.
13. At Calcutta, Francis Armstrong, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. Jamieson and Co., merchants, aged 32.
14. At Mullye, in his 27th year, Lieut. Dugald Balderston, of the 72d regt.
— Drowned, when proceeding to Cawnpore in charge of military store boats, Mr. Sub-Conductor Richard Albert, ordnance commissariat.
17. At Calcutta, Mrs. Catherine Geynard, aged 25.
20. At Dum-Dum, suddenly, in his 64th year, Colonel Sir Alexander Macleod, Kt., C.B., brigadier on the staff, and commandant of the Bengal artillery.
— At Howrah, Charlotte Frances, wife of Capt. C. H. Bean, aged 34.
21. At Fort William, Capt. Francis Hodgson, H.C. 35th regt. N.I., aged 44.
— At Cherrapoonjee, David Scott, Esq., political agent and commissioner in Assam.
— At Calcutta, Mr. W. James Swaine, assistant in the general department, aged 22.
— At Calcutta, Mary Ann, widow of the late Mr. A. L. Favre, aged 52.
25. At Calcutta, Mr. F. G. Stacy, aged 31.
27. At Calcutta, Mrs. Rosa Moore, aged 25.
— At Calcutta, Mr. M. Cranenburgh, an assistant in the secret and political department, aged 57.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

BURMAN MEDALS.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, May 3, 1831.—The honorary medals granted to the native troops who served in Ava and Arracan during the Burmese war being ready for delivery, the Commander-in-chief directs that rolls, with abstracts, in the annexed forms, be transmitted to the adjutant general by officers commanding corps noted in the margin.*

The individuals entitled to medals are those who were on the strength of the regiment in any of the following ranks on the 24th Feb. 1826, and who received the Ava donation, *viz.* subadars, jemadars, havildars, trumpeters, buglers, drummers and fifers, farriers, naigues, privates, and gun lascars.

Medals are to be drawn for all entitled now on the strength of corps, and for all casualties whose claims can be adjusted at regimental head-quarters.

Similar rolls and abstracts are to be transmitted from all other corps, effective and veteran, with which entitled individuals may now be serving, who were on foreign service with any of the regiments above enumerated.

In order to adjust the claims of pensioners and others, such as cannot be disposed of by commanding officers of regiments, committees are to be assembled at stations for their investigation, and rolls and abstracts transmitted to the adjutant general. In the instance of heirs, com-

* 1st. L.C., 1st N.I., 3d do., 7th do., 9th do., 10th do., 12th do., 16th do., 18th do., 22d do., 26th do., 28th do., 30th do., 32d do., 34th do., 36th do., 38th do., 43d do., 1st bat. pioneers, 2d, 3d, and 4th bats. artillery.

mittees are required to be most particular in using every means of satisfactorily ascertaining the truth of their claim.

Deserters, and men discharged for theft, drunkenness, and by the sentence or at the recommendation of a court-martial, are to be considered as having forfeited their claims, and are to be noted accordingly in the rolls.

The purport of the present order is to be made as public as possible, and notification is to be given that no claims will be received after the 1st August next, on which date the proceedings of all committees are to be closed.

Regiments will prepare their rolls for adjustment without further delay. Station committees need not assemble before the 1st July.

[Here follow forms of rolls, &c.]

ABSENCE OF CHAPLAINS FROM THEIR STATIONS.

Fort St. George, July 8, 1831.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased, in the ecclesiastical department, under date the 1st instant, to declare the following rules, in force in Bengal, applicable to this presidency.

Rules for regulating the Absence of Chaplains from their Stations, and the Allowances to be drawn during such Absence, whether authorized under medical certificate or otherwise.

1. Any chaplain who may be absent from his station without leave shall be considered to have forfeited the whole of his allowances for the period of his unauthorized absence, unless the penalty be expressly remitted by Government; and any chaplain exceeding his leave shall be held by the civil auditor to be absent without permission for the time of such excess.

2. Any chaplain leaving his station, whether with or without the orders of Government, shall be bound to report the circumstance to the civil auditor.

3. Any chaplain who may be removed from his station to another shall, in like manner, report to the civil auditor the dates of his departure from the one and of his arrival at the other, and the civil auditor is restricted from passing the bill of any chaplain appointed to a new station for the allowances belonging to such station (without the special orders of Government) until he shall have received a report of his arrival at the place of his appointment.

4. Leave of absence, when solicited for the purpose of visiting any place on the continent of India, shall not be granted for a longer period than six months, but will be extended, at the discretion of Government, on due and sufficient cause being shewn.

5. Any chaplain desiring to visit the presidency with the intention of making a voyage to sea for the benefit of his health or otherwise, shall be required distinctly to specify in his application the period of leave necessary for the first purpose, at the expiration of which renewed leave shall be given, for periods not exceeding one month, until he finally avails himself of the further permission to quit the presidency, on which occasion the vessel on which he embarks must be duly reported.

6. Any chaplain arriving at the presidency, whether from the interior of the country or from abroad, shall report his arrival to the Secretary to Government in the General Department, as well as to the chief ecclesiastical authority at the presidency.

7. Any chaplain returning to the presidency after having made a sea voyage for the recovery of his health, or otherwise, shall, unless the contrary is specially sanctioned by Government, be required to rejoin his station within the time that may be prescribed for travelling to the station to which he stands appointed.

8. One day will be allowed for every ten miles of distance, as recorded in the office of the quarter-master general; a week being given over and above this allowance for preparation for the journey. If, under special circumstances, a longer period shall be found necessary, an application may be made to Government for an increased allowance of time, or leave of absence for the excess.

9. Chaplains absent from their station with the leave of Government, whether on account of sickness or of their private affairs, for a period not exceeding one month in the year, shall not be subject to any deduction from their allowances.

10. Chaplains absent from their station on account of private affairs for a continuous period exceeding one month in the year, shall forfeit one-third of their allowances during the whole time of their absence.

11. Chaplains absent from their stations on certificates of ill-health for a continuous period exceeding one month in the year, if within the limits of the presidency, shall forfeit one-sixth of their allowances during the whole time of their absence. Chaplains proceeding to sea, or beyond the limits of the presidency, on certificates of ill-health, for a continuous period exceeding one month in the year, shall forfeit one-eighth of their allowances for one year, and one-sixth for the next six months of their absence.

12. Chaplains absent from their station, whether on account of sickness or private affairs, for a period exceeding eighteen months, shall forfeit their appointment, and thereafter receive only an allowance of 244 rupees per mensem until they obtain a new appointment.—(This rule is applicable

only to absence beyond the limits of the presidency.)

13. The rules now established are not to be applied to the cases of absent chaplains, whose leave was granted previously to the date of this resolution.

PENSIONS TO WIDOWS.

Fort St. George, Aug. 2, 1831.—The following extract from letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors in the military department under date the 2d March 1831, is published for the information of the army :

[Military letter from Madras, dated 29th Dec. 1830, para. 29, reporting the admission of widows to the benefits of Lord Clive's Fund.]

1. "From the admissions reported in these paragraphs, and now confirmed, we perceive that you are in the practice of permitting parties, on their first admission to the benefit of the fund, to receive arrears of pension for several years.

2. "We have found it expedient to limit the payment of arrears, in all cases, to two years, and we desire that a similar regulation may in future be adopted at your presidency.

3. "As the pensions granted to widows are payable during widowhood only, we trust that in all cases of their contracting a second marriage, the pensions of such parties are discontinued."

THE CHIEF SECRETARY.

Fort St. George, Aug. 12, 1831.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council has received, with deep regret, intelligence of the death of the chief secretary, Mr. Richard Clive.

The soundness of his judgment and the firmness of his mind, combined with an accurate knowledge of the Company's affairs, and the constant influence of that public zeal for their welfare which has so long illustrated the name of his family, render his death a great loss to the public service.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Aug. 12. Henry Chamier, Esq., to be chief secretary.

28. G. S. Greenway, Esq., to be head-assistant to collector and magistrate of Chingleput.

E. Newberry, Esq., to be second assistant to collector and magistrate of Masulipatam.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Head-Quarters, June 20, 1831.—The following temporary orders confirmed : Lieut. A. E. Baillie, horse artillery, to act as adj. to D troop of that corps during absence of Lieut. Ward on sick cert. ; date 23d March.—Lieut. Nedham to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 30th N.I. during absence of Lieut. Gascoigne on furl. ; date 1st Dec. 1830.

Assist. Surg. J. P. Grant to afford medical aid to detachment of artillery at Prince of Wales' Island.

June 22.—Ens. J. N. Warrington posted to right wing Madras Europ. regt., but to continue to do duty with 36th regt. till 1st Dec. 1831.

Ens. Hornby Birley removed from doing duty with 13th, and posted to 15th N.I.

June 23.—Assist. Surg. John Forbes to take temporary medical charge of 10th N.I.

June 28.—Acting Ens. W. L. Boulderson removed from 26th, and app. to do duty with 35th N.I.

The following temporary order confirmed : Lieut. Hawkes to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 23d L.Inf. during absence of Ens. Newbold on sick cert. ; date 25th March.

June 29.—Ensigns W. M'G. Carden, 24th, and R. T. Snow, 26th N.I., permitted, at their own request, to exchange regts.

July 2.—Capt. T. Eastman, 26th regt., to continue to do duty with corps of pioneers until further orders.

July 5.—Cornet A. B. Jones posted to 3d L.C., but to continue to do duty with riding school at Bangalore till 1st Jan. 1832.

July 6.—Lieut. J. W. Smyth, 34th, to do duty with 23d L.Inf. until 1st Jan. 1832.

July 7.—Capt. Arch. Milne, recently transf. to invalid estab., posted to 2d Nat. Vet. Bat.

July 8.—The following order confirmed : Lieut. A. Macleod to act as qu. mast. and interp to 5th L.C. during absence of Lieut. Graeme on furl. ; date 18th March.

Acting 2d-Lieut. Robert Morgell to do duty with 3d bat. artillery.

Acting Ens. Samuel Hay to do duty with 3d L. Infantry.

Capt. F. Minchin, 47th, doing duty with 32d N.I., to join his corps at expiration of leave of absence granted him to Neilgherry hills.—Lieut. J. Coles, 10th, doing duty with 13th N.I., to rejoin his corps forthwith.

July 11.—Assist. Surg. Geo. Lubbren to afford medical aid to Wynaad Rangers at Manantoddy.

July 14.—Lieut. R. Deacon, 18th N.I., having appeared on public promenade at presidency, dressed in a white jacket and round hat, his leave of absence cancelled, and directed to rejoin his regt. forthwith.

July 26 *and* 28.—The undermentioned regimental and division orders confirmed :—Lieut. H. Green to act as adj. to 18th N.I. during absence, on duty, of Lieut. and Adj. Russell ; date 19th May.—Lieut. C. F. Le Hardy to act as adj. to corps of pioneers until arrival of Lieut. and Adj. Shepherd ; date 30th June.—Capt. Wm. Stokoe, 16th N.I., to act as deputy assist. qu. mast. gen. to centre division during absence of Capt. Ely on furl. ; and Lieut. M. Poole, 5th N.I., to act as deputy assist. adj. gen. during absence of Capt. Agnew on sick cert. ; both dated 25th July.

Fort St. George, July 22, 1831.—Cadet of Artillery G. M. Lethbridge admitted on estab., and app. to act as 2d-lieut.—Cadets of Engineers, W. H. Horsley and Wm. Douglas admitted on estab., and app. to act as 2d-lieuts.

Capt. P. Whannell to be deputy military auditor general, v. Lieut. Col. Rundall dec.

July 26.—Deputy Com. of Ordnance E. Atkinson, attached to camp equipage department, transf. to invalid estab.

July 29.—Capt. Alex. Ross, corps of engineers, to be superintending engineer in Malabar and Canara, and civil engineer in western division.

Capt. H. C. Cotton, corps of engineers, to act as superintending engineer in southern division, and to have charge of public buildings on Neilgherry hills.

Assist. Surg. J. L. Geddes to be medical officer to zillah of Guntoor, v. Falconer.

Aug. 2.—10*th N.I.* Sen. Lieut. Geo. Wright to be capt., v. Wilson dec. ; date 1st Aug. 1831.—Supernum. Lieut. W. O. Pellowe admitted on effective strength of regt., to complete its estab.

Mr. Andrew Simpson admitted on estab. as an assist. surg., and app. to do duty under surgeon of 2d bat. artillery at St. Thomas's Mount.

Assist. Surg. Brice to act as zillah surgeon of Coimbatoor during absence, on sick cert., of Assist. Surg. Eaton.

Aug. 5.—*4th N.I.* Sens. Ens. Henry Colbeck to be lieut., v. Rattray dec.; date 1st Aug. 1831.

Acting Ens. John Edm. Lacon to be ens., from 1st Aug. 1831, to complete estab.

Head-Quarters, Aug. 3.—Capt. H. Gregory, of artillery, removed from 3d to 1st bat., and Capt F. Bond, from 4th to 3d ditto.

The following temporary orders confirmed:—Lieut. T. McGown, 6th N.I., to return from Tenasserim provinces to Madras in charge of details on board *Lady Munro*; date 8th June.—Lieut. H. L. Harris to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 15th N.I., v. McNair prom.; date 26th July.

Aug. 4.—Lieuts. W. K. Lloyd, E. S. G. Showers, and S. W. Croft, of artillery (recently detached to do duty with artillery serving in Mysoor), to rejoin head-quarters of that corps at Saint Thomas's Mount.

Acting Ens. W. Hake removed from 39th to do duty with 9th N.I.

Aug. 6.—Ens. John E. Lacon removed from doing duty with 13th, and posted to 4th N.I.

The following order confirmed: Ens. Emery to act as adj. to 50th N.I. during absence of Lieut. Dunlop on sick cert.; date 26th July.

Fort St. George, Aug. 9.—Capt. Geo. Alcock, corps of artil., to be deputy commissary of ordnance to force serving in Tenasserim provinces, v. Montgomerie.

Lieut. H. L. Harris, 15th N.I., to be qu. mast. and interp. to that corps, v. McNair prom.

Major Strahan to have a seat at Military Board while officiating quarter-master general of army.

Capt. W. N. Burns, deputy assist. com. gen., to be assist. com. general, v. Wilson dec.

Capt. J. E. Butcher, sub. assist. com. gen., to be deputy assist. com. general, v. Burns.

Lieut. Wm. Justice, temporary sub-assist. com. gen., to be sub-assist. com. general, v. Butcher.

Aug. 12.—1st-Lieut. T. T. Pears, acting superintending engineer at Jaulnah, to be superintending engineer at that station from 23d Nov. 1830.

1st-Lieut. A. De Butts to take charge of duties of superintending engineer in southern division during absence of Capt. Cotton, on sick cert.

Surg. James Towell to be superintending surgeon in ceded districts, from 16th June 1831, v. Annesley prom.

Surg. W. E. E. Conwell to be garrison surgeon at Masulipatam, v. Towell prom.

Head-Quarters, Aug. 9.—Assist. Surg. J. W. Maillardette to have medical charge of artillery at Prince of Wales' Island, v. Grant.

The following temporary order confirmed: Ens. Martin to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 24th N.I. during absence of Lieut. Snow on furl.; date 19th July.

Aug. 11.—Capt. H. S. Hele, of artillery, removed from 3d bat. to 2d bat., and Capt. P. Hamond, from 2d to 3d ditto.

Capt. G. Alcock, horse artillery, to do duty with 3d bat.

Ens. and Qu. Mast. T. J. Newbold, 23d L. Inf., having passed a very creditable examination in the Persian language, deemed entitled to reward authorized in G.O. by Gov. of 1st July 1826.

Assist. Surg. J. J. Purvis removed from H.M. 13th L.Inf. and attached to 14th N.I.

Aug. 13.—Ens. Thos. Osborne, 40th N.I., to do duty with 23d L.Inf.

Aug. 16.—Capt. D. A. Fenning, 5th L.C., to be president of committee assembled at presidency under G.O. of 26th May 1830.

Fort St. George, Aug. 12.—Major Gen. Sleigh, C.B., of H.M.'s 11th drags., to inspect mounted corps of Madras and Bombay presidencies stationed at Nagpore, Jaulnah, Poona, Hyderabad, and intermediate posts.

Capt. J. S. Impey, Carnatic Europ. vet. bat., transf. to pension estab., at his own request.

The services of Lieut. James Grant, 5th L.C., placed at disposal of Supreme Government.

Aug. 26.—Acting 2d-Lieuts. Wm. Douglas and Wm. H. Horsley, corps of engineers, to be attached to sappers and miners.

Artillery. Sen. 1st-Lieut. T. D. Whitcombe to be capt., v. Gregory dec.; date 16th March 1831.—Supernum. 1st-Lieut. E. H. F. Denman admitted on effective strength of artil., to complete its estab.

Mr. James Cooke admitted on estab. as an assist. surg., and app. to do duty under garrison surg. of Fort St. George.

Aug. 30.—*Infantry.* Sen. Maj. Arthur Cooke, from 38th N.I., to be lieut. col., v. Elphinstone dec.; date 20th Aug. 1831.

38th N.I. Sen. Capt. John W. Cleveland to be major, Sen. Lieut. Charlton Holl to be capt., and Sen. Ens. Henry Gordon to be lieut., in suc. to Cooke prom.; date 20th Aug. 1831.—Supernum. Ens. Wm. Pollock admitted on effective strength of regt., to complete its estab.

3d L.I. Sen. Lieut. G. W. Moore to be capt., and Sen. Ens. Wm. Drew to be lieut., v. Short retired; date 11th Sept. 1830.—Supernum. Ens. John Alex. Light admitted on effective strength of regt., to complete its estab.

Returned to duty from Europe.—July 26. Lieut. Col. T. King, 13th N.I.—Lieut. Jas. Robertson, 9th N.I.—29. Lieut. R. H. Lushington, 1st L.C.—Lieut. A. P. Thompson, 8th L.C.—Lieut. H. Jackson, 45th N.I.—Ens. J. G. McNab, 30th N.I.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—July 26. Lieut. A. Cuppage, 27th N.I., for health.—29. Lieut. H. F. Barker, Madras Europ. regt., for health.—Cornet Edw. E. Miller, 1st L.C., for health.—Aug. 9. Capt. W. H. Agnew, 2d N.I., for health.—15. Cornet A. B. Jones, 3d L.C., for health.—16. Major J. Noble, 29th N.I., for health.—Capt. C. Wilford, 40th N.I., for health.—Lieut. P. Fletcher, 45th N.I., for health.—23. Capt. H. C. Cotton, of engineers, for health.—26. Ens. Evan Lloyd, 43d N.I., for health.—30. Lieut. W. Blood, 11th N.I., for health.—Lieut. J. Ure, 35th N.I., for health.

To Constantinople.—Aug. 12. Capt. Sir Henry Willock, Knt., 8th L.C., for six months, commencing from 1st May 1831.

To Sea.—Aug. 5. Capt. T. M. Claridge, 43d N.I., for six months, for health.—9. Lieut. M. White, 18th N.I., for five months, for health.—Lieut. N. Geoghogan, 25th N.I., until 15th Feb. 1832, for health.—23. 2d-Lieut. A. C. Pears, 2d bat. artil., until 31st Jan. 1832, for health.

To Calcutta.—Aug. 30. Assist. Surg. R. Power, 19th N.I., until 15th Oct. 1831, on private affairs.

To Bombay.—Aug. 30. Lieut. C. Abbott, 5th N.I., until 31st Dec. 1831, on private affairs.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Aug. 20. H.C.S. *Minerva*, Probyn, from London.—21. *Antoinette*, Colin, from Mauritius and Pondicherry.—22. *Madras*, Beach, from London.—28. *Barsetto Junior*, Thomas, from Calcutta.—*Sept.* 4. H.M.S. *Challenger*, Freemantle, from Trincomallee.—10. *Betsy*, Barclay, from Leith and Mauritius; and *Linnæus*, Winder, from Mauritius.—11. *Sir Thomas Munro*, Gillies, from London and Madeira.—12. *Providence*, O'Brien, from London and Mauritius.

Departures.

Aug. 12. *Hope*, Martin, for Calcutta.—14. H.M.S. *Zebra*, Sansmarez, for New South Wales.—16. *Norfolk*, Goldie, for Coringa and Sumatra.—19. *Thetis*, Mason, for Calcutta; and *Lady Munro*, Aiken, for Penang, Malacca, and Singapore.—21. *Timore*, Henry, for Calcutta.—22. *Circassian*, Douthwaite, for Calcutta.—24. *Antoinette*, Colin, for Pondicherry and Mauritius.—*Sept.* 6. *Johanna*, Cathro, for Penang and Singapore.—11. *Linnæus*, Winder, for Calcutta.—13. *Red Rover*, Chrystie, for London.

Freight to London (Sept. 11).—Dead weight £5. 10s. per ton; measurement goods, £7. per ditto.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

July 27. At Jaulnah, the lady of Capt. H. S. Foord, Madras artillery, of a son.
29. At Palamcottah, the lady of the Rev. C. Rhenius, of a daughter.
Aug. 4. At Madras, Mrs. J. P. Bartlas, of a son.
7. At Kamptee, the lady of Lieut. R. W. Lang, 37th regt., of a still-born child.
— At Madras, the lady of A. Kerakoose, Esq., of a son.
8. At Cochin, the lady of Lieut. Charles Baron Von Achper, of his Netherland Majesty's army, of a daughter.
14. At Kamptee, the lady of Capt. J. A. Macdonald, 3d L.C., of a son.
16. At Kotagherry, the lady of Lieut. Col. J. S. Fraser, of a son.
20. At Poonamallee, the lady of Lieut. John Gray, H.M. 57th regt., of a son.
24. At Palaveram, the lady of Capt. J. S. Prior, 23d L.Inf., of a daughter.
25. At Madras, the lady of Lieut. W. H. Budd, 31st or T.L.I., of a son.
— At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. Campbell, 33d N.I., of a son.
27. At Bellary, Mrs. George S. F. Ross, of a son.
31. At St. Thomas's Mount, the lady of Lieut. W. Reece, 10th regt., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

July 27. At Masulipatam, Mr. Andrew Jeanne, of the collector's cutcherry, to Miss Eliza Rossinrode.
Aug. 1. At Secunderabad, Lieut. George Elliot, 8th Madras L.C., to Louisa, third daughter of the late John Corfield, Esq., of Taunton, Somersetshire.
13. At Madras, Mr. John Home, of Madras, to Elizabeth Jane, daughter of the late Mr. Henry Luttrell, of Trichinopoly, merchant.
17. At Vizagapatam, Mr. Benjamin Enock, Madras medical establishment, to Miss Ann Smith.
25. At Secunderabad, Geo. Greig Mackenzie, Esq., 50th regt., to Mary Harriett, eldest daughter of the late Rev. James J. Baines, rector of Caynham, vicar of Cold Weston, Shropshire.

DEATHS.

June 9. At the presidency, Lieut. Colonel John Taynton, formerly of the artillery.
July 15. On his passage from Madras to the Mauritius, where he was going for the recovery of his health, Sir George Wm. Ricketts, Knt., one of the judges at the presidency of Madras, and second son of the late Geo. Crawford Ricketts, Esq., of Ashford Hall, near Ludlow.
24 and 26. Of cholera, at Ramahpatam and Nellore, whilst journeying from Ingeram to Madras, Eliza Ann, and Laura Matilda, aged 5, and 4 years, daughters of Mr. Edward MacDowell.
26. At Vizagapatam, Chinnum Jaggapah Chetty, of that place, aged 52.
Aug. 7. At Pondicherry, Nicolas Julien de Bergeon, Esq., captain in his Britannic Majesty's service, and actual paymaster of the native pensioners at Chingleput.
8. At Fort St. George, Capt. Æneas Macdonell Nicholson, of H.M. 36th regt., aged 36.
10. At Arcot, aged 3 years, Lavinia, daughter of Mr. Charles Swayne.
13. At Condapilly, of acute dysentery, Lieut. Æneas McIntosh Kinloch, of the pension establishment.
— At Madras, Margaret, eldest daughter of Mr. G. J. McKertich, aged 9 years.
15. At Madras, Mr. John Raulim, aged 32.
17. At Madras, of the spasmodic cholera, Sarah, daughter, aged 4, and on the 19th, of the same complaint, William, aged 5 years, son of Mr. Manuel Watkins, of the Government Assay Office.
19. At Secunderabad, Lieut. Colonel Charles Elphinstone, commanding the 50th regt. N.I.
21. At Madras, of cholera, the Rev. James Ridsdale, pastor of the Church Mission Chapel, after a few hours' illness.
22. At Ballicotta, near Jaffna, Harriet B. Meigs, daughter of the Rev. B. C. Meigs, American missionary, aged 14.
30. At Fort St. George, of spasmodic cholera, Capt. John Saunders Ellegood, of H.M. 55th regt., aged 46.
Sept. 2. At Pursewaukum, Emma, wife of Mr. John Devine, assist. apothecary attached to H.M. 38th Foot.
Lately. At Chittoor, James P. Chambers, Esq., of the Bombay civil service.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

SALARIES OF ABSENT OFFICERS.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 6, 1831.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased, by a resolution passed in the general department, to establish as a rule, that in all cases of leave of absence being granted to military or medical officers holding civil situations, and drawing their civil salary, in addition to pay, or pay and allowances, from the military department, they shall be permitted to draw only a moiety of the salary attached to such civil situation, the other moiety being drawn by the person who may be appointed to officiate during such absence, in the same manner as provided for by Gov. G.O. of the 20th Sept. 1821 for the staff salaries of absent officers.

MEDICAL STORE DEPÔT AT SURAT.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 6, 1831.—The Medical Store Depôt at Surat is abolished; and of the stations hitherto supplied from thence, those of Surat and Broach will in future be supplied from the medical stores at the presidency, and the others from Ahmedabad.

SERVICES OF BRIG. GEN. M. KENNEDY.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 14, 1831.—The Right Hon the Governor in Council has received with unfeigned concern the intelligence of the death of Brigadier Gen. M. Kennedy, C.B., commanding the southern division of the army, which took place at Belgaum, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the 6th instant.

General Kennedy arrived in India, as a volunteer in the Company's service, in the year 1783, and obtained a commission in 1790, and, with the exception of an absence in England, from 1827 to 1830, was uninterruptedly engaged in the duties of his profession during the long period of nearly fifty years.

He served with zeal and gallantry in Malabar, under Gen. McLeod, in 1783 and the following years, and with the army before Seringapatam in 1792, and distinguished himself in the year 1796 in capturing, after an obstinate conflict, a vessel which had been seized by pirates in Surat River, when two severe wounds, added to others received in former actions, testified

the ardour and courage of this devoted and intrepid soldier.

At the close of 1802, he afforded a refuge in Bankote to the peishwa, Bajee Row, who had fled from Poona, and for his services in disposing that prince to the subsidiary alliance which followed, received a donation from Government, and was afterwards appointed town-major of Bombay and private secretary to the governor, Mr. Duncan, whose confidence and regard he possessed in a high degree.

In 1811, on Mr. Duncan's death, General (then Major) Kennedy rejoined his regiment. In the year 1818 he commanded a separate brigade employed during the Mahratta war in the conquest of the Concan, and the arduous task of reducing its hill forts and fastnesses, and on the 26th July 1823 he received a testimonial of his sovereign's approbation of his services in being nominated a Companion of the Bath.

At this period General Kennedy enjoyed a Government command, which he continued to hold till February 1827, when he sailed for England; he returned to India in April 1830, and on the 8th Sept. was appointed a general officer on the Company's staff, and nominated, on the 5th Oct. following, to the command of the southern division of the army.

The single-heartedness, zeal, and public spirit of General Kennedy's character were eminently conspicuous through the whole course of his public service, and the Right Hon. the Governor in Council feels it to be a duty incumbent on him to record his high sense to that honourable career, and his sincere regret at the melancholy event which has deprived this government of one of its most faithful and most deserving servants.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 8, 1831.—*9th N.I.* Lieut. M. M. Shaw to be capt., v. Crosby dec.; date of rank 27th Aug. 1831.—Supernum. Lieut. M. Smith admitted on effective strength from above date, v. Shaw prom.

Sept. 12.—Lieut. W. M. Webb, regt. of artil., to be acting ordnance assistant to commandant of artillery, during absence of Capt. Jacob.

Lieut. J. Killer, of engineers, to be assistant to Inspecting Engineer in Deccan.

The following station order confirmed:—Lieut. Col. R. Robertson, 2d Gr. N.I., to assume command of troops at Satara, during absence of Lieut. Col. A. Robertson on duty at Poonah; date 27th Aug.

Sept. 19.—*18th N.I.* Lieut. H. James to be adj., v. Jameson prom.; date 19th Aug. 1831.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Sept. 8. Lieut. D. Carstairs, 6th N.I.

FURLOUGH.

To Europe.—Sept. 7. Capt. A. Livingston, 8th N.I., on private affairs.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Sept. 3. *Neptune*, Whittleton, from Port Glasgow; and *Navarin*, Guerin, from Bourbon.—6. *La France*, Lartique, from Bordeaux.—9. *Duria Begay*, Proudfoot, from Calcutta.—26. *Minerva*, Metcalfe, from Liverpool; and *La Cherie*, from Bourbon.—27. *Lord Amherst*, Hicks, from London and St. Jago; *Vesper*, Brown, from London; *Royal George*, Wilson, from London; and *Lonach*, Driscoll, from London, Teneriffe, and Mauritius.

Departures.

Sept. 11. *Sultan*, Mitchell, for Madras and Calcutta.—12. *Elizabeth and Jane*, Richmond, for London.—16. *Sarah*, Colombine, for London.—18. *John Adam*, Butler, for Calcutta.—26. *Majestic*, Lawson, for Liverpool.—*Oct.* 2. *Gipsey*, Highat, for Liverpool.

Freight to London (Oct. 2).—£7 per ton.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 10. At Broach House, the lady of Capt. Sir Charles Malcolm, R.N., superintendent of the Indian Navy, of a son.

11. At Bombay, the lady of the Rev. Wm. Harris, of a son.

18. At Poona, Mrs. Windsor, of a son.

21. At Bombay, the lady of Major Manson, artillery, of a daughter.

24. At Bombay, the wife of Mr. W. Brown, of a daughter.

Sept. 5. At Ahmednuggur, the lady of Lieut. Col. Strover, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

July 16. At Rutnagherry, Mr. Francis V. A. Cabral to Miss Josepha Connecundis Vieyra.

Aug. 15. At Deesa, Capt. Osborne, of the Bombay European regt., to Anna Elisabeth, youngest daughter of the Rev. T. Knightly, of Charwelton, Northamptonshire.

DEATHS.

Aug. 9. At Pauldie, on route from Asseerghur to Bombay, Edward Barrington, youngest son of Capt. J. Worthy, 18th regt. N.I.

Sept. 6. At Belgaum, after a residence of nearly fifty years in India, Brigadier Gen. M. Kennedy, C.B., commanding the southern division of the army, aged 69.

Ceylon.

BIRTH.

Aug. 16. At Manaar, the lady of John Wm. Huskisson, Esq., collector and provincial judge of that district, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

July 28. At Jaffnapatam, Capt. George Cochrane, H.M. Ceylon rifle regt., to Theodosa J. W. Stutzer, second daughter of the late John Arnold Stutzer, Esq., M.D., Jaffnapatam.

DEATH.

Aug. 9. John Henry Reckerman, Esq., fiscal of Colombo, aged 63.

Penang.

BIRTH.

May 30. The lady of Capt. Pinson, 46th regt. N. I., of a daughter.

Malacca.

BIRTHS.

July 4. The lady of Lieut. Peter James Begbie, artillery, of a son.

7. The lady of J. H. Velge, Esq., of a daughter.

Singapore.

BIRTH.

July 16. The lady of Mr. J. H. Moor, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

June 28. Richard R. W. Davidson, Esq., ninth son of the late Andrew Davidson, Esq., advocate, aged 22.

Aug. 13. Capt. Wm. Mark Edghill, commander of the Dutch barque *Diedericha*.

China.

Arrivals of H.C. Ships, Season 1830-31.

July 31. *Waterloo*, Blakely, from London.—*Aug.* 1. *Lady Melville*, Clifford, from London and Bengal.—4. *Buckinghamshire*, Glasspoole, from London and Bombay.—12. *Duke of York*, Locke, and *Inglis*, Dudman, both from London.

Cape of Good Hope.

ABOLITION OF OFFICES, &c.

In compliance with directions from his Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, his Exc. the Governor has issued the following orders, to take effect from and after the 30th Sept. 1831:—

1. The Colonial Medical Committee to be abolished.

2. The office of colonial aide-de-camp to be abolished.

3. The office of surgeon to the Cape district to be abolished.

4. The office of interpreter in the resident magistrates' courts to be abolished.

5. The duties performed by the assistant protectors of slaves to be transferred to the clerks of the peace throughout the several districts.

6. The duties of the agents of the Orphan Chamber in Swellendam, Worcester, Graaff-Reinet, Uitenhage, and Albany, to be transferred to the clerks of the civil commissioners; and in Clanwilliam, Beaufort, Somerset, and George, to the clerks of the resident magistrates at those places.

7. James Carey, Esq., commissioner of stamps, to be also collector of tithes and transfer dues, without additional salary, vice W. J. Klerck, Esq., who retires on the pension formerly assigned to him by his Majesty's Government, in consideration of his services.

8. Mr. J. C. Lehman to be surveyor of taxes for Cape Town and the district thereof.

9. Mr. E. Wallace to be harbour-master and tide-surveyor at Port Elizabeth.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 21. At Cape Town, the lady of the Rev. Chas. Wimberley, chaplain on the Bengal establishment, of a son.

29. At Cape Town, Mrs. Tredgold, of a son.

30. At Cape Town, Mrs. Geo. Thompson, of a son.

Sept. 6. At Clanwilliam, the lady of C. C. Bresler, Esq., clerk of the peace, of a daughter.

23. At the Royal Observatory, the lady of the Rev. John Fry, chaplain of H.M.S. *Maidstone*, of a son.

Oct. 3. At Cape Town, Mrs. T. Elliott, of a son.

20. At Cape Town, the lady of Charles Robinson, Esq., senior member of the Medical Board at Calcutta, of a daughter.

21. At Cape Town, the lady of Major Mackenzie, Bengal establishment, of a daughter.

30. At the Cape, the lady of James Duff Watt, Esq., deputy assistant commissary general, of a daughter.

Nov. 6. At the Cape, the lady of Gen. Sir G. T. Walker, late commander-in-chief at Madras, of twin daughters.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 29. At Bathurst, Mr. P. W. Lucas, of Graham's Town, to Sarah M., eldest daughter of Lieut. Alex. Bisset, R.N., of Fairfax, Albany.

Sept. 6. At Cape Town, Alex. Thomson, Esq., to Olivia Elizabeth, second daughter of the late James Fichat, Esq., Grove House, Wynberg.

15. At Cape Town, Thos. E. Lacy, Esq., lieut. H.M. 72d Highlanders, to Maria, second daughter of John B. Ebden, Esq., of Cape Town.

19. At Graham's Town, Mr. Richard Southey to Miss Isabella Shaw.

27. At George, John Daniel, eldest son of J. W. Van der Riet, Esq., civil commissioner for George and Uitenhage, to Mary West, daughter of R. C. Harker, Esq., of Plettenberg's Bay.

Oct. 17. At Cape Town, Wm. M. Ford, Esq., assist. surg. H.M. 72d Highlanders, to Henrietta Hester, eldest daughter of W. A. Davies, Esq., M.D., of the Hon. E.I. Company's service.

St. Helena.

DEATHS.

Oct. 14. After a painful illness of many months, which she bore with Christian fortitude, in the 24th year of her age, Charlotte, wife of Capt. Alexander Augustus Younge, of the Hon. East-India Company's St. Helena regiment.

Nov. 26. At St. Helena, Capt. Robert Montgomery Stathan, aged 56, of the Hon. Company's pension establishment, who was an active, brave, and zealous officer in his time. He served in the expedition against the Cape of Good Hope when that place surrendered to the British forces in 1795; subsequently to that, he proceeded on service to India, with a detachment of the St. Helena infantry, and was the officer who commanded the party that took possession of a Dutch vessel at the commencement of hostilities between the British and that nation, being the only instance of a prize captured in that way at St. Helena.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

BEFORE THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE COMMONS, ON THE AFFAIRS OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

(*Continued from vol.* vi. *p.* 200.)

1st April, 1830.

T. G. Lloyd, Esq., examination continued.— *Q.* Supposing that the Company did not resort to the mode which they have adopted of remitting commodities from India to China, and that they were under the necessity of paying for a considerable portion of their investments in tea by bills, is it your opinion that such investments could be drawn for upon England at the exchange of 5*s.* 7*d.*?—*A.* The supplies from India amount to about £1,000,000 sterling; and I think if that sum was required by the supercargoes for their bills upon the Court of Directors, a considerable increase in the rate of exchange would take place. *Q.* Do you contemplate an increase equal to the par which you have stated, of 6*s.* 4$\frac{3}{4}$*d.*?—*A.* I recollect an instance in the year 1787, before any question, as regards the depreciation of the currency, was mooted, in which the Company drew from Canton £1,300,000 in one year; the exchange per dollar was 5*s.* 6*d.*, making the tale 7*s.* 7$\frac{67}{100}$*d.* *Q.* Would you then calculate, that if the same operation was to take place now, and the Company were under the necessity of drawing bills to the whole extent of their investment in tea, that the bills probably would be at the rate which you have stated?—*A.* Probably not; because the trade between China and India has very much increased since that time. There are funds seeking remittance to India to a much greater extent than there were at that time. *Q.* Since when have you estimated the tale at 6*s.* 4*d.*?—*A.* It varies every year according to the computation. *Q.* Can you state the rate for the last eight or ten years?—*A.* In 1827-28, it was 6*s.* 7*d.*; in 1826-27, it was 6*s.* 3*d.*; in 1825-26, it was 6*s.* 4*d.* *Q.* You have stated that, in your opinion, the real exchange of 5*s.* 7*d.* would be much higher if the Company did not make those shipments of cotton; in that case, would not other people make shipments of cotton, if cotton answered to send to China?—*A.* Certainly. *Q.* Would not those other persons want returns for the cotton?—*A.* They might want returns to India, but would probably not be in a condition to advance money for bills upon England. *Q.* Therefore it would produce a demand for bills upon some place or other?—*A.* Clearly. *Q.* That being the case, would not the exchange be just the same, whether the article of mercandize was shipped by the Company or by any body else, provided it be to the same extent?—*A.* I think it would. *Q.* You have stated, that you think the Company justified in carrying the result of their adventures in cotton over upon their upset price of teas; supposing the Company, as a trading company generally, should make any other adventure in merchandize to any part of India, the funds of which should ultimately centre in China, should you think that the mere circumstance of the funds being ultimately intended for an investment in China a justification for laying the whole result of those adventures upon the price of tea, with reference to the act of Parliament by which they are regulated, in fixing the upset price?—*A.* I think that they would be justified, if the tales they place there cost them originally so many pounds sterling. *Q.* Do you mean that the result of all their adventures, and of sometimes combined and varied adventures, whatever may be the extent of their loss or profit, should be calculated as governing the price of the tale in China?—*A.* If imports are made to India originally, with a view to send the produce of their imports to China, certainly I think so. *Q.* Could you give the Committee the result in tales of each specific article of the funds furnished to China in the last year?—*A.* The bills I have stated at 5*s.* 7*d.*, that is taking the interest out of them for the sight of the bill. The part that was supplied by sale of exports from England was 6*s.* 9$\frac{16}{100}$*d.* The exports from India were 7*s.* $\frac{42}{100}$*d.* The drafts on the Indian government were 5*s.* 9$\frac{77}{100}$*d.*; this is taking the supplies from India at the intrinsic value of the coins. *Q.* Is not, in your opinion, the difference of the exchange between all those different items, and the real exchange which is shown by the bills, the measure of the profit and loss upon those several distinct adventures?—*A.* If you could have placed all your funds there by bills of exchange at that rate, certainly you would have appeared to have lost by all that those several modes have cost you in excess. *Q.* The exchange of Canton upon England, by the last advices, has fallen to 3*s.* 11*d.* the dollar, giving 5*s.* 5$\frac{1}{2}$*d.* for the tale; to what do you attribute the progressive fall of the exchange from Canton to England of late years?—*A.* I conceive it can only arise from the want of demand for bills upon England, that persons have furnished their

funds for their mercantile adventures in another way. *Q.* That is, that a greater quantity of merchandize has been sent either from England or from India, or from other parts to China?—*A.* Yes. *Q.* If the trade were open, and the quantity of goods sent were still greater, do you not apprehend that the same result would occur in China that has occurred at Calcutta, that the exchanges would continue to be favourable to this country?—*A.* They would fall, but not below the value of remitting the bullion. *Q.* You attribute the fall to the greater supply of goods sent to China?—*A.* Certainly; there is little demand for funds, by means of bills, to carry on the trade. *Q.* Then, of course, nothing is likely in a state of peace to affect those exchanges, unfavourable to England, except a diminished supply of goods to the Chinese market?—*A.* No. Do you know whether persons at Calcutta have not found it advantageous at times to make remittances to England through Canton?—*A.* I know it has been done. *Q.* Is the Committee to understand, from the printed tables of the prime cost of tea, that the tale is to be taken at 6s. 4¾d.?—*A.* No, that is for profit and loss; at the rate of 6s. 8d. *Q.* Can you state the average value of the tale in the upset price of tea for the last ten years?—*A.* I will furnish the committee with a statement of it. *Q.* How do you explain the difference of the amount of tea purchased in Canton, as compared with the sales; because in one year there appears a difference of 10,000,000 of lbs. between the amount purchased at Canton and the amount sold here?—*A.* We are obliged, by act of Parliament, to keep a twelvemonth's stock, and the reason for that large import was to maintain the stock at the rate prescribed by the act. *Q.* What allowance do you make for wastage?—*A.* We make about one per cent. allowance for wastage, and one per cent. for allowance to buyers; about two per cent. is the difference between the sale weight and the invoice weight. *Q.* In this statement of the freight and demurrage, in No. 31 of the papers of last year, what proportion is to be charged to the Indian trade and what proportion to the China trade?—*A.* Those are freight payments for the year; more ships may arrive from China in one year than another, or more from India. I cannot, without looking at the accounts, say the proportion, but I should conceive that you might take probably four to China and the rest to India, in the proportion of about two-thirds. *Q.* Do the losses appear in the statement of the commercial freight?—*A.* No; the losses are stated distinctly in our computation of profit and loss: the Company's per-centage of loss since the year 1814 has been about ¾ per cent. *Q.* What rate of freight do you consider to fall upon each pound of tea upon the whole?—*A.* Black tea about 4½d.; green tea, about 5½d. *Q.* Can you explain why the Company charge 3 per cent. upon the insurance, when the same insurance can be done in the market at 2½ per cent.?—*A.* I am not aware that it can be done at 2½ per cent. But this rate of insurance is submitted every year to our commercial committee; there are many gentlemen in that committee who are merchants, and they approve of the rate that we assume. *Q.* How many years' interest in the putting-up price do you charge upon the tea?—*A.* We charge two years upon the cost and the insurance, one year upon the freight and demurrage. *Q.* Do you conceive that you are justified in charging two years' interest by the act of Parliament?—*A.* I conceive that we are justified, inasmuch as we are obliged to keep one year's consumption in the warehouse; and that from the date of the shipment to the time we realize the produce of the shipment is more than two years. *Q.* Does not the act of Parliament specify that one year's interest only is to be calculated?—*A.* No. *Q.* How many years' consumption have the Company by them?—*A.* One year's clear consumption. *Q.* And one in transit?—*A.* Yes. *Q.* Then they have only two years' consumption, including the one in transit?—*A.* At the present time there are, I should think, 30,000,000 of lbs. in the warehouse. *Q.* Is not the interest by act of Parliament chargeable upon the arrival of the tea in England, and not before its arrival?—*A.* I conceive that the interest should be reckoned from the time they shipped the tea to the time of its sale; the act of Parliament only says, lawful interest on money. *Q.* The words of the act of Parliament are as follow: "That it shall not be at any time hereafter lawful for the said United Company to put up their tea for sale at any prices which shall upon the whole of the tea so put up at any one sale exceed the prime cost thereof, with the freight and charges of importation, together with lawful interest from the time of the arrival of such tea in Great Britain, and the common premium of insurance, as a compensation for the sea-risk incurred thereon." Having heard those words, will you state upon what authority it is that more than one year's rate of interest upon the stock of tea is charged?—*A.* Because we keep a stock always in the warehouse, and it is two years before the import is sold. *Q.* Have you then two years' stock in warehouse?—*A.* At times. Is it or is it not the fact, that interest upon a stock of tea calculated upon a consumption of two years is now charged upon the price?—*A.* I know that tea is not sold under two years

in many cases. *Q.* Do you charge interest for two years?—*A.* Yes. *Q.* Is it not sold till two years after its arrival in this country?—*A.* Two years after its arrival, in great part. *Q.* Will the teas of this season not be sold till 1832?—*A.* Part of it may, but we have other tea that has been a longer time in the warehouse. *Q.* Are not the teas sold quarterly?—*A.* Yes, they are sold in December, March, June, and September. *Q.* With reference to the 24th of Geo. III. c. 48, at what bidding upon the upset price might teas be purchased according to these provisions?—*A.* At 1d. per pound. *Q.* At what excess upon the upset price is the Company satisfied to let the tea be sold?—*A.* At a farthing a pound under 3s. 4d., and a halfpenny a pound above. *Q.* If the teas are refused at the upset prices, are they subsequently put up without any price whatever?—*A.* They are put up without price. *Q.* When will the next sale be?—*A.* There is a sale just over; the next sale will be in June. *Q.* Will the sale of June 1830 be of teas that have been in the Company's warehouse two whole years at that period?—*A.* Some may, and some may not. *Q.* Will the greatest part be?—*A.* I conceive that our calculation of two years is a fair average rate of interest for the whole of the period that the tea remains unsold. *Q.* How much of the tea sold at the quarterly sales has been two whole years in the Company's warehouse?—*A.* I cannot tell. *Q.* Is it any great proportion?—*A.* I cannot tell what proportion without looking into it. *Q.* Would it be possible to furnish the Committee with the exact information?—*A.* Yes; although the teas may be put up, they are not paid for for two months afterwards. *Q.* The act of Parliament requires that the Company should have in its warehouses one year's full supply of tea for this country; do not you conceive that you have complied with the requisition of that act of Parliament by keeping the tea which is imported in one year to the same period in the next year, and then putting it up?—*A.* I apprehend that we should only comply with the act of Parliament by keeping a twelvemonth's consumption always in the warehouse. *Q.* Will you look at No. 32 of the papers presented in June 1829, and state how the prime cost of teas in that account is calculated?—*A.* At 6s. 8d. a tale."

Abraham Bowradaile, Esq. examined. Witness has been a merchant trading to the Cape of Good Hope for the last twelve or thirteen years, and is chairman of the committee of the Cape Society; the petition* from the merchants of the Cape (before the Committee) was sent to him for presentation to Parliament, and he is prepared to support its allegations. The colony suffers by the Company's mode of exercising their exclusive right of supplying it with tea, by charging a higher price for it than would be charged by a private merchant; secondly, only two of the Company's ships are allowed to touch there, which prevents the resort of shipping to the Cape; thirdly, it prevents a transit trade. The calculation of the prices of tea is founded on the notoriety of the price of tea at Canton. Witness has taken the price of black tea at twenty tales the pecul. At 6s. 4d. the tale, the tea would cost 1s. per pound in China. The tea consumed at the Cape is a kind of low souchong, or else congou. The Company sell it for about 3s. 9d. per lb. Witness reckons it costs the Company at the Cape 2s. 5d. per lb., including 6 per cent. profit. (Witness referred to a letter from the secretary to the Board of Trade, stating that the Company had directed their agent at the Cape to put up the tea at an advance not exceeding 6 per cent. on the cost, freight, and charges. The witness then put in a detailed calculation of the Company's cost prices, and of those at which a private merchant could supply the tea; which calculations are nearly similar to those given in our Journal, vol. ii. p. 24.)

Witness was not aware that the duty of 10 per cent. at Canton was charged in the cost of the tea. If no export duty is charged above the prices usually quoted in Canton, both statements will be higher by 10 per cent. Witness has assumed that the freight costs the Company £22 per ton, from China to the Cape. He has taken the private-trade freight at eight guineas, from the usual rate. In an open trade to China there could be no return cargo from the Cape; it must be silver that must go, unless the vessel filled up in the straits. They have no means of buying Spanish dollars at the Cape, to any extent, but they could be sent out thither from England at no very great charge. "Except a few seal skins, that would be the only thing that could go from the Cape to Canton, as a return cargo; it must be a money trade; we must place funds at Canton for the purchase of the teas." "*Q.* And the means you would adopt of obtaining funds would be by obtaining them from England.—*A.* Yes. *Q.* And that forms the basis of your calculation?—*A.* Yes." If the trade were opened, ships might supply the Cape with all the articles they require, and fill up with Cape produce and bring their full tonnage to England.

Witness bought some tea in London and sent it out to the Cape; it was seized there as an illegal importation, but restored; it realized only about 2½ per cent. It has not, therefore, been repeated.

* For which see our Journal, N.S. vol. ii. p. 24.

There is no difficulty in remitting from the Cape the produce of English manufactures; bills are at a premium of 1½ per cent.

Witness considers the Company's monopoly as injurious to the trade of the Cape, because the excess of price paid for tea might be spent in other matters, by which the trade would be promoted. The sale price of tea at the Cape is higher than in England. Since 1815, the Cape has exceedingly benefited by its open trade with India; in like manner witness expects a further improvement if the trade to China were open. The balance of trade is in favour of Great Britain. Freight from Great Britain to the Cape is about £2 a ton; and back it is about £3.

Mr. *Alex. McDonald* and Mr. *Daniel Dixon* examined. Both witnesses have been residents at the Cape; the former for thirty-two years, till 1827; the latter for thirteen years, till 1826. The witnesses believe Mr. Borradaile's calculations are correct; according to which the price of ordinary black tea at the Cape is 3s. 9d. per lb. The prices the Company sell at are from 3s. 4d. to 3s. 9d., a higher class is 4s. Formerly there was a public sale every week, at which the government auctioneer attended; the teas were put up by the vendue-master, by the single chest, at a certain price, and any person who wished to purchase, took as many as he wished at that price. The government have now abolished the office of vendue master, and the Company do not sell by an auctioneer, nor at two months' credit, but for cash, deducting 5 per cent. The prices of each description of tea is fixed, and any person may take as many chests as he pleases at those prices. There is no variation in the prices; the Company get their own prices. The description of teas generally imported into the Cape are, blacks, congou, souchong, sonchi, and pekoe; greens, hyson and gunpowder. The congou is generally sold at about 3s. 6d. per lb.; the souchong, 4s.; the sonchi, 3s. 7d.; the pekoe, 4s. 9d.; the hyson, 5s.; the gunpowder, 6s. The quality of the tea is generally inferior and much complained of. (The witness delivered a statement of the quantity and declared value of tea imported by the Company into the Cape from 1816 to 1828, with the population of the colony in each year. The figures in this statement are directly at variance with an official account presented to the House of Commons on the 4th June 1829.*)

The witness considers that the Company's monopoly has injured the Cape by fixing the prices of tea higher than the inhabitants have been able to pay for it, and in consequence the consumption has considerably fallen off. If the tea could be sold cheaper, a much larger consumption would take place. The supply of the other articles would also increase if the trade were opened: by the present restrictions, the supply of these articles is very much narrowed, and they have been a very great injury to the settlement. By the opening of the trade the colony would be benefited by an increase of shipping calling at the Cape, and an interchange of commodities, — wines and different things that might be sent to the eastward, such as butter and ivory, hides and skins; horns, aloes, and ostrich feathers; salt fish. Ivory and seal skins would be in immediate demand in China. Ships coming from the eastward would take in wines and other commodities for Europe. Since the opening of the trade with India, very great facilities have been felt. The Americans cannot deliver any articles at the Cape. No articles of China produce can be delivered at the Cape direct from China except by the two Company's ships. The merchants at the Cape are uniformly impressed with the idea that an open trade would considerably benefit the colony. From the statement just delivered in, it appears that while the population of the Cape has been increasing, the consumption of tea has been gradually decreasing: in 1816, the tea sold was 125,000 lbs., when the population was 88,000; the amount in 1828, was 77,000 lbs., when the population was 132,000.* The great falling off in the relative value of interest and of labour may be one cause of this falling off. The importation of coffee has been progressively increasing in quantity and decreasing in value, during the period that the importation of tea has decreased. If more nankeens and silks were consumed at the Cape, the consumption of British manufactures would not be diminished. The exports of British manufactures affect more the Company's trade in piece goods from Bengal; but there would still be the same consumption from this country, if nankeens from China were imported at the Cape; and by having those articles freely coming into the colony, an opportunity might be given for exportation of these articles by transit trade. The population and wealth of the Cape increasing, there would be room for an increased importation of nankeens and other articles from China, and for an increased exportation of British manufactures. The only article of China produce in which the supply is confined exclusively to the Company is tea: other articles come, through the Company's officers, direct from Canton, from private sources, from Bengal, or from anywhere else.

* Papers relative to the trade with India and China, p. 48.

* This statement is directly contrary to the fact, as was shown in our last volume.

The Company have generally a greater quantity of tea in store than is necessary for the consumption of the colony; but all that is known to the Company is through the medium of the custom-house, in which they pay their duties on their sales.

The circumstance of only two Company's ships touching at the Cape has a tendency to raise to an undue amount the price of the various articles they bring from China: tea could be sold from 30 to 40 per cent. less than it is, and nankeens and silks 25 per cent. The use of tea is very general at the Cape: it was formerly a pound and a half a pound; but that has decreased to little above half a pound a head.

(To be continued.)

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *Dec.* 12.

British Factory at Canton.—Lord *Ellenborough* moved for copies of all correspondence between the factory at Canton and the Court of Directors relative to the existing differences with the Chinese government. His lordship, with reference to the contradictory notices issued by the select committee on the 20th May and the 10th June, contended that British interests at Canton were placed in great peril by the persons who conducted our affairs there. He deprecated armed interference, which had been required by the select committee. The conduct of the Chinese government, in the first instance, had been temperate, whereas the language of certain merchants at Canton had been very intemperate, and the factory had employed an armed force in opposition to the imperial regulations; whilst the paper published at Canton contained disrespectful allusions to the government, and invoked an armed interference. The publication was regularly translated, and forwarded to the court of Peking. Notwithstanding these provocations, the Canton local authorities had shown every disposition to make reasonable compliances. So far from the home government adopting the views of the factory, and complying with their request of an armed interference, they ought to direct the British merchants to obey the laws of the country where they resided.

Earl *Grey* admitted the importance of the subject; but in proportion as it was important, and might be productive of consequences dangerous, it was the more necessary to proceed with caution. There was no objection on the part of the government, and none, he was persuaded, on the part of the East-India Company, to produce information; but the information was not yet in such a state as to make it expedient to lay it on the table of that house. Although the general concerns of the East-India Company were under the superintendence of the Board of Control, our intercourse with China was more especially under the direction of the Company; and he was informed that the latest information received had not yet been laid before the Court of Directors. He therefore trusted that the noble lord would not press for the papers which he had moved for. With respect to the conduct which the noble lord thought ought to be pursued on the occasion, he (Earl Grey) trusted and believed that there was no disposition on the part of the Directors to interfere, more especially by an armed force, in any matter where they were not convinced of the necessity and justice of such interference. Certain he was that the government would not consent to exert the power of the country to support any cause which they were not convinced was founded in justice. Not being in possession of information on this subject, he could not say whether any statements could be made contradictory of the representations of the noble lord; but he was ready to admit that, according to the noble lord's statement, it did appear that the factory at Canton had been guilty of a great deal of improper conduct. He begged, however, to be understood as giving no opinion on this point, not being, as he before stated, in possession of the necessary information. Whether the course pointed out by the noble lord would be the most proper to be pursued, was for the consideration of the Directors of the East-India Company and His Majesty's government; but the noble lord might be assured, that any application for an armed force, if such application should ever be made, would be considered not only with the greatest calmness, but with the greatest unwillingness to grant it, unless the justice and necessity of so doing should plainly appear.

Lord *Ellenborough*, in consequence of what had fallen from the noble earl, begged leave to withdraw his motion.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Jan.* 27.

East-India Committee.—Mr. *Grant* said, that in rising to move for the appointment of a select committee on the affairs of the

East-India Company, he should shortly advert to the state of the inquiry, as it was left last session, and the course it was now proposed to adopt. The house was aware that as the period of the expiration of the Company's charter approached, a committee had been appointed, which sat till the close of last year. The charter expired in April, 1834, and as time was passing away, it was proper he should state the view he took of the course which should be adopted, in order that the inquiry might be prosecuted in such a manner as to enable the country to come to a conclusion as to the mode in which in which it was expedient that India should be in future managed. It was his intention that the committee of this session should re-commence the labour of collecting materials in such a manner as to enable the country to look at the result, and prepare for the discussion of the question. It was the duty of the government, in the mean time, to form and mature plans on its own responsibility, and to submit them to the house for the future conduct of East-India affairs. The whole of the next session would be left for discussion of the subject, and by this means the house would arrive at the consideration of this great and important question, after ample materials had been collected, and with due deliberation. The former committees had already collected a great mass of valuable information; but it had been collected irregularly, and was much scattered and dispersed. When he proposed a committee a twelvemonth ago, and he was a member of it, he felt, and they were the feelings of his colleagues at the India Board, that it was not the part of the government to take the lead and prominent management of the committee. At that time, as well as now, there were two parties contesting this question, and they were both represented in the committee. It was natural that, without being operated upon by any private and sinister motives, each of these parties should attempt to prove their own case, and to enable them to carry the views of each. But the Court of Directors did not feel themselves called upon to enter as parties into this question, and when they were applied to they said they could not do justice to their own cause. In the subsequent session it was confidently expected that the Court of Directors would present a petition to the house, and become a leading party in the inquiry. No petition, however, was presented, and therefore it was the general impression of the committee that a more direct management was necessary on the part of the government. He (Mr. Grant) thought it was not the duty of the government to take the management out of the hands of the parties; but that it was its duty to watch the proceedings, to furnish documents, to promote inquiry in every way, but not to intimate the intentions of government, that the expectations of the public might not be disappointed. In the last session, he (Mr. Grant) had taken more part, as more important evidence had been brought forward, and experienced persons from India had been examined upon the various details of Indian government. But at the close of the session, it became the duty of the India Board to consider by what means the house and the country could best arrive at a full consideration of the subject. He would not dwell on the vast range of subjects embraced in this inquiry, which were connected with all the branches of administration. In proposing the present committee, he had asked gentlemen to undertake no light or easy duty; and he had expressed to them a hope that they would devote to the inquiry all their attention. It was impossible that so vast and complicated an inquiry could be carried on in a numerous committee, and he should submit that the committee be subdivided, and proceed on the principle of a division of labour in dealing with this vast question. To carry into effect this proposal, it would be necessary to have a considerable number of sub-committees, at least six or seven, each taking a separate branch of the inquiry. It might appear difficult to define the department of each sub-committee; but it was necessary that they should be defined. In the East-India House and in the Board of Control, the business was divided into six departments, each division having its separate functionaries. He proposed, therefore, that there should be at least six sub-committees, each taking one of these departments. But it would be also necessary that there should be other sub-divisions, and he thought that as many as eight sub-committees would be necessary. This practice was not new to the House, though it was seldom proposed. Sub-committees were generally taken for some specific purpose, and they afterwards returned to the general committee; but in this case, each subject required constant and assiduous attention, and each must be confined to one sub-committee; therefore, he should propose that there should be seven or eight sub-committees, and they should meet at least four days a week. As it was necessary to provide for the unavoidable absence of members, and as a sufficient number of members, at least five or six, would be necessary in each sub-committee, it was necessary to propose a numerous committee; and he should propose forty-eight or forty-nine. He trusted that the House and the country would think that, in making this proposal, he had no motive but to place fully and fairly before the public the materials for its judgment. The present committee would have this advantage, that the

subject was not entirely new, or one in which no progress had been made; but a large mass of evidence had already been collected and was laid upon the table. A number of individuals had been examined, and though the evidence had not been systematically collected, yet the materials were in evidence, and the committee would be supplied with them. In addition to this, it had been for some time the object of the Board of Control to make preparations for the discussion; officers had been employed in classifying the evidence laid before both Houses, and in separating the different branches of the evidence. In each of the branches of the sub-committees the first thing would be to collect the evidence peculiar to that department; for this purpose, a great object of the Board of Control had been to get good summaries of the different portions of evidence, in order that the committee might not have the trouble of laborious examination into the details. The Board of Control and the India House had collected all the materials necessary for such an inquiry, and he need not say that the functionaries of the India House were fully qualified to give most valuable aid in this inquiry. It was only justice to those in his department to add, that they would do all in their power to promote the inquiry: he then moved—"That a select committee be appointed upon the Affairs of the East-India Company, and to inquire into the state of trade between Great Britain, the East-Indies, and China, and to report their observations thereupon to the House."

Mr. *Courtenay* said, he would support the motion, though he regretted that it was not on a more extended basis. He hoped the committee would bear in mind, whether the trade to China was to be opened, and whether the affairs of the East-Indies were to be continued in the hands of the East-India Company.

Sir *James Macdonald* said, that there were no topics now proposed which would not be well worthy of the attention of the House and the country. With respect to the ultimate object, he believed it to be, that which his right hon. friend had suggested—namely, how the interests of this country could be brought to bear advantageously upon those of that empire, and how the interests and happiness of that empire could be best consulted.

Mr. *S. Wortley* asked whether one of the sub-committees was to devote its attention to one subject which had occupied a whole committee during one session.

Mr. *Grant* said, that the words of the motion were the same as on the former occasion, and that he was not prepared to say that one sub-committee should occupy itself with the department of China. The committee was then appointed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MR. DAVID GREENHILL'S CASE.

East-India House, Jan. 11.—A ballot was this day taken for the determination of the following question:—"That Mr. David Greenhill, late of the Bombay civil establishment, be permitted to return to the service, under the provisions of the act of the 33d Geo. III., cap. 155, sec. 70, with the rank which he held when he quitted Bombay, agreeably to the act of the 53d Geo. III., cap. 155, sec. 85." At six o'clock the glasses were closed and delivered to the scrutineers, who reported the case to have passed in the affirmative.

NEW CHIEF JUSTICE OF BENGAL.

Mr. Sergeant Russell is appointed to the office of Chief-Justice of Bengal, upon the resignation of Sir Charles Grey.

INTEREST ON EAST-INDIA STOCK.

A notion has been occasionally prevalent of late in the city, that some reduction was about to take place of the interest on East-India stock. We are assured, however, from authority in which we should be disposed to place confidence, that no such measure has, up to the present time, been contemplated by the Court of Directors, and are the more willing to believe it from being aware that the decline in the value of the stock, out of which the rumour has evidently sprung, is owing almost wholly to the doubts as to the position in which the Company will be placed in regard to finance on the expiration of the present charter. Circumstances, it is easily foreseen, might then compel a large reduction of the dividend, which it is too early to bring under consideration while every thing is in perfect uncertainty with regard to the charter—*Times, Jan.* 25.

INDIAN NAVY.

It is stated that the Bombay marine is to be entirely abolished, and that in lieu thereof the admiralty are to furnish one small frigate, and thirteen eighteen-gun sloops of war; the expenses of which are to be defrayed by the East-India Company, on the same principle as that upon which they pay the troops.—*Portsmouth Paper.*

COL. BODEN AND MRS. KENNICOTT.

Oxford, Dec. 8.—In a convocation holden this day it was agreed that the name of Joseph Boden, Esq., colonel in the service of the Hon. the East-India Company, and also that of Mrs. Anne Kennicott, widow, should be inserted in the Album of benefactors to the University—the former as founder of the Professorship of Sanscrit, the latter as foundress of two Hebrew Scholarships.

AMERICAN TRADE WITH THE EAST.

"To China and the East-Indies, our commerce continues in its usual extent and with increased facilities, which the credit and capital of our merchants affords, by substituting silk for payments in specie. A daring outrage having been committed in these seas by the plunder of one of our merchantmen engaged in the pepper-trade at a port in Sumatra, and the piratical perpetrators belonging to tribes in such a state of society, that the usual course of proceeding between civilized nations could not be pursued, I forthwith despatched a frigate with orders to require immediate satisfaction for the injury, and indemnity to the sufferers."—*American President's Speech to Congress, December 6.*

IMPORTATION OF RUPEES.

The *Hindoo*, from Calcutta, which arrived at Liverpool in the course of the past month, brought, as bullion, 77,563 sicca rupees, in coin: a very unusual importation.

AMERICAN TRADE WITH CHINA.

The American ship *Addison* sailed from this port on Saturday last, direct for Canton, with a valuable cargo of British manufactures. So much for the difficulty always set forth by the East-India Company, of trading with the Chinese.—*Liverpool Chron., Jan. 7.*

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

On the 18th of December, a most numerous meeting of the Society was held in the Society's house, Lincoln's-inn-fields, for making the necessary preparations to renew the representations to the government and the East-India Company, relative to the appointment of an additional number of bishops in India; the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES IN HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

(SERVING IN THE EAST.)

16*th Lt. Drags.* (in Bengal). Capt. T. H. Pearson, from 39th regt., to be capt., v. Enderby, who exch. (9 Dec. 31.)

2*d Foot* (at Bombay). Lieut. Arch. Campbell, from 47th regt., to be lieut., v. Lloyd, who exch. (9 Dec. 31);—Capt. Wm. Greenville, from 69th regt., to be capt., v. Lindesay app. to 48th regt., (9 Dec. 31.)

3*d Foot* (in Bengal). Capt. F. W. Frankland, from h. p., to be capt., v. W. T. R. Smith, who exch., rec. dif. (9 Dec. 31.)—Lieut. G. A. Malcolm to be capt. by purch., v. Frankland, who retires; Ens. W. A. Ward to be lieut. by purch., v. Malcolm; and S. Daniel to be ens. by purch., v. Ward (all 30 Dec.).

16*th Foot* (in Bengal). Ens. F. Cassidy to be lieut., v. Strode dec., and W.A. Kirk to be ens., v. Cassidy (both 30 Dec. 31).

17*th Foot* (in N. S. Wales). Ens. C. Steele to be lieut. by purch., v. Murray, who retires, and W. Hackett to be ens. by purch., v. Steele (both 30 Dec. 31).

20*th Foot* (at Bombay). Capt. W. H. Campbell, from 4th regt., to be capt., v. Fyans, who exch. (2 Dec. 31.)—Ens. J. B. Maxwell, from 14th F., to be lieut., v. Wood (30 Dec.).

26*th Foot* (in Bengal). Ens. R. H. Strong, from 30th regt., to be lieut. by purch., v. Kelly, allowed to receive value of commission (9 Dec. 31).

29*th Foot* (in Mauritius). Lieut. C. J. Eaton to be capt. by purch., v. Gosselin, who retires; Ens. J. G. Weir to be lieut. by purch., v. Eaton; and H. Curtis to be ens. by purch., v. Weir (all 30 Dec. 31).

31*st Foot* (in Bengal). Ens. Arch. Dickson, to be lieut, v. O'Gorman, dec. (8 March 31); Rich. O'Brien to be ens., v. Dickson prom. (25 Nov.)

36*th Foot* (in Bengal). Maj. Hugh Piper, to be lieut. col., v. Frith, dec.; Capt. M. Semple to be major, v. Piper; and lieut. G. B. O'Brien to be capt., v. Semple (all 26th May 31); Ens. Theop. Jenkins to be lieut., v. O'Brien; and Jas. Frith to be Ens., v. Jenkins (both 16 Dec. 31).

39*th Foot* (in N. S. Wales). Lieut. Thos. Meyrick to be capt., v. Barker dec.; and Ens. C. B. Lloyd to be lieut., v. Meyrick (both 1 May 31); Ens. L. Maule to be lieut., v. Berkeley dec. (21 July); R. S. Boland to be ens., v. Lloyd (15 Dec.); G. H. Wilkins to be ens., v. Maule (16 do.).

40*th Foot* (at Bombay). Lieut. John Richardson to be capt., v. Dalrymple dec.; Ens. H. T. Lewis, to be lieut., v. Richardson; and Lord John Thynne to be ens. by purch., v. Lewis prom. (all 17 Nov. 31).

45*th Foot* (at Madras). Ens. D. W. Trench to be lieut. by purch., v. Potts, who retires; and H. A. Cumberlege to be ens. by purchase, v. Tench (both 2 Dec. 31).

46*th Foot* (at Madras). Ens. R. J. Edmonds to be lieut., v. Jones dec. (10 Jan. 31); Ens. H. C. Smithwaite to be lieut., v. Smith app. to 57th regt. (25 Nov. 31); Ens. W. H. M. Ogilvie, from 94th regt. to be ens., v. Smithwaite (25 do.)—Lieut. Edw. H. D. E. Napier to be capt. by purch., v. Taylor, whose prom. has not taken place (23 Dec. 31).

48*th Foot* (at Madras). Brev. Lieut. Col. Jas. Scott-Lindesay, from 2d regt., to be capt., v. Stuart app. to 69th regt. (9 Dec. 31.)

49*th Foot* (in Bengal). Capt. L. P. Townshend to be major by purch., v. Crossdaile who retires; Capt. R. W. Bagot, from h. p., 47th regt., to be capt., v. Townshend; and Ens. C. O'Callaghan, from 91st regt., to be lieut. by purch., v. Browne prom. (all 23 Dec. 31.)

54*th Foot* (at Madras). Lieut. F. Thornbury to be capt., v. Barbauld, dec. (23 Feb. 31); Ens. J. B. Chalk to be lieut., v. Thornbury (23 do.); Reginald H. Dyke to be ens., v. Chalk prom. (25 Nov.)—J. C. E. D'Esterre to be ens., v. Wheatstone dec. (16 Dec. 31.)

55*th Foot* (at Madras). Capt. Sir John Jas. Douglas from h. p. 22d L. Drags., to be capt., v. C. T. Bird, who exch. (23 Dec. 31.)—Lieut. F. R. Cary to be capt. by purch., v. Sir John J. Scott Douglas, who retires; and Ens. C. B. Daubeny to be lieut. by purch., v. Cary (both 6 Jan. 32).

57*th Foot* (at Madras). Lieut. P. Sullivan, from h.p. 37th F., to be lieut., v. Hutchinson, app. to 74th F. (30 Dec. 31).

58*th Foot* (in Ceylon). Wm. E. Grant to be ens. by purch., v. Napier, who retires (23 Dec. 31).

62*d Foot* (at Madras). Capt. John Walter to be major, v. Parker dec. (26 May 31); Lieut. John O'Grady to be capt., v. Walter (26 do.); Lieut. J. F. Macdonell to be capt., v. Power dec. (30 June); Ens. R. Sherlock to be lieut., v. O'Grady (30 Dec.); Geo. Evatt to be ens., v. Sherlock (30 do.).

72*d Foot* (at C. G. Hope). Ens. J. M. Oliver to be lieut. by purch., v. Scott prom., and Chas. Moylan to be ens. by purch., v. Oliver (both 2 Dec. 31).

75*th Foot* (at C. G. Hope). Lieut. Wm. Sutton to be adj., v. Boys, who resigns adjtcy. only (26th Sept. 31);—Jas. Brabazon to be ens. by purch., v. Blake, who retires (9 Dec. 31).

78*th Foot* (in Ceylon). Ens. John Shields to be lieut. by purch., v. Wilson prom.; and H. J. White to be ens. by purch., v. Shields (all 23 Dec. 31).

87*th Foot* (in Mauritius). Lieut. H. Hyde, from 83d F., to be lieut., v. Rawson, who exch. (30 Dec. 31).

98th Foot (at C. G. Hope). Capt. Jas. Duberly, from h. p. 11th L. Drags, to be capt., v. Boyce who retires (26 Nov. 31).—Lieut. H. W. V. Vernon to be capt. by purch., v. Duberly who retires; Ens. S. B Adye to be lieut. by purch., v. Vernon; and Michael Gavin to be ens. by purch., v. Adye (all 2 Dec. 31).

99th Foot (in Mauritius). Capt. Wm. Gill, from h. p. 97th regt. to be capt., v. S. W. Mayne, who exch (26 Nov. 31.)—Lieut. W. B. Caldwell to be capt. by purch., v. Gill, who retires; Ens. E. M. O'Connell to be lieut. by purch., v. Caldwell and Philip Hamond to be ens. by purch., v. O'Connell (all 9 Dec. 31.)—J. I. Wergo to be ens. by purch., v. Hamond, app. to 34th F. (30 Dec. 31).

Brevet. Capt. Peter Tripp, 99th regt. to be major in army (19 Aug. 19).

Unattached. Lieut. Alex. Scott from 72d regt., to be capt. by purch. (2 Dec. 31); Lieut. Browne, from 49th regt., to be capt. by purch (23 do.); Lieut. T. M. Wilson, from 78th regt., to be capt. by purch. (23 do.)

ARMY ORDERS, &c.

Horse Guards, Oct. 13, 1831.—The General Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to approve of the following regulation respecting the age and standard of recruits for Cavalry regiments serving in India:—

Light Dragoons.—No recruit to be received under five feet six inches, or above five feet nine inches in height, nor under nineteen or exceeding twenty-five years of age.

Lancers.—No recruit to be received under five feet seven inches, or above five feet ten inches in height, nor under nineteen or exceeding twenty-five years of age.

War-Office, Dec. 2, 1831.—His Majesty has been graciously pleased to permit the 39th regt. to bear on its colours and appointments, in addition to any other badges or distinctions which have heretofore been granted to that regiment, the words "Roleia," "Vimiera," "Corunna."

War Office, Dec. 30, 1831.—His Majesty having been pleased to permit the 41st regt., in February last, to be styled "The 41st or the Welsh Regiment of Infantry," has also permitted it to bear on its colours and appointments, "The Prince of Wales's Plume," with the motto, "Gwell augau neu Chwilydd."

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Dec. 29. *Hindoo*, Pinder, from Bengal 30th Aug.; off Liverpool.——*Jan.* 2, 1832. *Johanna*, McKellar, from Mauritius 8th Oct.; in the Clyde.—11. *Joseph Winter*, Richardson, from Bengal 3d Sept.; at Liverpool.—11. *Gipsey*, Highat, from Bombay 2d Oct.; at Liverpool.—12. *Lord Eldon*, Dawson, from Bengal 9th Aug.; off Margate.—12. *Lord Melville*, Brown, from Bengal 26th July, and Covinga 24th Aug.; off Margate.—12. *Red Rover*, Chrystie, from Madras 13th Sept., Cape 14th Nov., &c.; off Margate.—12. *Helen Mar*, Sinclair, from Singapore 24th July, and Cape 10th Oct.; off Margate.—12. *Raymard*, Grey, from South Seas; at Deal.—12. *Warblington*, Crosby, from Mauritius 9th Oct.; off Dover.—12. *William*, Young, from Bengal 24th March (having undergone repairs at St. Helena); off Portsmouth.—12. *Albion*, Sutherland, from Batavia 11th Sept.; at Cowes.—12. *Eliza*, Watt, from Mauritius; at Bristol.—15. *Elizabeth*, Hart, from South Seas; at Gravesend.—16. *Thomas Laurie*, Langdon, from Van Diemen's Land 31st Aug.; at Gravesend.—16. *Mary and Jane*, Winter, from Cape 13th Nov.; at Deal.—21. *Bahamian*, Maxwell, from Calcutta 6th July, Mauritius 23d Oct.; at Liverpool.

Departures.

Dec. 25. H. M. S. *Isis*, Pilkingthorne, for Coast of Guinea and Cape of Good Hope (bearing the flag of Admiral Warren); from Portsmouth.—27. *Protector*, Buttamshaw, for Bombay; from Cove of Cork.—27. *Reform*, Case, for Cape; from Portsmouth.—28. *Cervantes*, Hughes, for Cape; from Liverpool.—29. *Mary Ann*, Mitchell, for N. S. Wales; from Liverpool.—30. *Huron*, Hardy, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—30. *Sir John Rae Reid*, Haig, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—30. *Cleveland*, Havelock, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—30. *Flora*, Blair, for Bombay; from Liverpool.——*Jan.* 2, 1832. *Jean Graham*, Duncombe, for Batavia and Singapore; from Deal.—3. *Caledonia*, Stroyan, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—5. *Elphinstone*, Short, for Madras; from Deal.—5. *Lady Kennaway*, Moncrieff, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—7. H. M. S. *Curaçoa*, Dunn, for Rio and Cape; from Portsmouth.—7. *Samuel Brown*, Harding, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—7. *Fortune*, Crauford, for Bombay; from Greenock.—8. *Sir Francis Burton*, Reid, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—10. *Lady Wellington*, Cliffe, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; from Deal.—12. *Eclipse*, Davis, for Cape; from Deal.—12. *Burrell*, Metcalfe, for N. S. Wales (with convicts); from Deal.—13. *Stakesby*, Johnson, for Bombay; from Deal.—13. *Countess Dunmore*, Salmond, for Mauritius; from Deal.—13. *John Biggar*, McBeath, for Singapore; from Deal.—14. *Lindsay*, Ross, for V. D. Land; from Greenock.—15. *Henry*, Bunny, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; from Deal.—16. *Doncaster*, Surflen, for Mauritius; from Deal.—18. *Mountstuart Elphinstone*, Ritchie, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—19. *Croton*, Slowman, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—22. H. M. S. *Melville*, Hart, for East-Indies (bearing the flag of Admiral Sir John Gore); from Portsmouth.—26. *General Hewitt*, Bankier, for Cape and Bombay; from Portsmouth.—27. H. C. sloop-of-war *Coote*, Pepper, for Cape and Bombay; from Deal.—27. *Robert*, Whliton, for Mauritius; from Deal.—27. *Troughton*, Thomson, for Batavia and Singapore; from Deal.—27. *Princess Victoria*, Hart, for Bengal; from Deal.—27. *Ceylon*. Davison, for N. S. Wales; from Deal.—27. *Agnes*, Mullons, for N. S. Wales; from Deal.—27. H. C. S. *Orwell*, Dalrymple, for Bombay and China; from Deal.—27. H. C. S. *Duchess of Athol*, Daniel, for Bombay and China; from Deal.—27. *Hero*, Thomson, for Cape and Bombay; from Deal.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per Lord Eldon, from Bengal: Mr. Penny; Mr. Wyndham.

Per Helen Mar, from Singapore: Master Melton.

Per Red Rover, from Madras: Capt. Deane, royal regt., commanding a detachment; Capt. Cary; Assist. Surg. Dickson; Capt. Palmer; Capt. Wilford, 40th Madras N. I.; Lieut. Fletcher, 45th ditto; Lieut. Goaling, ditto; Lieut. Cooke, H. M. 39d regt.; C. Forbes, Esq., Madras C. S.; Mrs. Deane and four children; Mrs. Francklin; Mrs. Moss, widow; Mrs. Clinton, widow; Miss Clinton; two Misses Franck; Mrs. Lambert, servant; 3 non-commissioned officers, 20 rank and file, 2 women, and 6 children, all of H. M. Royal Regt.; 6 insane male and female Europeans; 3 attendants on ditto; 1 discharged artilleryman; 3 children.

Per John, from V. D. Land: Dr. Wilson, R. N.; Geo. Parkyns, Esq.; Jas. Muddle, Esq.; Mr. Ince.

Expected.

Per Baretto Junior, from Bengal: P. Wadschow, Esq.; Mrs. Wadschow; Capt. Corbett, 12th N. I.; Capt. Palby, Mrs. Palby, and two children; Mr. R. Watts.

Per Elizabeth and Jane, from Bombay: Mr. T. R. Richmond; Mr. James Alexander; Miss Saunders.

Per Majestic, from Bombay: Ens. G. Peters, 14th regt. N. I.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per H. C. S. Asia, for Bengal and China: Mrs. Eliza Sage; Mrs. Ellen Ridge; Mrs. Harriet Scott; Mrs. Eliza Dobbin; Mrs. Isabella Paterson; Miss Adela Abbott; Lieut. Col. T. Bowes; Lieut. Ridge, 13th Lt. Dragoons; Lieut. J. H. Scott; Lieut. H. W. Wood; Ens. Dwyer, 38th Foot; Ens. Rickey, 44th ditto; Ens. Wade, 44th ditto; Ens. James Christie; Arthur Rolandson; Assist. Surg. John Chas. Fuller; Mr. John Brown, Engineers; Mr. John Traft, ditto; Mr. Orlando T. Dobbin; Mr. James Paterson; Mr. Joseph Cragg; Mr. W. D. H. Oehme: Mr. Charles Gale; Mr. Charles G. Barlow; 4 servants; 64 troops.

Per Lady Flemming, for Madras and Bengal: Mr. and Mrs. Brunce; Lieut. Robinson; Mr. Bamfield; Mr. Vanderbeck; Mr. Jameson; Mr. Armstrong.

Per Spartan, for Bengal (sailed 1st Dec.): Mr. Davidson; Mr. Barton.

Per Elphinstone, for Madras: Lieut. Col. Fanes; Lieut. Chisholm; Mr. Macintyre.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 23. At her father's, Maj. Gen. Sir T. Pritzler, K. C. B., Castle-lodge, Upnor, Kent, the wife of Edward Muller, Esq., royal regt., of a son.

Dec. 21. At Brook Lodge, near Wrington, Somersetshire, the lady of Major O'Donneghue, of a son.

29. At Richmond, the lady of Capt. Richard Home, Hon. E. I. Company's service, of a daughter.

Jan. 3, 1832. In Upper Harley Street, the lady of James Rivett Carnac, Esq., of a daughter.

8. At Marle Hill, Cheltenham, the lady of Lewis Griffiths, Esq., of twin sons.

Lately. At Brixton House, Charlton Kings, near Cheltenham, the lady of Lieut. Col. Meall, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 22. At Landguard Fort, Suffolk, James Arthur R. Stevenson, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's Madras civil service, only son of the late Maj. Gen. J. D. Stevenson, to Sophia Frances, third daughter of Lieut. Col. C. A. West (late 3d Guards), lieutenant-governor of Landguard Fort.

— At St. George-the-Martyr, the Rev. Brathwaite Armitage, eldest son of Whaley Armitage, Esq., Moraston, Herefordshire, to Ann Susanna, eldest daughter of the late John Longden, Esq., Queen-square, Bloomsbury.

29. At Dawlish, Sydney Pearson, Esq., solicitor, to Susanna, third daughter of the late Colonel Arthur Owen, formerly adjutant-general to Sir Eyre Coote, in India.

Jan. 5, 1832. At Plymouth, Edward Servante, Esq., captain in the Madras army, to Jane, eldest daughter of W. P. Daykin, Esq., of Hartley House, Devon.

6. At Edinburgh, Capt. Kenneth Francis Mackenzie, Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Margaret, second daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Taylor, D.D.

7. At St. Giles's church, Camberwell, the Rev. Orlando T. Dobbin, to Eliza Gurwood, daughter of W. Woollaston, Esq., of Camberwell, late of Calcutta.

10. At Haggerstone church, Capt. T. J. Jackson, of the H. C. Ch. ship *Hannah*, to Harriet, eldest daughter of the late R. D. Barton, Esq., of Hackney.

— Hensleigh Wedgwood, Esq., third son of Josiah Wedgwood, Esq., of Maer Hall, Staffordshire, to Frances Emma, youngest daughter of the Right Hon. Sir James Mackintosh, M.P.

12. At Bridstow church, Hereford, Justinian Nutt, Esq., Major in the Hon. E. I. Company's Bombay Engineers, to Cecilia, daughter of Whaley Armitage, Esq., of Moraston, Herefordshire.

17. At St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, Thomas H. Rigbye, Esq., youngest son of the late Rev. J. B. Rigbye, of Harrock Hall, Lancashire, to Emma Cooper Perreau, youngest daughter of the late R. S. Perreau, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's civil service.

21. At St. Pancras, the Rev. James Boys, chaplain on the Madras establishment, to Sarah, youngest daughter of the late Rev. John Lightfoot, rector of Gotham, Nottinghamshire.

24. At Charlton, the Rev. Wm. Mitchell, wesleyan missionary, of Bombay, to Frances Tree, youngest daughter of the late W. Tatlock, R. N.

24. At Christ church, St. Marylebone, and afterwards at the Catholic chapel, Spanish-place, William Buckley, Esq., of the Madras army, to Emma, eldest daughter of the late Geo. Walter Smythe, Esq., of Acton Burnell, in the county of Salop.

26. At Trinity church, Marylebone, Major Henry H. Farquharson, of the royal regiment, to Elizabeth Ann, daughter of the late Lieut. Gen. Reynolds, of the East-India Company's service.

DEATHS.

Feb. 19, 1831. On board the *Triumph*, at sea, Major John Hawkins, of the Bombay Engineers. A long service of thirty-four years had given Major Hawkins ample opportunities for the display of his various talents and acquirements; and while his professional merits have obtained the recorded approbation of the government under which he served, his private worth has left a lasting impression on the minds of numerous friends, who lament his loss.

Oct. 17. In the 21st year of his age, on board the *Ganges*, on the voyage to Calcutta, Mr. Joseph Knight Pinder, third son of Richard Pinder, Esq., of York-place, Brighton.

Dec. 23. At Elgin, Lieut. Col. Milne, of the Hon. E. I. Company's Madras army, eldest son of the late Rev. Donald Milne, minister of Edinkillie.

27. At his house, Chatham-place, Hackney, Capt. Robert Buddee, formerly in the naval service of the Hon. E. I. Company, aged 63.

28. At Edinburgh, Alex. Johnstone, Esq., late of the Madras medical establishment.

Jan. 3, 1832. At Edinburgh, David Henderson, Esq., late in the Medical Service of the Hon. E. I. Company, on the Madras establishment.

— At Shooters' Hill, aged 57, Edward Strachey, Esq., formerly of the Bengal civil service, and during the last twelve years assistant examiner at the India House. He conducted the judicial correspondence in that department. An upright, warm-hearted, intelligent, and in every way a valuable man. The loss is a heavy one to all with whom he was publicly or privately connected.

4. W. Ledmon, Esq., M.D., of Maglass, county Kerry, formerly of the East-India Company's service.

6. At his residence, Great Baddow, aged 75, Capt. Barrow, formerly of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, and of Berner's Street.

7. In the 41st year of his age, John Peter Wilson, Esq., commander of the Hon. E. I. Company's ship *Dunira*.

8. Colonel Sir Noel Hill, K.C.B., commandant of the Cavalry Depôt at Maidstone.

10. At Barnstaple, Mary Ann, relict of Chas. B. Gribble, Esq., late Captain in the Hon. E. I. Company's service, aged 51.

12. At Redfield Lodge, near Bristol, Lieut. Col. Thomas Brereton, late inspecting field-officer of the Bristol district. Col. B. was in the service of his country for about 34 years, above 18 of which were spent in the West-Indies, at the Cape of Good Hope, and other quarters of the globe. The deceased shot himself while under a temporary derangement.

14. At Bristol, Lieut. Thomas Ridout, 6th regt. Bombay N. I.

29. At Bagshot, aged 26, James Bathgate, Esq., St. Germain's-place, Blackheath, late of Bathgate and Co., Calcutta.

25. Suddenly, at the Pavilion, at Brighton, aged 84, Charles Grimwood, Esq., of the well-known firm of Cox and Greenwood, army agents.

Lately. At Winchester, the Rev. Richard Cockburn, B.D., rector of Barming and vicar of Bexley, Kent, and a Prebendary of Winchester. In 1808, Mr. Cockburn published, in quarto, "A Dissertation on the best means of civilising the British subjects in India."

— At Hadleigh, aged 96, the widow of Colonel Dawes, Hon. E. I. Company's service.

— At Stonehouse, of consumption, Lieut. Roebuck, of H. M. 48th regt., now in India, son of Mr. Roebuck, of Teignmouth.

N.B. The letters P.C. denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices; A. advance (per cent.) on the same; D. discount (per cent.) on the same.—The bazar maund is equal to 82 lb. 2 oz. 2 drs., and 100 bazar maunds equal to 110 factory maunds. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees R. mds. produce 5 to 8 per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees F. mds.—The Madras Candy is equal to 500lb. The Surat Candy is equal to 746½ lb. The Pecul is equal to 133⅓ lb. The Corge is 20 pieces.

CALCUTTA, August 25, 1831.

	Rs.	A.		Rs.	A.
Anchors ..... Sa. Rs. cwt.	15	0	@	20	0
Bottles 100	14	0	—	—	—
Coals ..... B. md.	0	7	—	0	8
Copper Sheathing, 16-40 .. F. md.	37	0	—	37	5
—— —— ..... do.	—	—	—	—	—
—— Thick sheets ..... do.	38	0	—	38	10
—— Old ..... do.	33	12	—	34	4
—— Bolt ..... do.	35	12	—	—	—
—— Tile ..... do.	35	0	—	37	0
—— Nails, assort. ..... do.	30	0	—	—	—
—— Peru Slab ..... Ct. Rs. do.	35	4	—	36	4
—— Russia ..... Sa. Rs. do.	—	—	—	—	—
Copperas ..... do.	1	4	—	1	12
Cottons, chints ..... } see remarks.					
—— Muslins, assort. ..... }					
—— Twist, Mule, 20-60 .... mor.	0	5½	—	0	7½
—— —— —— 60-120 ..... do.	0	4½	—	0	6
Cutlery	10	D.	—	—	—
Glass and Earthenware	10	D.	—	25	D.
Hardware	25	D.	—	30	D.
Hosiery	P. C.		—	35	D.

	Rs.	A.		Rs.	A.
Iron, Swedish, sq. .. Sa. Rs. F. md.	5	0	@	5	4
—— —— flat ..... do.	5	0	—	5	11
—— English, sq. ..... do.	2	12	—	3	0
—— —— flat ..... do.	2	14	—	3	0
—— Bolt ..... do.	2	4	—	2	13
—— Sheet ..... do.	3	10	—	4	0
—— Nails ..... cwt.	8	0	—	15	0
—— Hoops ..... F. md.	3	3	—	—	—
—— Kentledge ..... cwt.	1	0	—	1	1
Lead, Pig ..... F. md.	5	1	—	5	3
—— Sheet ..... do.	5	14	—	6	0
Millinery	—	—	—	—	—
Shot, patent ..... bag	2	12	—	—	—
Spelter ..... Ct. Rs. F. md.	6	0	—	6	1
Stationery	10	D.	—	20	D.
Steel, English ..... Ct. Rs. F. md.	7	8	—	7	12
—— Swedish ..... do.	10	0	—	—	—
Tin Plates ..... Sa. Rs. box	16	0	—	18	0
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	10	D.	—	20	D.
—— —— coarse	P. C.		—	—	—
—— Flannel	P. C.		—	—	—

MADRAS, August 17, 1831.

	Rs.		Rs.
Bottles 100	10	@	14
Copper, Sheathing ..... candy	300	—	315
—— Cakes ..... do.	280	—	300
—— Old ..... do.	260	—	280
—— Nails, assort. ..... do.	210	—	220
Cottons, Chintz	30	—	35 A.
—— Muslins and Ginghams	60	—	70 A.
—— Longcloth	10 A.	—	20 A.
Cutlery	P.C.	—	10 D.
Glass and Earthenware	10 A.	—	35 A.
Hardware	10 D.	—	15 D.
Hosiery	10 A.	—	15 A.
Iron, Swedish, sq. ..... candy	42	—	45
—— English sq. ..... do.	22	—	24
—— Flat and bolt ..... do.	22	—	24

	Rs.		Rs.
Iron Hoops ..... candy	25	@	28
—— Nails ..... do.	—	—	—
Lead, Pig ..... do.	35	—	42
—— Sheet ..... do.	35	—	42
Millinery	Unsaleable.		
Shot, patent	10 A.	—	15 A.
Spelter ..... candy	26	—	30
Stationery	P. C.	—	5 D.
Steel, English ..... candy	80	—	87
—— Swedish ..... do.	100	—	105
Tin Plates ..... box	22	—	24
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	P. C.	—	10 D.
—— —— coarse	P. C.	—	10 D.
—— Flannel		P. C.	

BOMBAY, September 24, 1831.

	Rs.		Rs.
Anchors ..... cwt.	16	@	—
Bottles, pint ..... doz.	1	—	0
Coals ..... ton	20	—	—
Copper, Sheathing, 16-24 .... cwt.	61	—	—
—— —— 24-32 ..... do.	63	—	—
—— Thick sheets ..... do.	64	—	—
—— Slab ..... do.	61	—	—
—— Nails ..... do.	55	—	—
Cottons, Chints	—	—	—
—— Longcloths	—	—	—
—— Muslins	—	—	—
—— Other goods	—	—	—
—— Yarn, No. 40 to 80 ..... lb	1&3-16ths		
Cutlery	P. C.	—	—
Glass and Earthenware	15 A.	—	—
Hardware	P. C.	—	—
Hosiery—½ hose only	20 A.	—	—

	Rs.		Rs.
Iron, Swedish, bar. ..... St. candy	54	@	0
—— English, do. ..... do.	35	—	0
—— Hoops ..... cwt.	6	—	0
—— Nails ..... do.	15	—	—
—— Plates ..... do.	7½	—	0
—— Rod for bolts ..... St. candy	32	—	0
—— do. for nails ..... do.	40	—	0
Lead, Pig ..... cwt.	9	—	0
—— Sheet ..... do.	8½	—	0
Millinery	no demand		
Shot, patent ..... cwt.	14	—	0
Spelter ..... dd.	8	—	0
Stationery	A.	—	0
Steel, Swedish ..... tub	15	—	0
Tin Plates ..... box	18½	—	0
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	no demand		
—— —— coarse	ditto		
—— Flannel	D.	—	—

CANTON, July 15, 1831.

	Drs.		Drs.
Cottons, Chints, 28 yds. ..... piece	4½	@	6
—— Longcloths, 40 yds. ..... do.	4	—	5½
—— Muslins, 20 yds. ..... do.	2	—	2½
—— Cambrics, 12 yds. ..... do.	1½	—	1¾
—— Bandannoes ..... do.	1½	—	2½
—— Yarn ..... pecul	28	—	68
Iron, Bar ..... do.	2¾	—	0
—— Rod ..... do.	3¾	—	4
Lead ..... do.	4½	—	5

	Drs.		Drs.
Smalts ..... pecul	12	@	28
Steel, Swedish, in kits ..... cwt.	5	—	6
Woollens, Broad cloth ..... yd.	1.30	—	1.90
—— Camlets ..... pce.	22	—	23
—— Do. Dutch ..... do.	26	—	38
—— Long Ells Dutch ..... do.	7½	—	8
Tin ..... pecul	17½	—	—
Tin Plates ..... box	11	—	12

SINGAPORE, August 18, 1831.

	Drs.		Drs.
Anchors.....pecul	11	@	14
Bottles.....100	4	—	—
Copper Nails and Sheathing.....pecul	40	—	42
Cottons, Madapollams, 25yd. by 32in. pcs.	2¼	—	3¼
—— Imit. Irish.....25.....36 do.	2½	—	3
—— Longcloths.....12.... 36 do.	—	—	—
—— ———— 38 to 40.... 34-36 do.	7	—	7½
—— ———— do...do.... 38-40 do.	7	—	8
—— ———— do...do.... 44 do.	7	—	9
—— ———— 50 do.	10½	—	12
—— ———— 55 do.	10½	—	12
—— ———— 60 do.	10	—	14
—— Prints, 7-8. *single colours*.....do.	3	—	3½
—— ——— 9-8.....do.	4	—	5½
—— Cambric, 12yds. by 40 to 45 in...do.	1¾	—	2½
—— Jaconet, 20..... 44 ..46 ....do.	2	—	7

	Drs.		Drs.
Cotton Hkfs. imit. Battick, dble...corge	6	@	8
—— do. do Pullicat.....do.	3	—	6
—— Twist, 16 to 80.....pecul	50	—	85
Hardware, assort.....D.		—	
Iron, Swedish.....pecul	5½	—	6
—— English.....do.	3¾	—	3½
—— Nails.....do.	7	—	8
Lead, Pig.....do.	6	—	6½
—— Sheet.....do.	6	—	7
Shot, patent.....bag	1¾	—	2
Spelter.....pecul	4	—	4½
Steel, Swedish.....do.	8½	—	9½
—— English.....do.	N.D.		—
Woollens, Long Ells.....pcs.	10	—	11
—— Camblets.....do.	26	—	35
—— Ladies' cloth.....yd.	2	—	2½

REMARKS.

Calcutta, Aug. 25, 1831.—The demand for cotton piece-goods continues lively, but at no advance of prices, which continue very low. We have to notice the following sales: Book muslins, 2,890 pieces, at 3-4 to 3-7; jaconet muslins, 636 pieces, at 3-4 to 4-8; jaconet lappets, 3,970 pieces, at 2-4 to 3-2; long cloths, 600 pieces, at 3 annas 11 pice per yard; Turkey red chints, 350 pieces, at 19-10 per piece; cambrics, 300 pieces, at 3-6-6d; and 250 of 24 yards, at 2-8; coloured striped chints, 1,800 pieces, at 8-12 to 9-4; scarfs, jamdannee, and honey-comb, 800 pieces, at 1-8, and sales of small parcels of book-lappets, mull muslins, &c. &c.—Considerable sales of copper and iron have taken place since our last.

Madras, Aug. 17, 1831.—The market for Europe goods has been abundantly supplied with almost every description of British produce, and the anticipation of a further supply by the expected ships has caused a decline in price and demand.

Bombay, Sept. 24, 1831.—During the 1st fortnight our import market has remained stationary, and but few sales have been effected, and those principally consisting of copper.

Singapore, Aug. 18, 1831.—The war at Malacca has engaged the attention of the Chinese merchants so much (most of them having gone thither to look after their families) that no business of any consequence has been done during the week.

Canton, July 15, 1831.—All British piece-goods are at very depressed prices, and, although the demand does not diminish, yet the supplies have lately been so extensive as to prevent any immediate improvement.—On the 7th June the Select Committee opened their treasury for the receipt of dols. 250,000 for bills to be granted on the Supreme Government at the Ex. of 204 Sa. Rs. per 100 drs.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Aug. 24, 1831.

Government Securities.

Buy.] Rs. As.		Rs. As. [Sell.
Prem. 38 0	Remittable.....	37 0 Prem.
8 0	1st, or Old 5 p. Cent. Loan } 1 Class	7 0
6 0	.... Ditto .... 2 do.	5 0
4 0	.... Ditto..... 3 do.	3 0
2 12	.... Ditto .... 4 do.	2 0
1 8	.... Ditto .... 5 do.	1 0
Prem. 2 8	2d, or Middle 5 p. Cent Loan }	2 0 Prem.
2 4	3d, or New ditto	1 12

Bank Shares—Prem. 6,400 to 6,200.

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills.....	5	0 per cent.
Ditto on government and salary bills	4	0 do.
Interest on loans on deposit.....	4	0 do.

Rate of Exchange.

On London, 6 months' sight,—to buy 1s. 10d.—to sell 1s. 10½d. per Sa. Rs.

Madras, Sept. 7, 1831.

Government Securities.

Six per cent. Bengal Remittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 350 Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs. .....37 Prem.

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, *viz.* 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. .....35 Prem.

Five per cent. Bengal Unremittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 350 Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs. ..... 2 Prem.

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, *viz.* 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... Par.

Bengal Five per cent. Loan of 16th Aug. 1826.

At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... 3½ Prem.

Bengal Five per cent. Loan of 15th Jan. 1830.

At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... 3½ Prem.

Bombay, Sept. 28, 1831.

Exchanges.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 1s. 9d. per Rupee.
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 108 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 102½ Bom. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.

Government Securities.

Remittable Loan, 142 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.
Old 5 per cent.—107 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.

Singapore, Aug. 11, 1831.

Exchanges.

On London, Private Bills, — none.
On Bengal, Government Bills,—206 Sa. Rs. per 100 Sp. Drs.
On ditto, Private Bills, — none.

Canton, July 15, 1831.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 mo. sight, 3s. 11d. to 4s. per Sp. Dr.
On Bengal, 30 days', Sa. Rs. 204 per 100 Sp. Drs.
On Bombay, ditto Bom. Rs. 212 to 213 per ditto.

GOODS DECLARED for SALE at the EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

***For Sale** 8 February—Prompt 11 May.*
***Company's and Licensed.**—Sugar.*

***For Sale** 14 February—Prompt 4 May.*
***Company's.**—Saltpetre—Black Pepper.*
***Licensed.**—Saltpetre.*

***For Sale** 16 February—Prompt 4 May.*
***Licensed.**—Shellac—Cubebs.*

***For Sale** 17 February—Prompt 4 May.*
***Licensed.**—Lac Dye.*

***For Sale** 20 February—Prompt 8 June.*
***Company's.**—Bengal Raw Silk.*
***Private-Trade.**—China, Bengal, and Persian Raw Silk.*

***For Sale** 5 March—Prompt 1 June.*
Tea.—Bohea, 1,700,000 lb.; Congou, Campoi, and Souchong, 5,100,000 lb.; Twankay, and Hyson Skin, 1,200,000 lb.; Hyson, 300,000lb.—Total, including Private-Trade 8,300,000lb.

***For Sale** 13 March—Prompt 8 June.*
***Company's.**—Bengal and Coast Piece Goods—Carpets.*

CARGOES of EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS lately arrived.

CARGOES of the *Lord Melville*, from *Bengal*; and the *Red Rover*, from *Madras*.
***Company's.**—Bengal Raw Silk—Cotton—Sugar.*

LIST of SHIPS Trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

Destination.	*Appointed to sail.*	*Ships' Names.*	*Tons.*	*Owners or Consignees.*	*Captains.*	*Where loading.*	*Reference for Freight or Passage.*
	1832.						
	Portsm.						
Madras	Feb. 4	*Claudine*	469	Joseph L. Heathorn	Wm. Heathorn	W. I. Docks	J. L. Heathorn, Birchin-lane.
	7	*Royal William*	451	George C. Arbuthnot	G. C. Arbuthnot	W. I. Docks	Capt. Arbuthnot, Jerusalem Coffee-house, and 46, Lime-street.
	5	*Catherine*	522	Bernard Fenn	Bernard Fenn	E. I. Docks	Tomlin and Man, Cornhill.
	1	*Euphrates*	557	William Tindell	Wm. Buckham	W. I. Docks	John Lyney, Birchin Lane.
Madras & Bengal	*Mar.* 30	*Alberton*	500	Henry Shuttleworth	H. Shuttleworth	St.Kt.Docks	John Campbell, Leadenhall-street.
	April 30	*Coromandel*	643	George Joad	Thomas Boyes	W. I. Docks	Barber, Neate, & Co. & J. Kelham.
	May 15	*Lord Hungerford*	736	Charles Farquharson	C. Farquharson	E. I. Docks	Cockerell, Trail, & Co., Austin-friars.
	Feb. 3	*Palmira*	550	George Joad	William Loader	W. I. Docks	Barber, Neate, & Co. & J. Kelham.
	10	*Fergusson*	554	Fred. George Young	Adam Young	W. I. Docks	W. Lyall & Co., Domett & Co., & G. [C. Redman.
	28	*Hercules*	482	Buckles and Co.	Wm. Vaughan	E. I. Docks	Buckles & Co.
Bengal	*May* 1	*Alexander*	600	Huddart and Co.	George Waugh	E. I. Docks	John Pirie and Co.
	Feb. 10	*Addingham*	300	William Spencer	Peter Gibson	St.Kt.Docks	Buckles and Co., Mark-lane.
	April 15	*Hindostan*	550	G. C. Redman	G. I. Redman	W. I. Docks	G. C. Redman, Wm. Lyall & Co., & Domett, Young, and England.
	Feb. 1	*Lady Feversham*	430	John Barry	Stephenson Ellerby	W. I. Docks	John Lyney.
Cape and Bombay	4	*Hannah*	500	Inglis, Forbes, and Co.	Thos. J. Jackson	E. I. Docks	Inglis, Forbes, & Co. & W. Abercrombie
	1	*Britannia*	450	R. B. Bowden	R. B. Bowden	W. I. Docks	Tomlin and Man.
Bombay	*Mar.* 1	*Cambridge*	802	Palmers, M'Killops, & Co	James Barber	E. I. Docks	Barber, Neate, and Co.
	15	*Barossa*	750	Buckles and Co.		E. I. Docks	Buckles & Co.
		Earl of Elton	550	John Barry	Edward Theaker	W. I. Docks	John Lyney.
	20	*Bogue*	619	John Thacker	James T. Brown	E. I. Docks	Tomlin and Man.
Ceylon	1	*Achilles*	300	William Tindell	Charles Duncan	Lon. Docks	John Lyney.
Mauritius	*Feb.* 10	*Warddington*	180	Ralph Fenwick	James Crosby	Lon. Docks	Cookes and Long.
Mauritius & Ceylon	2	*Iris*	300	William Tindell	Wm. Mackwood	W. I. Docks	John Lyney.
Batavia, & Singapore	*Mar.* 1	*Hector*	300	George Joad	Joseph Freeman	W. I. Docks	Thomas Surflen, George-yard.
	Feb. 14	*Alexander*	266	George Izat	R. MacLachlan	Lon. Docks	Anderson, Wise, & Co., Austin-friars.
	20	*Egmont*	295	William Benson	Wm. Benson	Lon. Docks	Tomlin and Man.
New South Wales	1	*City of Edinburgh*	366	Joseph Somes	N. Wade	Dublin	Joseph Lachlan.
Van Diemen's Land	20	*Kath. St. Forbes*	457	Aaron Chapman	John Anderson	Woolwich	John Chapman & Co., Leadenhall-st.
	25	*Mary*	300	William Beachcroft	Wm. Beachcroft	Lon. Docks	Arnold & Woollett, & W. Robertson.
	—	*Mangalia*	376	E. T. Stainbank	E. T. Stainbank	St.Kt.Docks	Charles Dod and Co., Lime-street.
	10	*Elizabeth*	340	George Barnes	John Currie	St.Kt.Docks	Arnold and Woollett.
	20	*Egmont*	289	Walter Buchanan	James Walmsley	Lon. Docks	Walter Buchanan, Leadenhall-st.
New South Wales	25	*Florentia*	450	Charles Dod & Co.	Wm. S. Deloitte	St.Kt.Docks	Charles Dod and Co.
	Mar. 1	*Governor Halkett*	317	Robert Brooks	A. Fotheringham	St.Kt.Docks	Buckles and Co.
	10	*Renown*	300	I. Robertson		St.Kt.Docks	Buckles and Co.
Van Diemen's Land & New South Wales	*Feb.* 7	*Craigievar*	260	Alexander Forbes	William Ray	St.Kt.Docks	[hill
	20	*Brothers*	356	Robert Towns	Robert Towns	St.Kt.Docks	T. I. Norrie, Catherine-court, Tower-
	10	*Resource*	242	Samuel Smith	Samuel Smith	Lon. Docks	Walter Buchanan.
	15	*Sir F. Mac Naghten*	200	Whiteman Freeman	Wm. Parker	St.Kt.Docks	Charles Dod and Co.
Swan River	*Mar.* 15	*Edward Lombe*	347	Whiteman Freeman	W. Freeman	St.Kt.Docks	Capt. F., Old City Chambers.

EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS, of the Season 1831-32, with their Managing Owners, Commanders, &c.

Voyage.	Ships' Names.	Tons.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Pursers.	Consignments.	To be Afloat.	To sail to Gravesend.	To sail from Gravesend.	When Sailed.
												1831.	1832.	1832.	
10	*Asia*	1020	Thomas Heath	G. K. Bathie	Wm. MacNair	W. S. Stockley	Charles Ray	Walt. Brodie	John Lister	Tho. Gardiner	*Madras, Bengal, & China*	12 Dec	2 Jan.	24 Jan	
6	*Sir David Scott*	1342	Joseph Hare	D. J. Ward	John Moore	R. Burroughes	W. O. Young	R. Jacques	Wm. Cook	Tho. A. Gibb					
6	*Duchess of Athol*	1336	W. E. Ferrers	E. M. Daniell	J. Elphinstone	G. Steward	C. M. Welstead	J. E. Campbell	Wm. Scott	W. Dickinson	*Bombay & China*				
8	*Orwell*	1335	R. M. Isacke	J. Dalrymple	G. A. Bond	J. K. Jolley	C. G. Jones	Edm. L. Lyne	Wm. Bremner	W. McKilligan					
10	*Marquis Camden*	1285	Thos. Larkins	Thos. Larkins	John Fenn	H. J. Wolfe	R. Manners	Joseph Hills	George Comb	T Collingwood	*St. Helena, Bombay, & China*				
8	*Thomas Coutts*	1334	S. Marjoribanks	A. Chrystie	W. Drayner	Dudley Nor'h	J. Hamilton	C. T. Rouse	Ewen Cameron	James Ritchie					
4	*George the Fourth*	1329	*Company's Ship*	T. W. Barrow	T. B. Penfold	F. G. Moore	O. Richardson	Alex Cheap	Edw. Turner	J. W. Graham	*Bombay & China*	26 Dec	16 Jan	7 Feb.	
6	*Macqueen*	1333	John Campbell	Robert Lindsay	F. Macqueen	John Pitcairn	Geo. Collard	Wm. Bryon	D. MacTavish	D. McCulloch					
8	*Dunira*	1325	George Palmer	M. Hamilton	James Rickett	Rich. Buckle	E. W. Paul	C. W. Cuthbert	J. Mac Kinlay	John Giles	*Madras, Bengal, & China*				
6	*William Fairlie*	1318	Joseph Hare	Thomas Blair	D. Robertson	John Rose	R. Lockhart	A. Daniell	W. Hitchcock	Peter Milne					
3	*Reliance*	1416	J. F. Timins	C. S. Timins	James Sexton	Samuel Hyde	Wm. Buckle	F. Y. Steward	MacConnachie	Wm. I. Irwin	*Madras, Bengal, & China*	1832. 25 Jan	15 Feb.	6 Mar	
11	*Charles Grant*	1311	Wm. Moffat	J. R. Manderson	W. H. Walker	Thos. Hillman	Arth. Burnell	J. L. Templer	Robt. Murray	B. Wise, Jun.					
4	*Abercrombie Robinson*	1330	John Innes	John Innes	James S. Biles	W. Pitcairn	H. Parkinson	J. C. Scrivner	Alex. Stirling	Alex. Crowe	*Bombay & China*				
7	*Windsor*	1358	W. Clay	A. F. Proctor	Mark Clayson	Francis Shaw	Benj. Elder	Robert Hull	Wm. Spence	Jas. Thomson	*St. Hel., Straits of Malacca, & China*	8 Feb.	29 Feb.	22 Mar	
8	*Canning*	1326	*Company's Ship*	Philip Baylis	Wm. Pulham	G. Creighton	J. G. F. Pigott	Chas. Ellis	F. Kiernan	H. Beveridge					
6	*Berwickshire*	1332	S. Marjoribanks	Fred. Madan	H. L. Thomas	H. Dalrymple	O. MacDonald		Wm. Baird	J. W. Rose					
4	*Lord Lowther*	1339	H. Blanshard	R. C. Fowler	N. de St. Croix	Jas. M. Favell	Henry Hale		Henry Perrin	F. Chambers	*China*	12 Mar.	2 Apr.	23 Apr	
4	*Edinburgh*	1335	David Clark	David Marshall	Henry Wise	Alf. Tomlins	V. Steward	O. Cleverley	Robt. Harvey						
9	*Earl of Balcarres*	1417	*Company's Ship*	B. Broughton	A. Broadhurst	J. P. Griffith	Wm. Pigott	Henry Smith	Henry Arnott						
6	*London*	1332	*Company's Ship*	Timothy Smith	A. Rivers	W. Packman	D. Thompson	Fred. Clare	D. T. Roy	John Lenox	*China*	9 Apr.	30 Apr.	21 May	

EAST-INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE.

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Barilla ..... cwt.	0 5 0	@	0 6 0
Coffee, Java	2 13 0	—	3 2 0
—— Cheribon	2 15 0	—	3 3 0
—— Sumatra and Ceylon ..	2 7 0	—	2 10 0
—— Bourbon	——		——
—— Mocha	3 10 0	—	6 10 0
Cotton, Surat ..... lb	0 0 3½	—	0 0 5½
—— Madras	0 0 4	—	0 0 5½
—— Bengal	0 0 4	—	0 0 4½
—— Bourbon	0 0 7	—	0 0 9
Drugs & for Dyeing.			
Aloes, Epatica ..... cwt.	9 10 0	—	16 0 0
Anniseeds, Star	3 5 0		——
Borax, Refined	3 5 0		——
—— Unrefined	3 0 0		——
Camphire, in tub	15 10 0	—	15 15 0
Cardamoms, Malabar .. lb	0 3 8	—	0 4 0
—— Ceylon	0 1 6		——
Cassia Buds ..... cwt.	3 17 0	—	4 5 0
—— Lignea	4 10 0		5 0 0
Castor Oil ..... lb	0 0 5	—	0 1 0
China Root ..... cwt.	1 5 0		——
Cubebs	5 0 0		——
Dragon's Blood, ord.	8 12 0		——
Gum Ammoniac, lump ..	6 0 0		——
—— Arabic	2 0 0	—	3 15 0
—— Assafœtida	1 5 0	—	3 0 0
—— Benjamin, 2d Sort ..	15 0 0	—	30 0 0
—— Animi	3 0 0	—	12 0 0
—— Gambogium	6 0 0	—	20 0 0
—— Myrrh	4 0 0	—	15 0 0
—— Olibanum	1 12 0	—	5 0 0
Kino	10 0 0	—	12 0 0
Lac Lake ..... lb	0 0 6	—	0 1 2
—— Dye	0 2 3	—	0 2 4
—— Shell ..... cwt.	4 10 0	—	4 15 0
—— Stick	1 10 0	—	3 0 0
Musk, China ..... oz.	3 0 0	—	3 15 0
Nux Vomica ..... cwt.	0 15 0	—	1 0 0
Oil, Cassia ..... oz.	0 0 8½		——
—— Cinnamon	0 16 0		——
—— Cocoa-nut	1 10 0	—	1 14 0
—— Cajaputa	0 4 0	—	0 5 0
—— Mace	0 0 4		——
—— Nutmegs	0 1 0	—	0 2 0
Opium	none		——
Rhubarb	0 2 0	—	0 2 4
Sal Ammoniac ..... cwt.	none		——
Senna ..... lb	0 0 8	—	0 2 3
Turmeric, Java .... cwt.	0 16 0		——
—— Bengal	0 9 0	—	0 12 0
—— China	1 0 0	—	1 5 0
Galls, in Sorts	3 15 0	—	4 0 0
——, Blue	3 5 0	—	3 15 0
Hides, Buffalo ..... lb	0 0 3	—	0 0 5
—— Ox and Cow	0 0 3½	—	0 0 8
Indigo, Blue and Violet	0 5 6	—	0 5 8
—— Fine Violet	0 5 6	—	0 5 8
—— Mid. to good Violet ..	0 4 9	—	0 5 3
—— Violet and Copper	0 4 6	—	0 5 3
—— Copper	0 4 3	—	0 4 9
—— Consuming sorts	0 3 9	—	0 5 0
—— Oude	0 2 8	—	0 3 9
—— Madras, mid. to fine ..	0 2 9	—	0 3 4
—— Do. low and ord.	0 1 10	—	0 2 6
—— Do. Kurpah	0 2 5	—	0 3 4
—— Java	0 2 8	—	0 4 7
—— Dust	0 2 4	—	0 3 6
Mother-o'-Pearl Shells, China } cwt.	£. s. d. 4,10 0	@	£. s. d. ——
Nankeens ..... piece	——		——
Rattans 100	0 1 6	—	0 3 6
Rice, Bengal White .... cwt.	0 14 0	—	0 15 0
—— Patna	0 16 0	—	0 18 0
—— Java	0 11 0	—	0 12 0
Safflower	3 0 0	—	11 0 0
Sago	0 10 0	—	0 18 0
—— Pearl	0 12 0	—	2 0 0
Saltpetre	1 17 0	—	2 0 0
Silk, Bengal Skein ..... lb	——		——
—— Novi	——		——
—— Ditto White	——		——
—— China	0 11 9	—	0 15 0
—— Bengal and Privilege ..	——		——
—— Organzine	0 18 0	—	0 18 6
Spices, Cinnamon	see markets.		
—— Cloves	0 1 3	—	0 2 0
—— Mace	0 4 3	—	0 5 6
—— Nutmegs	0 2 2	—	0 3 4
—— Ginger ..... cwt.	1 12 0	—	1 16 0
—— Pepper, Black .... lb	0 0 3½	—	0 0 4½
—— —— White	0 0 5	—	0 0 8
Sugar, Bengal ..... cwt.	1 0 0	—	1 6 0
—— Siam and China	0 16 0	—	1 5 0
—— Mauritius	——		——
—— Manilla and Java	0 15 0	—	1 4 0
Tea, Bohea ..... lb	0 1 11½	—	0 2 1½
—— Congou	0 2 1½	—	0 2 10
—— Souchong	0 2 10	—	0 4 2½
—— Campoi	0 2 4½		——
—— Twankay	0 2 2	—	0 2 8
—— Pekoe	0 2 4½	—	0 2 9
—— Hyson Skin	0 2 2	—	0 2 9
—— Hyson	0 3 7	—	0 5 4
—— Young Hyson	0 2 8	—	0 2 9
—— Gunpowder	none.		
Tin, Banca ..... cwt.	3 0 0		——
Tortoiseshell ..... lb	0 18 0	—	2 15 0
Vermilion ..... lb	0 3 0		——
Wax ..... cwt.	4 0 0	—	6 0 0
Wood, Sanders Red .... ton	12 0 0	—	15 0 0
—— Ebony	4 0 0	—	5 10 0
—— Sapan	14 0 0	—	16 0 0

AUSTRALASIAN PRODUCE.

Cedar Wood ..... foot	0 5 0	—	0 7 0
Oil, Fish ..... tun	——		——
Whalefins ..... ton	140 0 0		——
Wool, N. S. Wales, *viz.*			
Best ..... lb	0 2 0	—	0 5 0
Inferior	0 1 2	—	0 2 0
—— V. D. Land, *viz.*			
Best	0 1 3	—	0 1 9
Inferior	0 0 9	—	0 1 0

SOUTH AFRICAN PRODUCE.

Aloes ..... cwt.	1 15 0	—	1 16 0
Ostrich Feathers, und .... lb	2 0 0	—	7 0 0
Gum Arabic ..... cwt.	0 15 0	—	1 0 0
Hides, Dry ..... lb	0 0 4½	—	0 0 7
—— Salted	0 0 4½	—	0 0 5
Oil, Palm ..... cwt.	32 10 0		——
—— Fish ..... tun	——		——
Raisins ..... cwt.	——		——
Wax	5 0 0	—	6 0 0
Wine, Madeira ..... pipe	——		——
—— Red	——		——
Wood, Teak ..... load	7 0 0	—	8 0 0

PRICES OF SHARES, January 27, 1832.

	Price.	Dividends.	Capital.	Shares of.	Paid.	Books Shut for Dividends.
DOCKS.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
East-India ..... (Stock)	—	4 p. cent.	483,750	—	—	March. Sept.
London ..... (Stock)	64	3 p. cent	238,000	—	—	June. Dec.
St. Katherine's	75	3 p. cent.	1,352,752	100	—	April. Oct.
Ditto Debentures	102	4½ p. cent.	500,000	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
Ditto ditto	—	4 p. cent.	200,000	—	—	——
West-India ..... (Stock)	109½	6 p. cent.	1,380,000	—	—	June. Dec.
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Australian ..... (Agricultural)	18 dis.	——	10,000	100	23	——
Carnatic Stock, 1st Class	93½	4 p. cent.	——	—	—	June. Dec.
Ditto, 2d Class	84	3 p. cent.	——	—	—	June. Dec.
Van Diemen's Land Company	7 dis.	——	10,000	100	12	——

WOLFE, Brothers, 23, *Change Alley.*

Sugar.—The Company have declared a part of their Bengal sugar for sale on the 8th February. There have been but few sales as yet of Mauritius sugars since last year, and this chiefly of an inferior quality.

Spices.—The periodical sale of spices, by order of the Lords of the Treasury, for the Ceylon government, took place on the 16th January, and was fully attended. The quantity of cinnamon declared was 1,400 bales and 116 chests. The first pile (119 bales), taxed at 6*s.* 6*d.*, sold at from 6*s.* 7*d.* to 8*s.* 10*d.* per lb.; the second pile (496 bales) were taxed at 5*s.* 6*d*, and sold at from 5*s.* 7*d.* to 7*s.* 2*d.* per lb. The third pile (about 700 bales). which were taxed at 4*s.* 6*d.* for the best sorts, sold at 5*s.* 5*d.* to 6*s.* 3*d.*; the second quality was taxed at 3*s.* 6*d.*, and sold at from 4*s.* 7*d.* to 4*s.* 11*d.* per lb.; and the third was taxed at 2*s.* 6*d.*, and sold at 4*s.* to 4*s.* 4*d.* per lb. Subsequently nutmegs went off at from 2*s.* 2*d.* to 2*s.* 3*d.*; mace, from 4*s.* 9*d.* to 5*s.* 5*d.*; cloves, from 1*s.* 2*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.*; Java coffee, from 52*s.* to 52*s.* 6*d.* The cinnamon went off very briskly, and spices in general are firm.

Tea.—The Company have issued their declaration; the quantity of Bohea is 100,000 lbs. more than the previous sale. Hysons are expected to advance, and low Congous to decline. The total declared, including private-trade, is 8,300,000lbs. Bohea is large, and half-chests are at present selling at 4*s.* per lb. Congou packages, 4*s.* 0½*d.* and 4*s.* 0¾*d.*, and a good deal of business has been done. Congou but little inquired for. Twankay, common, command ¼*d.* per lb. profit. In good, nothing done. Hysons have been 1*d.* to 1¼*d.* profit.

Indigo.—The Company's sale of indigo, which commenced on the 17th, closed on the 23d January. The following is the result:—The quantity declared for sale was 3,939 chests, of which 1,190 chests were Company's; the whole presented the following assortment: 74 chests very fine shipping qualities; 505 good to fine do.; 962 middling to good do.; 1,215 good consuming to middling shipping do.; 1,000 ordinary and low middling qualities; 48 dust of good quality; 126 Madras, in general very ordinary; 42 Java, middling to good; 17 damaged—total 3,989 chests.

The sale began with the Company's marks, which were taxed at 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb. in average under the market prices; from the opening, the biddings were animated, and an advance of 3*d.* to 4*d.* on the prices of last sale for good consuming and middling shipping qualities, was paid; fine sorts were comparatively neglected, and went off at about last sale's prices, until the third day, when an improvement nearly equal to that on the middling qualities took place. The prices of ordinary and low descriptions fluctuated from those of last sale to 3*d.* advance. The proportion of Madras was very small compared to the quantity which, since 1829, has usually been put up in each quarterly sale; the quality was generally ordinary, and went off with great spirit at an average advance of 4*d.* on last sale's prices. The quantity bought in by the proprietors does not exceed 200 chests.

The following are the prices:—Fine blue, 5*s.* 3*d.* *a* 5*s.* 8*d.*; fine purple, 5*s.* *a* 5*s.* 3*d.*; fine red violet, 4*s.* 9*d.* *a* 5*s.*; fine violet, 4*s.* 6*d.* *a* 5*s.*; good and middling do., 4*s.* 3*d.* *a* 4*s.* 6*d.*; good red violet, 4*s.* 6*d.* *a* 4*s.* 9*d.*; middling do., 4*s.* 3*d.* *a* 4*s.* 6*d.*; good violet and copper, 3*s.* 9*d.* *a* 4*s.* 3*d.*; middling and ordinary do., 3*s.* 6*d.* *a* 3*s.* 9*d.*; low consuming do., 2*s.* 9*d.* *a* 3*s.* 6*d.*; trash, 9*d.* *a* 2*s.*—Madras: Fine, none; good, 3*s.* *a* 3*s.* 4*d.*; middling, 2*s.* 8*d.* *a* 2*s.* 10*d.*; ordinary and low, 2*s.* 3*d.* *a* 2*s.* 8*d.*—Java: Ordinary to middling, 2*s.* 8*d.* *a* 3*s.* 6*d.*; good to fine, 3*s.* 9*d.* *a* 4*s.* 8*d.*

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, *from* 26 *December* 1831 *to* 25 *January* 1832.

Dec.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3½ Pr.Ct. Red.	New 3½ Pr.Cent.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	4 Pr.Ct. 1826.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
26	—	83 83⅛	—	90⅛90⅜	—	16⅛ 16 11/16	—	99⅛99⅜	2 dis	6 8p
27	192¾3	82⅞83	—	90⅛90⅜	—	16 9/16 16 11/16	—	99⅛99⅜	1 dis	7 9p
28	192¾	82⅞83	—	90⅛90¼	—	16 9/16 16⅝	—	99⅛99⅜	2 dis	7 9p
29	—	82⅜83	—	90⅛90⅜	—	16 9/16	—	99⅛99⅜	1 dis	7 9p
30	192 2¾	82⅛83	—	90⅛90⅜	—	16⅝ 16 9/16	—	99⅛99¼	2 dis	7 9p
31	192¾	82⅜82⅞	—	90⅛90¼	—	16 9/16 16⅝	—	99½	2 1 dis	7 8p
Jan.										
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	192⅛3	82⅛82⅞	—	89⅞90¼	—	16½	—	—	2 dis	8 9p
4	193	82⅝82⅝	—	89⅝90	—	16 9/16	—	99⅛99⅜	2 dis	8 9p
5	192⅛3	82⅝82⅞	—	90 90¼	—	16½ 16 9/16	—	—	1 dis	8 9p
6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	192⅛3	82⅜83	82⅛82½	90 90¼	89⅛ 90	16 9/16 16⅝	—	99⅛99⅜	1 dis	7 9p
9	192	82¼82½	81⅞82	89⅜89⅞	89½ 89½	16 7/16 16 9/16	195¼	99⅛99½	1 dis	8 10p
10	192 3	82⅛	81⅝82⅛	89⅛89¾	88⅞ 89⅜	16 7/16	—	—	1p	8 10p
11	191½2	81⅞	81⅛81⅜	89⅜	88¼ 88⅝	16⅜ 16 7/16	194¼	98⅝99	1p	8 10p
12	192⅛3	82⅛82⅝	81⅞82⅛	89⅛89⅜	89¼ 89½	16¼ 16 9/16	194⅜	99⅛99½	1p	8 10p
13	192½	82⅜82¾	82⅛82⅜	89⅜89⅞	89⅜ 89⅝	16⅛ 16 9/16	—	99⅛99⅜	par	8 11p
14	193 4	82⅞83⅛	82⅛82¾	89⅞90⅛	89⅝ 89¾	16 9/16 16⅝	—	99⅜	1p	9 10p
16	194½	83¼	82⅞83	90⅛90½	89¾ 90	16⅝ 16 11/16	—	99⅞100	1p	9 11p
17	193¼4	82⅛82⅞	82⅛82⅛	89⅞90	89⅝ 89⅝	16 9/16	—	99⅛99⅞	1 2 dis	9 11p
18	194½	82⅝82⅞	82⅛82⅝	89⅜89⅞	89⅝ 89½	16½ 16⅝	196	99⅛99⅞	—	8 10p
19	193¾4½	82⅛83	82⅛82⅝	89⅛90⅝	89¼ 89¾	16 9/16	195½	99⅞	2 dis	8 10p
20	—	82⅛82¾	82⅛82⅝	89⅜89⅞	89½ 89½	16⅜ 16⅝	—	99⅞100	1p	9 10p
21	—	82⅛82⅛	81⅝82	89⅜89⅝	88¾ 89⅛	16½ 16 9/16	—	99⅛99⅝	par	11 12p
23	193¾	82⅛82¾	81⅞82⅛	89⅛89¾	89⅛ 89⅜	16 9/16	—	99⅛99½	1p	11 12p
24	193¼4	82⅜82¾	82⅛82⅜	89⅜90	89¼ 89½	16⅜ 16⅝	194⅓	99⅜99⅝	1p	11 12p
25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

BOUGHTON and GRINSTED, Stock Brokers, 2, Cornhill.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

A letter from Simla of the 26th August states that the Governor-General intended to leave that station about the 20th of October, and would immediately proceed to the place appointed for the interview with Runjeet Singh, which is fixed to take place on the 25th of that month. His Lordship will proceed from thence to Kurnaul, Delhi, and Agra, and from Agra to Ajmere, where he will be joined by the Earl of Clare, who will accompany his Lordship through a part of Central India. Lord Bentinck, it is said, at present intends, if time will allow, to embark at Allahabad for Calcutta about the beginning of March, and otherwise to delay till the rains set in. Lord Dalhousie will leave Simla in the first week of October, and proposes being in Calcutta by the end of December, preparatory to immediate embarkation for Europe. The season has been unusually fine in the hills; but those who went in search of health do not appear to have derived from a residence at Simla, the benefit that was anticipated.—*India Gaz., Sept.* 14.

We are enabled to communicate the following details respecting the intended movements of the Governor-General, on the authority of a letter before us, dated Simla, Sept. 10, and coming from a well-informed source. On the 9th inst. a circular from the Governor-General was issued to the gentlemen composing his suite, intimating that he had given up all idea of returning to the presidency at the soonest before August next, and that circumstances might happen to delay his return till the end of next year or the beginning of 1833. Stores have been ordered from Calcutta to last till August, and Futtehghur has been fixed upon for the depôt where they will be collected, as the spot most convenient for their removal to the station at which his Lordship may pass the hot weather. What station this is to be does not appear, and it is probably not yet fixed on. Indore, Agra, and Allahabad are severally talked of, and many think that his Lordship will revisit Simla. This appears so likely, that several, it is said, intend to leave that part of their baggage and furniture which will not be required on the march at Simla, to wait their anticipated return. —*India Gaz. Oct.* 3.

RUNJEET SINGH.

Our observant readers will not have failed to notice "the pomp and circumstance," the apparently paradoxical extravagance, of the preparations making for the approaching interview between the Governor-General and Runjeet Singh. No one can imagine that it is for the sake of a mere idle piece of compliment that an expenditure of several lacs in the purchase of presents and in the movements of troops is incurred by Lord William Bentinck; and it is accordingly whispered in certain circles up the country that weighty matters are to be brought on the tapis on the present occasion, high pretensions on the part of the Maharajah, and an important treaty of alliance on that of the Governor-General. The present from the King of England, of which we have heard so much, must have had its object; and the recent reports from Persia regarding Russian designs would indicate what that is likely to be. On the other hand, Runjeet Singh has long coveted the sovereignty over the Protected Sikh States on this side of the Sutlej, and he is now said to carry his pretensions a great deal further, with a view to bring under his control the whole of the ancient possessions of Lahore and Moultan. This would bring him in contact with Ajmeer and Delhi, throwing back our boundary to a considerable distance from our present western frontier. We leave these statements to the reflections of our readers, not venturing on any speculations of our own without more ample and more certain details. We must add, however, that we find it difficult to credit the fact of such pretensions being advanced by Runjeet Singh; and admitting the fact, we find it still more difficult to suppose that they will for a moment be entertained by the British government, although we must confess that the time chosen for bringing them forward, when arrangements are in contemplation against the actual or anticipated encroachments of Russia, accords well with the reputed character of the Lahore chief.—*India Gaz., Oct.* 3.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

A private letter received from the Governor-General's camp, under date the 16th ult., states that "the Commander-in-chief's party is not to return to Calcutta, but march to Cawnpore, and wait there till Sir Edw. Barnes, who will come up by dawk, joins them, and return to the hills." These movements would imply

something important, but the object is not hinted at. The letter likewise confirms the statement of the correspondent of the India Gazette; but it states as certain that after a long journey the Governor-General's party are to go back to Simlah, though it is uncertain when they would return to the presidency.—*East-Indian, Oct.* 3.

FATAL DUEL.

A letter from Neemuch, just received, states that a duel had been fought there between two officers belonging to the 9th cavalry, in which one of them, Lieut. S——, is mentioned as having been shot by his opponent, Lieut. T——. The particulars which led to this *rencontre* have not transpired.—*Ibid.*

LOANS.

In a private letter just received from a gentleman writing on the subject of the financial arrangement of this government, which we have perused, it is stated, on what we consider good authority, that orders were coming out from the Court of Directors for the payment of the five per cent. loans, in lieu of which a four per cent. loan is to be opened to fund the amount government may desire to retain, the interest of which is to be payable either in cash or at an exchange of 1*s*.10*d*. per sa. rupee. Our readers will form their own opinions of this information; we think it would render the four per cent. loan more popular than it is at present, and insure its taking when the time for large payments of the five per cent. loans arrives.

We understand that authority will be given to the supreme government, should they think it advisable, to extend the issues and operations of the Bank of Bengal.—*Hurkaru, Sept.* 2.

AVA.

A letter received yesterday from Rangoon, dated the 12th instant, contains the following passage: "We have had many rumours of late respecting another war between the Burmese and English. The latter have taken possession of a small island in the Martaban river, which the Burmans claimed. These have consequently, for two weeks past, been busy supplying themselves with arms and ammunition. Each man has been required to furnish two viss (?) of powder and two hundred musket balls. Muskets also have been purchased in large numbers. We do not however apprehend that the Burmans will have the folly again to meddle with the English in war: but the movements of such a government as this cannot be foreseen."

The concluding remark is very just, for it is impossible that we should accurately estimate the motives that will influence such a government, or the effects that any assigned motive will produce. If, however, the Burmese see any prospect of a serious rupture between us and the Chinese, it seems not improbable that they will attempt to rid themselves of the presence of our troops in their neighbourhood, and regain possession of the territory of which they were deprived at the close of the last war. The probability of success in such an attempt will be judged by a very different standard from that which we should apply to it. The last attempts to recover Tavoy and Mergui should not be forgotten.—*India Gazette, Sept.* 29.

NEPAUL.

Rumours have been afloat of a disposition on the part of the Nepaulese to turn refractory, and it is even insinuated that what has been going on at Canton is pretty well known at Catmandoo. Our cotemporary of the *India Gazette* speaks also of our *friends* the Burmese being half inclined to go to war with us again, encouraged by the state of affairs in China. Such reports never fail to get into circulation when any thing goes a little out of joint in any part of the huge machine of our power in the East; and we notice them, not that we give any credit to them, but in the belief, that were any thing like a great defeat or disaster to overtake us in any one quarter, we should certainly have to expect any thing but submission from such a power as the Nepaulese.—*John Bull, Sept.* 30.

UPPER PROVINCES.

By a letter received yesterday from Lucnow, it would appear that a report prevailed there that fifteen regiments were on the eve of being raised, but, adopting the language of our correspondent, we "fear it is all humbug:" the rumour, however, was believed in the military circles at Cawnpore. The same letter announces that Keitah is dreadfully unhealthy this year, scarcely a single individual having escaped sickness of a more or less serious character. It conveys also, on the authority of a river manghie, a report, which we sincerely trust is unfounded, that a budgerow had gone down in the vicinity of Lucnow, and that all on board, including a colonel in the service, had unhappily perished. No name is given in the letter before us. —*Cal. John Bull, Sept.* 24.

STATE OF THE INDIGO DISTRICTS.

It has been stated to us, with what justice we have not yet been able to ascertain, that since the resolution of the

agency houses to curtail the advances made to indigo planters, assaults and robberies in the indigo districts have become of more frequent occurrence, the want of means preventing the planter from employing the hired bands, to which he was wont to commit the protection of his property and the summary chastisement of aggressors. We notice this allegation as, if well founded, of the very first importance when regarded in connection with the police of the country. Our friends in the districts to which it applies may perhaps kindly enable us to speak more decidedly on a point of such manifest moment.—*Cal. John Bull, Sept.* 30.

ALIENATION OF ANCESTRAL PROPERTY.

It will be remembered that during the last term a case came before the supreme court, in which the question was raised whether a Hindoo, being a native of Bengal, has the power to alienate ancestral property without the consent of his children. The Chief Justice expressed his opinion that no such power existed, and seemed to rely principally upon a supposed decision of the court of Sudder Dewannee to that effect. In consequence of the doubts suggested by Mr. Turton as to any such rule of law prevailing in the Sudder, the case was postponed for the purpose of ascertaining the opinions of the judges of that court on the subject. We understand that an answer has been returned by the gentlemen who now preside in the sudder, fully recognizing the power of alienation. We believe this information will be interesting to many of our readers.—*India Gaz.*

FORGERIES.

Great alarm prevailed in the bazar yesterday, in consequence of the alleged discovery of forgeries on the Bank of Bengal. The forgery is said to be confined to the words expressive of the amount of the note, and the imitation is so perfect that in one instance, according to report, it was not discovered at the Bank till the third examination. Late offenders in this line are said to have opened a new establishment; and there can be no doubt that their impunity has given encouragement to such industry.

Since writing the above, we learn on good authority that the forgeries consist in some notes being altered from a minor to a major denomination, as from 50 to 500, or from 100 to 1000. Such notes have been found in circulation; no new thing, we believe, although not of very frequent occurrence. The alarm in the bazar would appear to be disproportionate to the cause, as our first information stated that it had nearly put an end for the time to Bank-note circulation. Until, however, the forgers are thoroughly unkennelled, there can be no certainty of the extent to which their villainy may have been carried.—*India Gaz., Sept.* 23.

UNDERWRITING AT CALCUTTA.

A meeting of merchants, ship-owners, and others, was held at the exchange-room, for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of amending the system of underwriting in this port.

The chair was taken by Mr. Gordon, who read a series of resolutions, which had been prepared for the occasion.

The first resolution was put, and carried unanimously:—"That the system of underwriting lately pursued in Calcutta has been found by those interested in it extremely embarrassing, if not injurious to the interests of all concerned, and if persisted in, must ultimately prove so to the general body of merchants, ship-owners and underwriters in an increasing degree; and that it appears to this meeting that improvement and remedy are practicable, by the exertion of sound judgment, care, and consistency on the part of the shareholders and managers of the various offices, and it is to consider of, and adopt the most feasible means of effecting these ends this meeting has been called."

The second resolution was annulled by the following amendment:—"It is considered that the best plan to combine the interests of the merchant and ship-owner with that of the underwriter, as well as that of the secretaries, will be to make the remuneration of the latter depend on the welfare of the office, the success of which must mainly rest on the exertions of the secretaries; that the best mode of accomplishing so desirable a change will be to pay the secretaries a full and fair per centage on all profits or dividends, instead of the present mode."

The third, fourth, fifth, and sixth of the prepared resolutions were successively read by the chairman and abandoned, as no one appeared inclined either to propose or second them.

The seventh resolution was annulled by the following amendment, which was carried against one dissentient voice:—"That a select committee be appointed, consisting of as many members as there are offices; each office sending one representative, whose province it shall be to suggest such improvements as may appear expedient, in lieu of the present mode of surveying vessels, and do class them accordingly, taking as their model the practice at Lloyd's."

The chairman remarked that the last amendment superseded the necessity of putting the eighth of the prepared reso-

lutions, and it was put aside. He then declared the business of the meeting to be concluded.

STATE OF THE KISHNAGUR DISTRICT.

We have a letter from a gentleman settled in the Kishnagur district, giving an account of the disorderly condition in which that part of the country is, and of the inefficiency of the means employed to preserve the public peace, and protect life and property. The dacoits are described as carrying on their depredations with great audacity, and as exercising "a reign of terror" over the peasantry, who, on the other hand, seem to have as great a dread of the Company's native officers, as of the less regular depredators. Not a day passes but a robbery in some village or other is committed, and none of the poor villagers dare speak, lest they should be subjected to a visit from the Daroga, sent to Kishnagur as witnesses, exposed to the vengeance of the dacoits, and fleeced of their little all by the cormorants of justice. Lately a band of dacoits made an attempt upon a sum of money that was being conveyed from Chinsurah, but the persons who were in charge of it kept them off until assistance was received from their employer, and at last they succeeded in making two prisoners. These two dacoits were kept in custody for thirty-six hours before the slightest assistance could be had from the Thanadars; and when the Thanadars did come, they gave as a reason of their indifference, that the planters never gave any thing to the Darogas. A short time since the dacoits murdered a Daroga with two or three of his peons, in order to set some of their companions at liberty who were in custody. This has so completely paralised every one, that when inquiry was made at a bazar which was recently plundered, whether they suspected any people belonging to the village from which the two prisoners had been made, the answer was, that they dared not say any thing.

This is a frightful state of things, and demands the serious consideration of those to whom the administration of the country is entrusted. We hear nothing alleged against the magistrate of the district, but it is evident that, independent of the merit or demerit of individuals, the system of police is radically defective, and requires reform. Government should at any expense make the arm of justice be promptly felt by the marauders who infest the country, and by those not less guilty but more insidious villains, who are employed to promote the ends of justice, but who in fact impede the operation of the laws by their indolence, their corruption, and their oppressions, if not by actually leaguing with the open defiers of all law and justice. Government fails in its very first duty, if it does not give adequate protection to life and property; and it is evident that the system must be fundamentally wrong, where the people do not less dread the nominal officers of justice, than the avowed ministers of injustice, rapine, and crime.—*India Gaz.*

HINDOO PERSECUTION OF HINDOOS.

Hindoo Free School.—We have been informed by several estimable supporters of the above school, that at a late committee meeting Baboo Gungachurn Shen, Baboo Radhanath Pal, Baboo Madhub-Chundra Mullick, and others of its principal directors having assembled, proposed, after much consideration, that they would have no co-operation with certain members who are destroying religion by conduct hostile to the Hindoo faith, and most pernicious. Being all therefore of opinion that such persons have abandoned the rites of their religion, and being hostile to all who openly declare themselves opposed to religion, the persons met together as above mentioned, erased their names from the list of the society, and deprived them of the office of members. For this, we and many others return unnumbered thanks to those Baboos, for through compassion to the poor, being sent of wisdom, they have like oceans of excellence overthrown a wicked enemy for the preservation of the Hindoo religion, and have erected a bridge of glory. Well, well! may their hope and expectation be abundantly realised by the will of God! and may the school prosper! No notice of this school has appeared from its commencement in our paper, because formerly, from what we saw and heard, we expected no good from it; for he whose child has been devoured by an alligator, trembles at the sight of even a dhenker. But from what we now learn of the rules and regulations of the school, we anticipate good to its students. And we advise the members to combine the communication of knowledge with the preservation of their own excellent religion, and not to allow any discussion of religion there, else all goodness will be destroyed: thus, "where there is religion there is victory:" this well-known aphorism is not false.—*Caumoodi.*

Persecution has burst out so vehemently upon us, that on Wednesday last at 12 o'clock we were left without a roof to cover our head. At last, in spite of the bigot's rage and the fanatic's fulminations, we have been able to be settled in a commodious place, through the exertions of two affectionate friends and warm advocates for *truth*. We were, however, so troubled in settling our worldly affairs yesterday, that we have not been able to

start our present number to our satisfaction. If our readers conceive the difficulties we were placed in, without a house to lodge in, expecting nothing but the rage of bigots and foes, and suffering the greatest hardships for the sake of truth and liberalism, they will undoubtedly excuse our present defects We will not be wanting in our exertions in our next appearance.—*Enquirer.—John Bull, Oct.* 1.

The reign of persecution has commenced in the City of Palaces; religious persecution too, be it remarked, and perpetrated by—whom do our readers think?—the liberal and enlightened Hindoos, against a brother who displays rather more boldness in attacking the Brahminical faith and practice than his friends can follow him in. The learned, we suppose we must out of courtesy call him so, the learned editor of the *Enquirer* has been actually driven out from the shelter of his roof by a combined effort of bigotry and liberalism, because he was fearlessly exposing the tricks of the Brahmins, and the duplicity of the philosophers, or, as the *Enquirer* has designated them, the half-liberals. These pretended liberals and enlightened philosophers, who were stepping forward to rescue their countrymen from the thraldom of ignorance and superstition, are absolutely taking fright at the havoc which a bolder reformer, a hardier John Knox, than any of them, is threatening to make in the temples of Hinduism; and they are turning back to defend what all the time they are taking credit with their European applauders for striving to demolish. This, to say the least, is cowardly as well as dishonest. The *Enquirer* cannot find stronger terms of reproach in which to speak of men so acting, than that "they were born Bengalees, and they are still in that spirit." Why we ourselves could not go farther in our alleged "enmity" to the natives. According to one of the papers of the 'bigots,' several of the most influential of these supporters, although nominal liberals and philosophers, are drawing back, and coming to resolutions that education shall not thrive, at least under their auspices, at the expense of Hinduism. In declaring "they will have no intercourse with certain members who are destroying religion by conduct hostile to the Hindu faith and most pernicious," it is plain that their philosophical brother of the *Enquirer* thinks hiself aimed at. He charges them, indeed, with this left-handed way of aiding the progress of knowledge and philosophy on the authority of the *Probhakhur*, one of the organs of the 'bigots,' and we observe in the *India Gazette*, that a person calling himself Madub Chunder Mullick steps forward to contradict the bigots. We shall see what explanation the *Probhakhur* gives; but there is enough before us to shew us that there is "a shaking of the nations" even in the dark regions of the East. In the days of Dr. Claudius Buchanan such a schism would have been hailed with the most devout enthusiasm, and the editor of the *Enquirer* cordially embraced as another Luther. Now is the time for the Christian Missionary to be on the alert, when internal divisions distract the camp of the enemy, and the house is divided against itself; but we must honestly confess that the Christian band is greatly in want of a leader, embued with a spirit and courage to take advantage of the favourable season.

As to the Confession of Faith by Madub Chunder Mullick, so far as it goes negatively, nothing can be more pleasing or satisfactory to those who desire to see the Hindus escaping from the degrading fetters in which they have hitherto been held. The Baboo tells the editor of the 'bigots' that he is calculating without his host, when he would hold up him and his friends as promoters of the Hindoo religion; and is vastly deceived if he thinks thereby to bring them over to defend it. "Such hopes," says Madub Chunder, "we assure him are fruitless; for if there be any thing under heaven that either I or my friends look upon with the most abhorrence, it is Hinduism. If there be any thing we regard as the best instrument of evil, it is Hinduism. If there be any thing we behold as the greatest promoter of vice, it is Hinduism. And if there be any thing that we consider to be the most hurtful to the peace, comfort, and happiness of society, it is Hinduism." Nothing can be more decided than this language, so far as Hinduism is concerned; and as Madub Chunder is too sensible a man to teach, that without any religion whatever the world can be preserved in either peace, comfort, or happiness, we hope it is not too much to expect of him as frank and honest a confession in favour of *Christianity*. If he has studied the faith, which he sees cultivated and reverenced by the enlightened and intelligent Europeans around him, he must have discerned its claims to his attention; and if, as we are bound to believe, he is so sincerely desirous to promote the good of his countrymen, he will surely think the task but half performed, in teaching them to shun what is evil, if he point not out the path to that which is good. Were he, indeed, to succeed in banishing from among them any thing like respect and reverence for the faith in which they have been educated, and substituting no other on which to rest their hopes, and from which to draw the rules that are to guide them, could he be considered as the friend and benefactor of his countrymen? Once in advance, as he and his friends

now are, they cannot halt, if the good of mankind is really their object. Nor need they halt: the Christian Missionary will receive, enlighten, and instruct them with zeal and enthusiasm in a faith, of which they will soon see every thing may be predicted the opposite of what they have so justly painted Hinduism to be.—*Cal. John Bull, Oct.* 3.

SOCIETY FOR PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.

The Fifth Report of the Calcutta Diocesan Committee of the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, for the years 1830-31, has lately been published at the Bishop's College press. In this Report, it is stated to be the object of the Committee to notice the changes which have taken place in the condition and prospects of the missionary establishment; while it is at the same time confessed, that the Reports of successive years have little differed in detail, and that this remark is applicable in the present instance. Of three individuals, Mr. Pettenger, Mr. Acheson, and Mr. Haughton, whose destination was to be within the Archdeaconry of Bombay, not one is left, the former having died, and the two latter retired from the country. The state of the Cossipore circle of native schools is spoken of favourably on the whole, though but feeble hopes are entertained of the success to be derived from the plan necessarily adopted of employing heathen teachers. Within the Howrah mission, an intelligent young native has been baptized. The Native English School, at the same station, has not been so well attended as the committee anticipated, for several causes, which are mentioned, and which it does not appear there is any difficulty in removing. At Tallygunge, the native schools are said to prosper, and several converts to Christianity have been effected. The whole number of pupils attached to the different native schools under the Calcutta Diocesan Committee, as it appears from the report, amounts to 1,250.

According to the minute of receipts and expenditure, the former from March 8 1830, to June 30 1831, were 10,031, and the latter 6,202 rupees.

As an instance of the great benefits likely to result to India from this society, and the literary institutions connected with it, it may be observed that within two years (so we learn from the report), about thirty converts, men, women, and children, have been made to baptism. Thirty converts to Christianity, some of them children, from so many millions of heathens, and after so much pious labour, it must reluctantly be confessed afford us no great reason for congratulation, but it is to be hoped that our missionaries will succeed better eventually when education is more generally diffused amongst the natives.—*Bengal Chronicle.*

THE LATE DAVID SCOTT, ESQ., COMMISSIONER AT ASSAM.

The following notice of Mr. Scott appears in the *East Indian*:—

It was in 1829 that our informant first saw Mr. Scott. He had gone up to the Khashea hills to erect some huts for the accommodation of the Circuit Judges of Dacca, when Mr. Scott went up there and received him very courteously. Mr. Scott treated the natives with great affability, and offered chairs to the most respectable of those who visited—an uncommon practice with gentlemen high in the service, but one which is calculated to win the affections of the people.

Mr. Scott was remarkably diligent, beginning to work every morning under his blanket, as he never used fires. The mountaineers believed him to be invulnerable, for, after failing in several attempts to take his life, in those disturbances which terminated by taking possession of the Khashea country, they gave up the design in despair. In particular Tirut Sing, one of the chiefs, perceiving that the bullets pierced even his iron-covered shield, retired to the most inaccessible parts of his territories. The belief which prevailed among the ignorant mountaineers that Mr. Scott was a *debtah*, or something like it, arose from a suspension of animation for several days: he was supposed to be dead, but the preparations for burial were not immediately commenced on account of the coldness of the climate, and it was only when the lid of the coffin was about to be nailed down on him that he gave signs of life.

Among Mr. Scott's plans for usefulness, two may be mentioned, the establishment of a school for the Garrows and the Sanatarium at Churrapoonjee. He proposed to reclaim the inhabitants of the Garrow hills from their savage state, by opening a school for the children, in which a written language (to which they are strangers) was to be taught. The school was opened under the sanction of government; but on the death of the teacher, when Mr. Scott applied for permission to appoint another, the government stated that a clergyman should be appointed, according to the recommendation of Bishop Heber, to place it under ecclesiastical superintendence, in consequence of which no one has been appointed. Mr. Scott will be the best remembered by the Sanatarium now erecting. The sick station built at his recommendation at Nunglow was burnt down by the Khasheas just before the commencement of the former. The pains and trouble it cost him are described as incredible.

Whenever Mr. Scott met with any new

tribes of mountaineers, whose languages were different from the known one, he directed inquiries to be made, with a view to collect a vocabulary of certain words in that language. This document was kept in his office for public use.

A reference was made to some of the political sentiments of Mr. Scott, in the communication to which we adverted before. It is stated that he had expressed his opinion, "that on the liberal and extensive employment of the natives depended the result, whether the judicial system could or could not be rendered efficient;" but the views of Mr. Scott will be understood from the following letter, of which we have spoken, hastily written, as all his correspondence generally was:—

"I am disposed to agree in much that is said as to the prevailing evils, although I cannot see so clearly the cure. Neither can I reconcile the proposal to give office to the native nobility, by which perhaps is meant the zamindars, with the establishment of the mofussil magistrates or darogahs with a better salary, but who would still scarcely be chosen from the nobility, who in most cases want both the *ability* and the *inclination* to perform much *laborious duties*, although they would have no objection to hold the office and allow the business to devolve upon a deputy, who would only prove a worse edition of our present darogahs. The only nobility acknowledged under the Mahommedan dynasty was that of office; and I believe no part of our system has given more general discontent than the undue elevation which the class of zamindars had attained from their great wealth, the officers of government of inferior rank, such as serishtadars, tehseeldars, dewans, &c., having formerly been considered as their superiors. In England the case is altogether different. The landholders there are every thing, and the peasantry have *no* right whatever but that of obtaining the hire of their labour, if they are lucky enough to find any one to employ them. There are, comparatively speaking, no inferior tenures, no right of occupancy during the payment of certain established rates of rent; and a man either holds his farm under a lease, or is at the absolute disposal of the landholder, who may at any time give him notice to quit at the end of the season. Under such circumstances the government in fact confers no additional power upon the landholders, as far as their tenants are concerned, by making them magistrates, as they are already quite despotic, and have only to say the word to expel any tenant from his house and home, who is not secured by a written lease, and that is rarely given in England, in order that the tenants may be kept subservient for parliamentary purposes. In this country the peasantry have rights as well as the landlords, and if the latter are invested with powers, police or judicial, they will sooner or later abuse it, with a view to their aggrandisement. There can be no greater mistake than to suppose that the lower classes are better protected in England than in India. The fact is, that in the former country they are entirely destitute of any rights or possessions of which they can be deprived, so as to give them any cause for complaint. Who ever hears of a day-labourer wanting the protection of the laws? He receives his daily hire, and pays for his hut or quits it, if he be ill used, and has no concern with courts of law or occasion for their protection. I fancy the people in this country, if they ever obtain what it is the fashion to call the benefits of the English law, will find themselves in the situation of the frogs who prayed for a king, and at length got a stork set over them.

"I need not say that the peasantry of all European countries are the descendants of slaves or serfs, who are not very likely to have had their interests much attended to in laws made by their masters. The people of India are ignorant of the immense comparative advantages of their situation. Idleness is the bane that keeps them poor, and I am satisfied that any ryut in the country would become a man of substance in a few years, were he to perform daily half the labour that an English peasant must undergo throughout his life, or starve. The people can have no conception of the state of the labouring classes; they would consider the work undergone more intolerable than any punishment that is inflicted on felons in this country."

In person Mr. Scott was rather tall, inclined to corpulency, and of commanding appearance: owing to a diseased heart, he was in constant fear of being carried off suddenly.

NEW SCHOOL IN BURDWAN.

We are informed through a letter from a friend there, that a seminary has been established at Burdwan by the zeal of the missionary gentlemen. The school is built in a garden called Khosh-bagan, in the middle of the town, about 800 cubits to the west of the court-house of the judge of Burdwan. In this seminary, the instruction given will be in the English, Persian, Arabic, and Sungskrita languages. Mr. Huskinson is appointed master in English, and mouluvees and pundits have been selected for the other branches of study. It has been resolved that the students are to receive a monthly allowance of two rupees. Sixty persons of the town have subscribed a paper approving of the undertaking; and the European gentlemen residing at Burdwan

have all approved of it, and will give it their support. Here is progress of a truth. The Persian and Arabic have been much studied in Burdwan; but only a few of the people are acquainted with English. We know indeed that in one or two schools there, English might be studied without expense; but they had not masters of such qualifications, nor were they conducted with such diligence. And even if in those schools there were well qualified masters, and excellent regulation, yet they were at a distance from the town, and for several reasons Hindoos were prevented attending them. This seminary, however, is in the centre of the town, and has the approbation of all. We have no doubt, therefore, of its success. —*Cowmoodee.*

THE NEETI SUNKHULUN.

We have been handed a copy of the *Neeti Sunkhulun*, or collection of the Sanskrit Slokas of enlightened Moonies, &c., with a translation into English by Muha Raj Kalee Krishen Bahadur. As some of these axioms are full of truth and point, we shall extract a few specimens of the translations. Many of them, on the other hand, are not only puerile and common-place, but untrue. We select those which appear to us the best:—

What can nobility avail one who is destitute of virtue? It is the man of letters, however ignoble his birth, who is greatly honoured.*

A beautiful youth of noble lineage, if he be illiterate, is not more agreeable than a kinsooka† without fragrance.

To extract nectar from poison;‡ to pick a gem from a filthy spot; to draw knowledge even from a vulgar person; and to choose a female of exquisite qualities, even of ignoble birth, are advisable.

A friend who mars one's business in his absence, and speaks favourably in his presence, should be shunned as a bowl of poison, with milk at the brim.

It is advisable to shun a wicked person, though he be endowed with knowledge, just as a serpent, even possessed of a gem§ inspires terror.

Beasts with long claws, rivers, quadrupeds with horns, men with weapons, women, and monarchs, are not to be trusted.

The sea defends the earth; a wall, the roof; a king, the nation; and modesty, a woman.

Ready wit, rapidity of conception and perspicuity in writing, as well as competency in every branch of science, make a man an eminent writer.

What does science avail one destitute of sense, and of what service is a mirror to him who lacks sight?

Among the sayings which are absurd or false are the following: Disgusting things should be avoided. A false friend, or a servant who replies, are equal to death. The power of sensual gratification is not to be obtained without great religious merit. The beams of the rising sun are fatal to life. Hot water promotes health. Greediness, contentment with little, sound sleep, vigilant watching, gratitude and fortitude, are vistues inherent in the dog, and are to be learnt from it. He who has sons and grandsons, who is acquainted with science, and is at the same time vigorous and able-bodied, may be engaged as a cook!—*Beng. Chron.*

* Even by the deities.—*Vide* the original.

† A flower which has no fragrance, but is pleasing to the eye.

‡ Hindoo sages maintain that nectar may be found in poison.

§ Some of the serpents are said by Hindoo philosophers to have gems in their heads.

THE CANTON AFFAIR.

The papers of the Presidency represent it to be in a complete bustle of preparation to chastise the insolence of the Emperor of China for the insufferable and unheard-of offence of refusing to trade with us upon our own terms. We subjoin a few extracts of the papers.

The *John Bull* notices a rumour of the fitting out a force of 15,000 troops for the Celestial Empire, and that the Admiral of the station was expected with the whole of his naval force, to be dispatched to the same quarter.

The *Bengal Chronicle* says, "H. M. ship *Challenger* proceeds in a few days to China, we hear, and H. M. ship *Southampton*, with Admiral Owen, the naval commander-in chief, may be soon expected in Calcutta, or probably His Excellency will proceed to China direct, if he should, on his arrival at Madras, (where he means to touch on his way up) receive certain communications from the Governor-General, which have been sent there to await his arrival. We hear that His Excellency has ordered all the disposable ships of war to follow in his wake; and as it is well known that nothing facilitates the conclusion of diplomatic arrangements so much as the presence of a British fleet, we suppose it may be intended, by an imposing display, to awe the Celestial authorities into submission."

We have every reason to believe that the Governor-General will adhere to the sound views he expressed upon a former application of the late committee at Canton. We subjoin an extract of his minute, dated 3d April 1830:—

"The measures here proposed for our adoption, involve not merely an interference in affairs which have been entirely separated from our authority, but demand also a degree of responsibility which nothing but the clearest conviction of the necessity of the case would authorize us to assume.

"Were measures of intimidation justified by the proceedings of the Chinese government, *which appears not to be the case*, we at any rate, uninformed as we are, could not lend ourselves, without the sanction of our superior authorities, to so radical a change of the peaceful policy hitherto invariably and successfully followed, which has carefully abstained from all display of power, and thus strictly adhere to the maintenance of the simple character of a commercial factory."

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SIR G. W. RICKETTS.

The hand of death has again fallen upon our high places, and removed from amongst us one to whom we were accustomed to look up.

The recent arrivals from the Mauritius convey to us the melancholy intelligence of the death at sea, about the middle of July, of the Hon. Sir George William Ricketts, Knt., one of the puisne judges of the supreme court of judicature here.

Minute guns, corresponding with the age of the deceased, were fired from Fort St. George at sun-rise on Sunday morning, and the flag-staff was half struck until sun-set.

Sir Geo. W. Ricketts, Knt. sailed from this in the ship *Frances Charlotte* at the end of June—we believe he was at that time very ill, having previously suffered much from indisposition. Of his character we know little: he was in that rank of life which elevated him above the level of common society, and precluded him from that free intercourse of sentiments from which truth is elicited.

We have heard that he was always found an advocate on the side of human nature and human virtue; recommending that line of conduct which springs from disinterestedness and a li eral feeling, and maintaining its practicability. In the defence of the widow and the fatherless, and him that has none to help, his exertions were zealous and animated. In a word, no one ever passed a more useful, few a more blameless life, as his whole time was employed in doing or meditating to do good.—*Mad. Cour. Sept.* 13.

PORTRAIT OF SIR THOMAS MUNRO.

We feel a high gratification in being able to inform our readers of the arrival of the portrait which was ordered from England, of our late esteemed governor Sir Thomas Munro, in the H. C. S. *Minerva*. We have not yet had an opportunity of viewing this welcome production of the powers of that distinguished artist Sir M. A. Shee, by whom the portrait has been painted, as the case in which it is contained will only be opened to-morrow. The government have, we understand, given sanction for the picture's being placed in the College-Hall, opposite to that of Lady Munro.

The engravings of the likeness subscribed for in 1827 have also been received by the *Minerva*. We have one of them in our possession. The execution and style are beautiful, and the resemblance to the lamented original strikingly correct: though we cannot, however, avoid excepting in a degree to the figure, which appears to us rather too stout.—*Mad. Gaz. Sept.* 5.

ASSEMBLY.

The College-Hall has seldom presented a gayer and more animated scene than the public assembly of Friday last gave birth to. It was decidedly the best attended that we have witnessed since the happy revival of our agreeable monthly assemblies. The company began to pour in at an early hour, and the rooms became speedily filled, not to the inconvenient state of absolute overflowing, but sufficiently so as, while presenting a numerous party, to leave perfect pleasantness and comfort concomitants of the amusements of the evening. The gay assemblage displayed a combination of nearly all of beauty and fashion that is to be found in our Presidency. Dancing commenced at about half past nine, and quadrilles and waltzes followed in rapid succession, with accustomed and unrelaxing spirit. The supper was excellent, and the whole of the arrangements reflected great credit upon the attention of the stewards. Uninterrupted harmony and buoyant cheerfulness reigned throughout the evening; and the extreme pleasantness of the party was best evidenced in the determined protraction of the usual and regulated hour of separation.—*Ibid.*

The papers of this presidency, to October 1, are nearly filled with European news.

Bombay.

LAW.

The proceedings of the Supreme Court, during the last week, have been marked by the termination of a trial which, although in itself of but little importance, was connected with a question of considerable interest to the inhabitants of the presidency.

As it is not our object to enter at all into the merits of the case, it will merely be necessary to state, that an action was brought against the tobacco farmer for having entered the premises of a dealer in that article for the purpose of discovering contraband goods. The government regulation relating to the subject was pleaded in justification, but not having been registered in the Supreme Court, was objected to as illegal. The Court decided that, according to the provisions of several acts of Parliament, the regulation required to be registered to become legal, but notwithstanding gave judgment for the defendant on the ground that the acts complained of related to matters of revenue, over which the Court has no jurisdiction.

Leave, we understand, was at the same time given to move to set aside this judgment, and we believe the matter will be brought forward for argument during the next term.—*Bombay Cour Sept.* 17.

Ceylon.

A grand farewell dinner was given to Sir Edward Barnes, on the occasion of his quitting the government of Ceylon to become commander-in-chief in India, by the judges, the commander-in-chief, the members of council, and a numerous body of civil and military servants of government. Mr. Justice Marshall presided.

After dinner the chairman proposed the health of Sir Edward Barnes, expatiating upon the benefits which the colony had derived from his government; of the stupendous works carried on under his superintendence for the civilization of the island, as well as the facility given to the commercial interests of the inhabitants, both in the interior and maritime provinces, and remarked the system of security given to the British government by the existence of these works, thereby confirming the stability and permanency of its rule.

Sir Edward, in return, addressed the company as follows: "Gentlemen, although I do not presume to doubt the sincerity of my learned friend, still I cannot take to myself all the compliments which he has so bountifully lavished upon me. I have, nevertheless, abundant gratitude to feel most sensibly the terms in which he has depicted my administration of the government of this island, and the manner in which you have been pleased to receive and adopt them. I need not point out to you the great difference between this and all other colonies belonging to his Majesty. In them the landed proprietors and principal inhabitants, forming the superior classes of society, are Europeans, and are affected by the measures of government, their interests are personally concerned. Here the landed proprietors are Indian natives: so that you, gentlemen, who have done me the honour this day of assigning to me so distinguished a place at your table, could in no way be affected by the measures of my government. How much more gratifying, then, to me, is a compliment coming from you, who can have no bias, whose motives must be pure and disinterested, and whose judgment is unquestionable.

"I thank my learned friend for the allusion he had made to the measures of my government; if they have in any way contributed to the interest and benefit of the island, and welfare and happiness of the people, it is highly gratifying to me to know it. But it is a matter of great regret to me, that where so much more might have been done so little has been accomplished; and this I attribute principally to the repeated changes that have taken place in his Majesty's government at home. In the last eight years there have been no less than five changes in the head of the colonial office. This naturally leads to a diversity of sentiment, and distraction in the systematic carrying on of public measures.

"I can assure you, gentlemen, that it affords me the highest satisfaction to look round and see so many of my friends assembled. That I shall leave some enemies behind me, on quitting the island is most true: but I deem myself more honoured by the want of their friendship than by the enjoyment of it; and if I had participated in it I should have rendered myself unworthy of your's, and should have disqualified myself for the high honour you have this day assigned me. I shall now, gentlemen, detain you no longer, except for the purpose of returning you my most grateful thanks for the kindness and cordiality with which you have been pleased to drink my health."

Other toasts and sentiments succeeded, and the company did not break up till the approach of morn.

Sir E. Barnes was expected at Calcutta about the middle of October.

Malacca.

NANING.

The following account of the rise and progress of the present dispute with the panghooloo, or chief, of Naning, is given in the *Singapore Chronicle*, as "a fair and impartial statement of the question at hostile issue between the Malacca authorities and that chief."

It appears, the Portuguese, when their power was paramount in these regions, first conquered the district of Naning from the Malays, and subjected it to their authority at Malacca. This must have been previous to the year 1640, when the Dutch took Malacca from the Portuguese by siege. After the Dutch had fixed themselves at Malacca, they sent a commissary to the panghooloo, confirming him and his ampat sookoo, or four councillors, in their offices and dignities; the commissary at that time entered into a regular agreement or engagement with the panghooloo, that he must subject himself to the orders of the Dutch government, and pay annually, as a tributary prince, 400 gantans of paddy, six dozen of fowls, and a certain number of buffaloes, besides which, every boat coming down with fowls,

fruits, vegetables, &c., from Naning to Malacca, must pay a duty of 45½ cents. At that period the rivers were the only means of conveying produce from the interior, there being no roads.

Sungie Baroo, Sungie Petter, and several other districts, were then under the authority and jurisdiction of the panghooloo of Naning, but they were thinly inhabited. Subsequently, however, the Dutch gave away a portion of those lands to several individuals, inhabitants of Malacca, while the remainder continued under the direction and authority of one panghooloo or another. Those were appointed by the Dutch in the following manner: the ampat sookoo came down to Malacca with the person they wished to appoint, and having called on the Malay capitan, government, on the recommendation of the latter, confirmed the chosen individual in the office of panghooloo.

In this manner matters continued during the Dutch time, with the exception that the tax or tribute of buffaloes was dispensed with. In 1795 the Dutch gave over the place, on the same conditions, to the British authorities. In 1802, when Col. Taylor was governor or resident of Malacca, the old panghooloo, appointed during the Dutch time, died, and the four ampat sookoo, before burying his remains, came down immedistely with the present chief, whose name is Siaboo, wishing him to be appointed the successor. The captain Malay took them to Colonel Taylor, when Siaboo was appointed panghooloo of Naning, on condition that the old Dutch *chap* (seal or badge) should be changed for an English one. On the part of the panghooloo, it was agreed that he should continue in possession of the rights and privileges granted him by the Dutch, and that he was to continue to pay the 400 gantans of paddy, six dozen of fowls, and the duty of 45½ cents. for every boat coming down the river; this impost, however, was subsequently withdrawn in 1807, by Colonel Farquhar.

During the Dutch time, the panghooloo was allowed the right to punish and put to death his own people, which power he continued to possess until Colonel Farquhar, when the English ruled Malacca, went up to Naning, in 1809, and prevented the panghooloo from inflicting any more summary punishments on his own authority.

When the Dutch got possession again of Malacca, in 1818, the same panghooloo continued to enjoy the same privileges; but governor Timmerman Thyssen, in 1822, caused a statement to be made of the quantity of fruits, paddy, &c. produced at Naning, and sent it to Batavia, with a view to obtain the sanction of the governor general of Netherlands India to impose some duty thereon; but before an answer came from Batavia, news were received that the settlement was to be given over again to the English, so no further notice was to be taken of the matter at that period.

In 1825, Malacca was given over again to the British, as also was Naning.

Under every government, whether Dutch or English, when the authorities at Malacca requested the attendance of the panghooloo, he was always ready to await their orders. During the last Dutch government, several murders and robberies were committed at Naning, the perpetrators of which were sent down to Malacca to be tried and punished by the authorities there. In 1828, however, when the British authorities at Malacca sent for the panghooloo, he positively refused to come. It must be observed that it was at this period the duty of ten per cent. was first levied on the produce of all lands within the jurisdiction of Malacca, and the panghooloo, we suspect, shrewdly considering that a similar measure was about to be enforced with regard to Naning, kept out of the way of being either persuaded or forced into an agreement. In 1829, Mr. Church, the deputy resident of Malacca, was sent to Sungie Petter, with six sepoys and an interpreter, to confer with the panghooloo. The latter met Mr. Church at that place, accompanied by 200 men. Mr. Church's instructions were to give an order for levying ten per cent. upon the produce of Naning, which was to be sent to Malacca, and to inform the panghooloo that he must not exercise the power of punishing or even fining the people, but that all cases of delinquency must be sent to Malacca to be tried. In consideration of the losses which the panghooloo would suffer by the transfer of his privileges, and the power of levying his per-centage on the produce, Mr. Church was authorised to offer him and the ampat sookoo pensions from government. The panghooloo, however, refused every thing, and insisted that matters should remain according to former agreement and old custom. In this mood they parted, the panghooloo returning to Naning, and Mr. Commissioner Church to Malacca.

Shortly after, Mr. Fullerton arrived at Malacca, when he wrote to the panghooloo to come to the town, but the latter still refused. It was at this period, we believe, that a military expedition similar to the one recently mentioned by us as being about to be dispatched to Naning to subdue its obstinate ruler, was prepared and ready to march at a moment's notice; but, from some cause or other, whether owing to a misgiving of conscience, or lenity, or the unpopularity of the measure, the troops (200 or 300 men) did not proceed on the intended campaign, and the panghooloo continued in full possession of all his pri-

vileges, and in an exemption from the ten per cent. duty.

The next mention we have of this sturdy Malayan chief is, that last year (1830) he went to a place called Panklangdha, and, on his authority, took possession of a darson (hamlet or garden) which the Malacca authorities had taken over in 1828 from Inchi Surin, and which was acknowledged and found by title-deeds, dated 1606, to have belonged to Surin's great grandfather. Of this seizure Surin complained to government, and the government wrote to the panghooloo on the subject. In his answer, the latter stated that the land and the darson belonged to him, and that he should keep possession of them.

Besides this piece of injustice, we learn that those inhabitants of Naning, who are not connected with the panghooloo, are very willing to allow the land being placed under the same regulations as exist with regard to all others taken over by the government; because the panghooloo's exactions and cruelties are intolerable, and when a man is unable to pay the demand made on him, his wives and children are seized as slaves, and become the panghooloo's property. Another "misdemeanor" is in not having paid the last annual tribute agreed; but this omission may have arisen on the panghooloo's part in a question whether, in the present state of things, such would be accepted by the government in lieu of the still greater demand of a tithe on the whole produce of the district. It is further stated, that all his replies to letters sent by the Malacca authorities are couched in impertinent and disrespectful language, and several are not answered at all.

The population of Naning is estimated, according to a census taken in 1829, at about 4,800 inhabitants, of whom 1,600 to 1,800 are capable of bearing arms. There are about 990 houses; the productions consist of about 300 piculs of tin, annually, with little or no gold; but there is an immense quantity of fine fruits, vegetables, &c. and about 16,000 gantans of paddy obtained from the land. Coir-ropes are manufactured there from the coco-nut tree, and excellent timber for beams, spars, &c. procured. Canes likewise are obtained in abundance. The pangbooloo's revenue is about 9,000 gantans of paddy a year, with two fowls and two coco-nuts from each house. The fines, exactions, and presents form separate items in his civil list.

Such, in substance, is the history of the present dispute with the panghooloo of Naning, to end which by a summary military process 200 sepoys, two field-pieces with their appurtenances, four British officers, and a doctor have been despatched into the interior of the peninsula. Mr. W. T. Lewis, assistant resident, superintendant of lands at Malacca, and the prime mover of the whole affair, we believe, acts as commissioner in concert with Captain Willie, the commandant of the troops.

Persia.

A private letter from Tabreez, published in one of the Calcutta papers, has the following passage:—"Our affairs, as you may imagine, do not go on well in Persia, and literally at the present moment we have no mission in Persia. Captain P. L. Campbell most unaccountably sticks up here, and has not seen the face of any Persian minister for the last eight months. The plea for this abstainment from his duties is, that he waits for his confirmation as minister, when he may appear at the court in full splendour! Yet at this moment deep designs are working; for the Emperor of Russia seeks the co-operation of Abbas Mirza to get possession of Khorassan, and to form a settlement at Khyva. One would think this a sufficient cause for activity on the part of the British agent here; but it does not appear to have this effect. Dr. M'Neill is at Tehran acting for Captain Campbell, who ought to be there himself. Have you heard that M'Neill is appointed resident at Bushire?

"Since the Prince Royal's departure for the south, Tabreez can on no pretence be considered the proper place of residence for the chief of the mission. Abbas Mirza, after the murder of Yzed, proceeded to Reemon, where Hussan Alli Mirza waited upon him in a submissive manner. He has offered no opposition to his brother's progress; indeed he had not the means, and the people of Reemon also refused to defend the place in his favour; they would not allow him to destroy the contents of the premises. The prince of Shiraz has behaved with almost equal humility; we hear that he has sent one of his sons with provisions for Abbas Mirza's army, and the Prince Royal intends, I believe, to visit Shiraz on his way to Ispahan. He will not be a welcome visitor. The future movements of the Azerbijan army will, it is rumoured, be directed towards Khorassan and Khyva, but the way and the day are distant which will allow us to see what may intervene."

Pachalik of Bagdad.

Native letters received in Calcutta from Bussora, give a most awful account of the ravages of the plague at Bagdad.

A merchant at Bussora sent a cossid to Bagdad in charge of letters from India, not one of several messengers whom he had previously despatched having return-

ed or been heard of. The cossid proceeded on his journey, and on approaching the city found all quiet, no caravans being on the move, nor any cattle entering or leaving the gates. Alarmed at this appearance of desolation, and rightly divining the cause, it was not without considerable reluctance that he ventured within the walls. He went in however, and found almost every house deserted, and the streets literally choaked up with dead bodies, which dogs and jackals were greedily devouring on all sides. Proceeding to the Pacha's serai, he delivered his letters to the Pacha, whose retinue had been reduced to four attendants. He then made a tour of the city, in the course of which, he encountered only five individuals, nearly the whole of the inhabitants having been carried off by the plague, or precipitately driven from the city by the horrors of the surrounding scene. The cossid estimates the number of deaths at 100,000, though we should hope this is greatly exaggerated. The river was covered far and wide with dead bodies, and, to add to the melancholy devastation, the city was visited during his short stay, by a severe earthquake, which engulphed a great number of houses. To crown all, the Tigris had subsequently inundated the surrounding country, and completed the destruction of the city. The cossid returned to Bussora, and reported that the plague, after having extended to Korna, at the junction of the Tigris and Euphrates, had crossed the river to Shatool.

A long and interesting statement of the origin and progress of the plague as it occurred in Bagdad, and among the residency establishment in its progress towards Bussorah, by Dr. Montiflore, is given in the *Bombay Courier* of August 13th.

From the journal of Mr. Groves, a missionary at Bagdad, we extract the following statements respecting the desolation of Bagdad by the plague and inundation.*

April 22, 1831. Surely every principle of dissolution is operating in the midst of the Ottoman and Persian empires—plagues, earthquakes, and civil wars. Having had occasion to-day to go out to the residency, to endeavour to save some things from the water which has come into all the cellars, in every way I was overwhelmed with the awful state of the city.

April 27. To day, all thoughts are turned from the plague to the inundation: the falling of a portion of the city-wall on the N.W. side, last night, let in the water in full stream into the city. The Jews' quarter is inundated, and 200 houses fell there last night: we are hourly expecting to hear that every part of the city is overflowed. This inundation has not only ruined an immense number of houses in the city, and been the cause of tens of thousands dying of the plague, but the whole harvest is destroyed: the barley, which was just ready to be reaped, is utterly gone, and every other kind of corn must likewise be ruined; so that, for thirty miles all round Bagdad, not a grain of corn can be collected this year. The poor are beginning to feel immense difficulty: for all shops being shut, they have no where to buy; and there being a great scarcity of wood, they are unable to cook.

April 29. The Pacha's palace is left open, without a soul to take care of any thing: his study of beautiful Arab horses are running about the streets, and every one catching those which he can: they are worth here from £10 to £100 each. His stores, also, of corn are left open, and every one takes what he wants, or what he can carry away: this is a great relief to the poor, for the quantities were enormous, being in expectation of a siege.

May 5. Inquire where you will, the answer is, "The city is desolate!" Around the pacha four Georgians alone remain alive out of more than one hundred. The son of our moolah, who is dead, told me to-day, that in the quarter where he lives not one is left: they are all dead. Out of about eighteen servants whom Major Taylor left, and sepoys, fourteen are dead: two have now the plague (those two died), and two are well. Of the Armenians more than half are dead. At Hillah, the modern Babylon (population 10,000), there is not, Seyd Ibrahim told me to-day, scarcely a soul left; and the dogs and the wild beasts alone are there, feeding on dead bodies. This Seyd Ibrahim is one of the surviving servants of Major Taylor; but this man, though himself alive, is the only one of his family of fourteen—four brothers, their wives, his own, their children and his, are all dead!

* See last vol. p. 131.

Abyssinia.

Mr. Gobat, a Swiss clergyman of the Church Missionary Society, sends the following deplorable account of the state of Abyssinia:—

The interior of Abyssinia is now in a worse state than ever: the king is absolute only in name; and the principal governor, Mares, of Galla origin, pays no regard to ancient customs, which, under favourable circumstances, might not perhaps be an evil in the end; but besides that, he is reported to be a very wicked man: many say that he is mad. He does justice to no

one. When a man robs or kills his fellow-man, he only laughs at it. When we arrived at Tigré, Sebagadis (the Ras of Tigré) returned from the war against him; and during the ten days that I was with Sebagadis, peace was concluded: but while I was on my route from Tigré to this place, the treaty was broken between Marea and Oubea, governor of Samen. The day after my arrival at Gondar, on the 26th of March, I found Oubea there, who came from a campaign against Dédjadi Confou, one of their governors under Marea. Oubea was much surprised that Sebagadis had permitted me to come in such troublous times. He begged of me to return with him; telling me, that I should be in danger, not only of being robbed, but also of losing my life in the storm which was gathering. If I could have finished my business at Gondar in one day, he would have detained his whole army to go with me; but having come so far with about sixty copies of the Gospels, I could not make up my mind to return without learning, in some measure, the religious state of the capital of Abyssinia. When Oubea saw that I would not return, he called the priests who were present, and told them to conduct me to the Etchegua* (chief of the monks), and to recommend me to his protection; adding, "Tell the Etchegua, that if any evil happen to this man at Gondar I shall not fail to revenge it."

After I had been eight or ten days at Gondar, the officer, whom Sebagadis had given me for a guide, went to seek Marea, three days' journey from Gondar. I already plainly saw that I should not be able to travel into the interior this year, but I was willing to wait the return of my guide. At the end of about ten days I was informed that Marea had sent him to Tigré, by another road, to renew the treaty; but when twenty days had elapsed, Marea entered Samen, to make war with Oubea: and from that time, for about two months, no one has thought any more of going to Tigré. My guide has returned to Marea, but he will not permit him to come again to Gondar. Marea has been ravaging all Samen since he has been there. In some villages he has massacred all, not excepting women, children, and priests. There has been hitherto only one battle; and I have learned with grief that the brave Oubea has been conquered.

In the midst of all these troubles, there is one spot at Gondar which is as tranquil as Berne: when any one apprehends danger he takes refuge there, and is in perfect safety.

The province of Tigré and the little kingdom of Shoa are very tranquil; all the rest of Abyssinia is more or less in distress and trouble; for all that I see, much less of danger in travelling or dwelling in Abyssinia than I could have believed. In Tigré, even when there is war, the person and property of private persons is almost always safe. In the interior, when there is no war, all goes on well; and if war suddenly rises, there are many cities of refuge where there is no danger, as Waldeba in Samen, Taras, Sabar, Avagara, the Etchegua's quarters at Gondar, and Couaral, on the borders of the lake of Dembea. The numerous churches are special places of refuge. There is never war in the interior of Shoa; on that account a white man can easily make friends, in a moment of danger, with two chiefs of opposite parties.

It would be very difficult for me to tell you, on the whole, my opinion of the Abyssinians; for there is not, perhaps, a people in the world who unite so many virtues with so many vices.

The young people have fewest prejudices, and are easily influenced till the age of nineteen or twenty years. The Abyssinians can bring up their children very well till that age, especially boys. The girls marry very young, and are then spoiled. Servants of both sexes are generally docile, and attached to their masters; but when they attain the age of twenty, the sexes can no longer be kept from each other. The disorders of the two sexes will be that which, perhaps, will be most difficult to correct in Abyssinia. They have, properly, only one wife, who is easily divorced; but those who have the means keep many concubines, whose children are considered illegitimate. They are, however, aware that this is wrong; for those that are not faithful to their conjugal union do not receive the Sacrament. The men think they are made for war; they are very idle. The women are active; and as long as they remain with their first husband, they are, in general, virtuous.

The climate of Abyssinia is one of the best in the world. During the day the perpendicular rays of the sun are very hot; but in the shade you are never annoyed by the heat. Gondar, especially, is favourably situated on an eminence, surrounded on all sides by mountains; but it has been desolated since Bruce's time. There are now not above 20,000 inhabitants.—*Miss. Reg.*

* Called by Ludolph, "Monachorum Antistes;" and by Bruce, "The Prior of the Monks." The Etchegua, if a layman, when elected to his office, must be ordained by the Abuna, who is the principal ecclesiastic of the Abyssinian church.

China.

STATE OF THE TRADE.

Two members of the Hon. Company's Factory have arrived in Canton to commence the operations of the season.

We understand that one of the Com-

mittee's first acts has been to present a remonstrance to the acting governor, on the subject of recent occurrences; on receiving which his excellency is said to have broken out into one of his usual fits of passion, and after venting his abuse on the Hong merchants, to have made some remarks to them tending to exculpate himself, and explain away some of the offensive proceedings complained of. This is quite in keeping with the style of Chinese diplomacy. It remains to be seen what will be the tone of his official reply.—*Canton Reg. 2d Sept.*

The following are copies of the remonstrance and reply:—

Translation of proclamation by the acting governor of Canton, dated 5th Sept. 1831.

Choo, temporary acting-governor of Canton and Kwangse, and Foo-yuen of Canton, to the Hong-merchants.

It is authenticated that the English chief Marjoribanks and his colleagues have sent the following statement:—

"We the English President and Select Committee are desirous, at the commencement of the present season, of addressing your excellency upon subjects of much importance to the preservation of our intercourse with this country, and to request that we may be placed in possession of your intentions with respect to them.

"Some months ago we addressed your excellency in a letter, which was returned to us unopened, and the contents of which we fear were never clearly made known to you, stating, that the English came to Canton for the purposes of trade; that their anxious wish was to be the friends of the Chinese people, but that they never would submit to oppression. We wished most respectfully, but most distinctly, to state, that we had every disposition to obey the laws of China, while exercised in the spirit of justice; but that to threats and feelings of personal intimidation we were insensible, and that it was a part of the duty of British subjects in every part of the world to sacrifice their interests, and even their lives, should the credit or welfare of their country require it.

"We have ever considered it most essential to conducting our intercourse with China in tranquillity, that our factories should not at any time be entered by the officers of government without previous notice being given. This has for many years been the established usage, confirmed in the year 1814 in a proclamation issued by the authority of the Canton government, in the following terms: 'We, the treasurer, &c. are of opinion that, whenever any local officers have public business requiring them to go to the foreign factories, it being no secret, previous notice may be given, thereby to proclaim the wish to manifest sincerity, and extend public feeling,' &c. Upon this subject of established right, we feel satisfied your excellency can have no wish to act otherwise than with the same just consideration as your predecessors.

"It is indispensable to the conducting of our transactions in tranquillity with the Chinese government, that we should at all times possess the power of addressing its officers, that we may lay before them the truth of affairs, otherwise misstatements are made to the government, which must tend only to its embarrassment. This is a privilege long enjoyed by us, and of which, as your excellency can only have the desire of investigating truth, and acting with justice, we feel confident it can never be your wish to deprive us.

"We find, also, that a prohibition has lately been issued, directing that Chinese natives are not to be employed by us in various offices required in the conducting of our commerce. In the management of a large trade it is necessary to employ many hundred persons. If natives be not employed, we must be under the necessity of engaging the same number of foreigners in our service. We leave it for your excellency's choice, and to your judgment, to decide whether such a measure would ensure a tranquil and pacific intercourse.

"The quay before the Company's factory, built with the express permission of your excellency's predecessors, has lately been destroyed, and goods cannot now even be shipped from it: we request it may be restored to its former state, that we may be enabled to make use of our warehouses, of which its present dilapidated state in great measure deprives us.

"Having requested your excellency's attention to the foregoing points, on which we feel that the credit and security of our commerce essentially depend, we are under the painful necessity of adverting to another subject, on which we trust your excellency may be enabled to afford us a full explanation. When your excellency entered the British factory, in the month of May last, the cover, we were informed, was torn down from the picture of the king of England, which was treated with marks of disrespect. We shall be glad if your excellency is enabled to declare to us that this act was in no wise sanctioned by yourself. The veneration which your excellency is accustomed to pay to the representation of your sovereign, must readily induce you to believe, that, removed as we are, many thousands of miles from the presence of our own, it is our duty, as his subjects, to prove to him that we are not wanting in fidelity and respect.

"Your excellency's wisdom must perceive that the advantages of commerce are mutual to the countries which are engaged in it; that the British trade with China is more extensive than that of all other foreign

nations together; and that while it enriches those who are engaged in it, it gives employment to many tens of thousands of the inhabitants of China. We therefore trust it will now receive from your excellency every just encouragement and protection."

This coming before me, the acting-governor, I have examined into the subject and decide—that foreigners of all nations, coming to Canton, for commercial intercouse, ought to yield implicit obedience to the government of the Celestial Empire, and quietly keeping within their own sphere, carry on trade. On this occasion the said foreign factory, during the seventh year of Taou-kwang (A.D. 1827), availing themselves of an accumulation of mud at the landing place, dared of themselves, without authority, to build an addition, surround it with a wall, and on the south-east side, to make a fence with boards.* I, the acting-governor, reverently obeyed an order of the great emperor, to examine secretly into the affair, and act accordingly. Therefore I went in person to the said foreign factory, examined it, and insisted on the breaking up and removal which was made. How can the said chief and others absurdly quote a proceeding in the nineteenth year of Keaking, and pertinaciously dun with disputation!

Subsequently to the removal of the landing-place, I received a document from the Hoppo, saying that the Hong merchants had requested permission to place stones at the descent to the water at the old foundation of the landing-place, to convenience foreigners in landing and shipping goods; and that he had ordered the Hong merchants to measure the depth of water at the descent, and deepen it, to enable cargo-boats to anchor and remove goods.

On that occasion I, the acting-governor, ordered the place to be examined, and the work commenced. But the said chief and others have again petitioned and requested that the landing-place may be built as it was before. It is manifestly at the instigation of the Hong merchants and linguists that this absurd petition has been sent, with the design of creating hopes and expectations. This proceeding is exceedingly improper.

As to the old regulations which Le, the cabinet minister and governor, in conjunction with myself, illustrated to the emperor, we received the imperial commands, that hereafter the foreigners of the several nations, having affairs of importance to state, must appeal to the governor's office, delivering their petition to the Hong merchants to present it for them. But ordinary affairs concerning commerce, or local district matters, must be stated to the hoppo's office; or the tung-che of Macao, the heang-shan-hëen, and the Macao tsotang. It is disallowed to assume the right of going to the city gate to present a petition. This is to prevent a confused passing over the proper authority. The said chief and others ought doubtless to obey and act accordingly.

Further—as to the people that the foreign factory require to watch the goods and keep the gate, and porters to carry goods—compradores are, for the foreigners, to hire natives, and it is the duty of the Hong merchants to search and watch them. For the management of the large commerce there are the Hong merchants. There is no occasion for the said chief and others to hire natives to transact business for them. This is because there are both good and bad people among the natives, therefore compradores are responsible for the hiring of natives in behalf of foreigners, to prevent the confused hiring banditti, which would implicate the foreigners. And the design in this resolution is really to shew compassion to the foreigners. Since the large commerce is carried on through the Hong merchants, it is not permitted to hire natives to transact it for foreigners. How can the said chief and others again point, and say that it is disallowed to hire and employ natives!

At the close of the petition there is something said about pulling a cloth violently from a large picture of the sovereign of their country. This statement has not the least shadow or sound to support it. I, the acting-governor, when young, read poetry and books, and my natural disposition is to issue orders with attentive respect. Although it were a child (supposing no violation of the law), I would not trample upon it. How could I enter into people's factories and insult the picture of their king! There must be some Chinese traitor who has stirred up and instigated to this assertion. The said chief ought by all means to speak out plainly who it was, that, having proof, the offender may be punished. The said chief has received the commands of the king to come to China, a distance of myriads of miles, to trade. He ought to keep in control the foreigners pertaining to him; quietly to keep in his station, and maintain the laws; not ravelling and confusing old regulations—this is the path of a long, lasting tranquillity; this is one of the great points of reverence and respect, and what may be called "not dishonoring one's prince's commands." As to worshipping the picture of his prince, there is originally no

* This assertion is notoriously false. The work was done by Chinese labourers, who are never permitted to work for foreigners without authority previously obtained.

In 1830, when permission was refused to Chinese labourers, a party of sailors from the ships was brought up to complete the work: this, however, was but a very small part of what the Foo-yuen has demolished.—(*Note by the Editor*).

impropriety in it; but it is befitting that he set up a curtain-screen, and an altar with incense,* that devotion may be manifested. But this is what pertains to the said chief's own province.

I, the acting-governor, love men in connexion with virtue, As the said chief has a knowledge of propriety and justice, and has spoken about the two words reverence and respect, I have, therefore, with earnestness and minuteness, given my commands on the whole subject for his information. Let the said Hong merchants perspicuously enjoin the same according to the tenor of the above. Tremble at this! Intensely! — Intensely! These are the commands.

Tsou-kwang, 11th year 7th moon 29th day.

PROCLAMATIONS OF THE HOPPO.

We have seen copies of four Proclamations in reference to the Foreign trade, lately issued at the Hoppo's office. Of these, three concern foreigners personally, being directed against their general intercourse with the Chinese about the factories at Canton; against trading with outside shopmen, and leaving the port without taking in a return cargo; and against landing from the ships in shooting excursions:—the fourth relates to the management of the chop-boats employed in landing and shipping goods for foreign vessels. We give the substance of each. —*Canton Reg.*

1st. "A Proclamation to prohibit strictly, in order to cause a respect for the laws, all traitorous natives going in and out of the foreign Factories."

After alleging that there are a number of vagrant and worthless people, who, having obtained a slight knowledge of the foreign tongue, go into the factories under pretence of selling miscellaneous articles: and, by cheating foreigners, smuggling off articles which have not paid duty, and in numerous other ways, violate the laws or defraud the revenue;—the Hoppo proceeds to state that the season having now commenced when ships arrive in rapid succession, he issues this proclamation for the information of all. He requires implicit obedience; threatens contrary conduct with the utmost rigour of the law, and makes the Hong merchants responsible for preventing general intercourse.

2d. Proclamation against foreigners trading with the outside shopmen.

When foreign vessels come to Canton to trade, all goods imported should be delivered to the security-merchant for sale, and all goods exported should be purchased and shipped by the same security-merchants, at the desire of the foreigners. But of late years, there have been English country ships, which, instead of purchasing their export goods through the merchants, have presumed to conduct a clandestine commerce with the shopmen. Thus, there is no one to become responsible for the payment of the duties. There are also some vessels which, after having reported two or three boat-loads of goods at the Custom-house, wish forthwith to leave port. These and many other ways of violating the laws must cause a great deficiency in the duties. They have, therefore, been repeatedly prohibited, as is on record."

"This is now sent to the Hong-merchants and linguists, requiring them to demand of every ship entering the port, whether she really intends taking away an export cargo, or not; and the Hong-merchants are required to receive orders for the purchase of the export cargo, before they venture to become sureties for any vessel. If any ship does not intend taking an export cargo, no merchant may presume to become security for her imported goods, or report any portion of them at the Custom-house: but they must all request for every such vessel to be driven from Canton. If found disobeying, both merchants and linguists will be strictly tried and punished."

3d. A Proclamation against shooting excursions.

"A proclamation to give clear and distinct orders on a certain subject."

"When the foreign vessels are anchored at Whampoa reach, the foreign servants, sailors, and others continually go out in Sampan boats, ramble about in groups, or ascending the banks of the river, walk about shooting at birds with fowling-pieces and bullets, causing trouble and annoyance to the inhabitants; whence also, disturbances are created."

"As the ships are now successively entering the port, this order is issued to the Hong merchants, and linguists. They must require the captains of all vessels anchoring at Whampoa, and the chief supercargoes, to restrain the foreign servants, sailors, and others from going on shore and shooting. The merchants and linguists ought all of them to persuade with sincerity and command obedience to the laws. In case of disobedience to this, and annoyance of the inhabitants, the responsibility lies with the Hong merchants and linguists. Let them beware of involving themselves by permitting improper conduct."

4th. "A proclamation to render the Hongs and boats responsible for the transport of foreign goods, &c.

"Foreign ships trading at Canton always use the large melon-shaped boats, (i. e. chop-boats), for carrying goods to

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* The Chinese mode of honouring their emperor.

and from Canton and Whampoa. Now, there is a class of lawless boatmasters who embrace the opportunity thus afforded to rob and pilfer; and thereby grow habituated to smuggling. There are also persons who having been formerly convicted of offences against the laws, have now become shippers of goods under newly-assumed names. Thus, to the fraudulent avarice of the boat-masters, is added contempt of the laws on the part of the boatmen. Though there is an official person attached to each boat, whilst transporting goods, yet, considering that the passage is thirty (Chinese) miles in length, it is impossible to be security that no remissness or failure in duty will take place."

"Several persons have formerly been brought up, and delivered over to the Heen magistrate to be separately tried and punished, for offences of this nature. A former Governor in Council has, also, established regulations to the effect that the Hong merchants are themselves to build cargo-boats for the transport of all goods on account of foreigners; and that they are to appoint confidential persons from their honge, one of whom is to join the custom-house man attached to each boat."

INTELLIGENCE FROM PEKING.

His Majesty, this year, has declined, by an official notification, the sacrificial ceremonies of an altar, candles, &c., presented to a Chinese monarch on his attaining the semi-century age. All "grand dinners," "imperial banquets," &c. are also disallowed. The cause assigned by conjecture is, the death, this year, of the heir-apparent, which event leaves the emperor Taou-kwang without issue that can legally succeed to the throne. He has a son by a Chinese concubine, but the law of the Tartar founders of the reigning dynasty does not allow him to fill the throne.* No Chinese lady can enter the imperial harem. Chinese concubines have separate establishments.

Old Sung-tajin is still alive, and acting as secretary for foreign affairs.

His Majesty, a few days ago, when worshipping and offering sacrifice on the altar of Hwang-Te, the Yellow Emperor, and divine originator of agriculture, drank "the Cup of Bliss," and performed the grand ceremony of thrice kneeling, and nine times putting his forehead to the ground. It seems he did not much like it, for he has censured the master of the ceremonies for giving the words—Kneel knock;—kneel—knock;—kneel—knock; too slowly. He complains also that the man who read the prayer had but a poor voice, and commands that another be chosen who has a strong clear voice, and is perfectly acquainted with the detail of rites and ceremonies.

A plebeian from Kan-suh province has made his appearance at the court of the Censors and general police, with a sealed document intended for his Majesty. It was opened, according to usage, in the presence of all the officers of the Court, and the man, whose name was Ho-tsung, underwent an examination. He was a native of Wang-mun district in the province above named, and had attained his fifty-ninth year. He came to appeal against Chang-ling, the hero of Cashgar, and Na-yen-ching, who settled the affairs of Western Tartary after the first rebellion of Chang-ki-hur. These two great officers, in the opinion of Ho-tsung, had acted in a manner unbecoming the dignity of the empire, and had neglected the welfare of the people.

Around the shores of the lake Tsing-hae, or Ho-ho-Nor, there are Mogul shepherds, who feed their flocks, and live on the flesh and milk thereof, while formerly they bought corn and tea from the Chinese, who were allowed a free commercial intercourse with them: duties were collected, and the inhabitants were happy. But Na-yen-ching, a person, Ho-tsung says, completely destitute of talent, in his timid policy interdicted the trade, and cut off from the people the means of subsistence. So much for the first count. In the next place there exists a tribe of men, near the source of the Yellow River, called "black foreigners," who are solely given to robbery, and live by plunder. The virtuous Mun-koos are afraid of them and flee from them. So long since as the eighth year of Keaking,—nearly thirty years ago,—these "black foreigners" created a disturbance, and Chang-ling was sent against them. But he, instead of awing them by grand military operations against them, suffered them to pass unpunished, and so left a heritage of calamity to his successors and the people. In the twenty-first year of the late reign, a Chinese of the name of Chang was plundered of more than a thousand sheep by these banditti. A military officer caught some of them and brought them to Chang-ling, who, instead of punishing them, gave the officer a severe reprimand. From that time the "black foreigners" were worse than before; and for the last twenty years, murder and rapine have destroyed one half of the inhabitants in the neighbourhood of Ho-ho-Nor. No one dares make any appeal against the Hih-fan or "black foreigners," who, to this day, denominate Chang-ling their great benefactor.

Ho-tsung presented twenty-four papers,

* It will be seen from a communication by a correspondent in China, that his imperial Majesty has been blessed with two legitimate sons.—ED.

containing suggestions to government; two volumes of dissertations, and some scraps of poetry. In all these the court tells the Emperor there are no expressions of a rebellious nature; but, for an ignorant man who has emerged from the heath of the wilderness, to obtrude his opinions on government, is inadmissible, and they have therefore delivered him in custody to the criminal board.

Another memorial of the late governor and his colleagues, to which a reply has been received, is against one of those brotherhoods or secret societies which are so numerous in this country. This society, says Governor Le, though differing in name from the Sán-tëen-hwuy (or triad society) is, like it, composed of low vagabonds united together for the sole object of plunder. One of the methods employed by them for enriching themselves, is to go round to all the farmers and country people, and extort money from them as payment for a stamped paper which they give them. Those who will not pay to receive this paper, have their lands turned, and the crops destroyed immediately. Since the fourth year of Taou-kwang, when rules were first given for their punishment, 400 of them have been brought to justice, but still the evil has not been got under. As one method of putting it down, His Majesty directs a proclamation to be printed and pasted in every district, promising pardon to all members of such societies who will repent, and tell government the names of their ringleaders, as well as to all who, having been forced to become members by receiving the stamped paper, will now come forward and confess, or get their fathers or brothers to do so for them. At the same time, declaring all who should afterwards return to their former connections, liable to doubly severe punishment.

Another method suggested by Governor Le, to prevent the formation of these secret fraternities, is to give permission to all who, for want of employment are obliged to remain idle, to cultivate unoccupied lands as their own family property, with perpetual remission from paying the land tax. By adopting this arrangement, already practised in the four western districts Kaou-chow, Lëen-chow, Luy-chow, and Keung-chow, many persons, who are incapable of paying the tax, will be enabled to gain a livelihood, and likewise kept from falling into bad company and evil practices.

To this suggestion his Majesty assents, only desiring that great care be taken lest it should be abused by official underlings and tax gatherers, for their own profit. He requires, also, attention to be given to the half-monthly public reading of the "Sacred Edict" of Kang-he, and likewise directs attention to the formation of village free-schools; desiring, moreover, official visitants at villages and country towns, to converse kindly with the people, and urge them to the practice of virtue.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Storm.—A severe gale, amounting to what in China is called a *tai-foong*, was experienced at Macao and in the neighbourhood, on the 23d September. A correspondent from Macao says, that "such a scene of desolation has not been presented by any gale that has occurred for the last thirty years. The greatest force of the wind was at the highest point of one of the highest tides. The column of water that dashed against the Praya grande was tremendous. The largest stones and slabs of granite were hurled against the doors of the houses on the beach, and soon forced them open. The quay before the English factory, and to the westward, was completely washed away, together with a part of the foundation of the verandah, one pillar of which fell, and was followed by the floor and roof which it supported."

Considerable damage was occasioned to the shipping, and many boats and some junks were sunk: above 100 fishing boats are supposed to be lost from Macao alone. The loss of lives has been dreadful. The official account from the Chinese authorities at Macao and Canton states, that 1,405 dead bodies were picked up on the coast.

The H. C. ship *Marquis Huntley* was driven on the Lintin Bar, but was got off uninjured.

Return of the Governor.—We are informed that an express from Peking reached Canton, on the 7th instant, communicating to Choo, the acting-governor, the intelligence that Le-hung-pin is on his way back, with the addition of a peacock's feather to his cap, bestowed upon him by the emperor for skilful management of the Hainan insurrection. The time mentioned for his departure was about the 25th ult.—*Canton Reg., Oct, 15th.*

Attack on Capt. Lester.—The *Canton Register*, of the 15th Sept., announces that some of the actors in the piratical attack upon this gentleman* have been apprehended and delivered up to the Chinese authorities at Macao.

Rates of Premium of Insurance at Canton.—Established for six months from 20th October 1831 to 20th April 1832:

Bombay, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Mauritius (avoiding the hurricane month), Bourbon (do), Rangoón, New South Wales, for goods, 2½ per cent.; for treasure, 2 per cent.

Singapore, Manilla, for goods, 1 per cent.; for treasure, ½ per cent.

* See p. 34.

Malacca, Pinang, Batavia, for goods, 1½ per cent.; for treasure, 1 per cent.
London, per H. C. ships, for goods, 2½ per cent.; for treasure, 2 per cent.
London, via Singapore, in A.I. vessels, or between deck vessels E.I., for goods, 3½ per cent; for treasure, 2½ per cent.
Europe direct, 1st class ships, for goods, 3 per cent.; for treasure, 2 per cent.
United States of America, for goods, 2½ per cent.; for treasure, 2 per cent.
Lintin risk ½ per cent. per month from 1st Nov. to 1st May.

Suicide of a Hong Merchant.—Chung-qua, the Hong-merchant, who, since the failure of his establishment, has been in custody of the Nan-hae, but not kept in strict confinement, put a period to his existence a few days ago. He was found dead in his room, suspended by his sash from the ceiling, with his feet touching the floor, so that he must have bent his knees to enable him to effect his determined purpose.

The various rumours, in reference to this melancholy event, concur in the opinion that he had been driven to the committal of the act by the threats of the Nan-hae to subject him immediately to close confinement, among the common herd of the most miserable victims of the law, unless a sum of three thousand dollars was paid. His consciousness that he would have to submit to further exactions, were he to comply with this demand, added to some other irritating circumstances, and the prospect of being banished to Elee, drove him to desperation.

It will be recollected that the debts of his Hong yet remain unpaid; his elder brother, who was the principal partner, and an acknowledged man of wealth, having been allowed to leave Canton, after leading a life of luxury while under charge of the Nan-hae, and, finally, to retire to his native place; thus bidding defiance to his creditors, to whose equitable claims the present Viceroy has turned a deaf ear. Under such an order of things, what protection has foreign commerce? —*Canton Reg., Sept.* 17.

Macao.—Our readers will recollect the discussion, some months ago, respecting the right claimed by the Portuguese Governor of Macao, to interdict the residence of foreigners at that place, unless under special licenses from Lisbon or from Goa.* We understand that, in consequence of a representation from the Select Committee, the subject has been warmly taken up by the Supreme Government, and that a remonstrance has been addressed by Lord William Bentinck to the Governor-General of the Portuguese possessions in Asia, protesting in the strongest terms against the assumption of such a right, in regard to British subjects, on the broad ground that Macao is the spot set apart by the Imperial Government of China for the residence of all foreigners resorting to this empire for trade, and the only place available for the purpose, when they are not engaged in the management of their affairs at Canton; so that an acquiescence in the pretension set up, would, in fact, be conceding to the Portuguese government at Lisbon, the right of determining whether British subjects shall be allowed to reside and trade in the Imperial dominions of China.

We have much pleasure in publishing the reply of the Portuguese Governor-General to an application from a British subject, directing that permission to reside be granted to all foreigners, without exception, so long as his most faithful Majesty shall issue no orders to the contrary.—*Canton Reg., Oct.* 1.

Corea.—A trading vessel belonging to this country was driven, in March or April last, by a gale of wind, down to the south as far as Che-keang province and wrecked on the coast. The people and part of the cargo, consisting of cloth, were saved. While drying their goods on the beach, a party of Chinese came and plundered them. The fact reached the emperor's ear, and he has implicated the civil and military officers on the coast, punishing them by plucking the official knob from their caps till the robbers be all found, and the goods restored to the shipwrecked Coreans.

In connexion with this fact, taken from the *Peking Gazette*, we may mention two similar cases which occurred about the same time, and which shew the helpless condition of coasting vessels when driven out to sea. A Mandarin and his family left Amoy for Shan-tung, to which place he belonged. A gale came on. They were driven by winds and currents to the southward, till they were brought up by the coast of Siam. We first heard the fact from an European at Bankok, and the report has since been confirmed by the arrival in China of the said Mandarin and his family in a Siamese tribute vessel. The other case, similar to one that occurred two years ago, is that of some Japanese driven down to Manilla and from thence sent over to Macao, to be forwarded by the Chinese to their own country.—*Ibid.*

Extracts of private Letters, in London papers:

"Lintin, 13th Oct. 1831:—This goes by the first despatched ships this season, and although the Hon. Company's gentlemen are doing business with the Chinese as formerly, they are far from being on friendly terms. The chairman of the English factory as yet has not gone to Canton, and the English ensign has not been hoisted in front of their factory, as

* See *Asiatic Journal*, vol. vi., p. 12.

in former years. It is rumoured here, that the admiral on the Indian station is coming here with his squadron to demand satisfaction for the insult committed at the British factory; and I understand Admiral Owen is not a man to be played with. It is impossible they can be in ignorance of our immense power, and if they are, it is high time to let them know it."

"Canton, Oct. 16.—Our Canton correspondent informs us, that a serious brawl took place about dusk last night between the Hon. Company's sailors and the Chinese, on Dame's Island, in which two Chinese are said to be killed."

By orders sent out by the *Waterloo*, Mr. T. C. Smith is removed from the Select Committee.

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

QUIT-RENTS.

We perceive that certain modifications are about to be adopted, by orders from England, respecting the quit-rent, and the enforcement of its arrears, which will press somewhat heavily on the impoverished resources of some of our settlers, who, in their desire to monopolize land, paid no attention to the certain consequences of a yearly quit-rent, which must be a matter of very serious importance when rigidly enforced.

Let us trace more minutely the consequences of the measure. If land is sold at five shillings an acre, the present quit-rent of two-pence an acre, is a rent at the rate of thirty years purchase, in place of twenty years, as originally proposed. In ninety years, therefore, the whole of the purchase money is paid three times over, whilst upon the original proposal of 5 per cent. the purchase-money would be paid four times over in one hundred years. In this respect the present regulations seem to be beneficial; but it is concealed that they involve a general rule, which brings good and bad land upon equal terms; whereas, the former plan imposed only five per cent. per annum on the whole, according to its relative natural value. This, it will be observed, will make a striking difference in the mode of estimating the value. A grant of five hundred acres will now pay of quit rent £4. 3s. 4d., which is equal to £125 in thirty years, the original purchase money. A grant of two thousand acres will pay yearly £16. 13s. 4d., and one of ten thousand acres will pay £83. 6s. 8d., a sum that will astound the graziers, when an equal number of bullocks are yearly sold for rent that were in former days converted into luxuries or money.

We are at a loss to discover upon what principle the rate of two-pence an acre has been adopted by the British ministry as the standard of quit-rent. We are satisfied of the propriety of quit-rent to connect the owners of the soil with local governments. It has been enforced in every colony under the crown; but in none has the rate corresponded in any degree with that now imposed, which leads one to think it must have been adopted in ignorance of the system, always being of opinion that high quit-rent is a land tax, a tax upon income and a rent combined, of the worst description, pressing most on the land that is least able to bear it, and not at all upon the good land, and becomes a poundage, not upon income, or the relative value of land, but upon its quantity. It becomes less as the good land increases, and greater as it lessens, till at last the disproportion becomes a matter of serious consequence in diminishing the profits of the industrious farmer. Besides the same thing may be predicated of land close to, and at a distance from good roads and markets. The quit-rent upon the one is virtually more than upon the other, whilst the means of paying are proportionably decreased.—*Sydney Herald.*

The late regulations from England, respecting the sale of crown and church land, and the enforcement of quit-rent and its arrears, have caused much consternation amongst all classes of settlers in the interior. These were unexpected: and as they reach further than one could have supposed despotic authority would have ventured to go, in the imposition of taxes without our consent, they have excited dismal forebodings in the minds of our landowners. Lenders and borrowers, mortgagers and mortgagors, crown and private debtors, anticipate consequences from these exorbitant rates, to be dreaded as the forerunners of the most violent dissension. They are dissatisfied with the amount demanded; and are by no means convinced of the propriety or expediency of the measure to which their proceeds are to be applied. Paupers from English workhouses they have no desire to see amongst them as settlers, bolstered up by government patronage, at their expense, in their outfit and maintenance. They cannot conceive the propriety of pouring into this country multitudes of these men, to receive grants and rations for one year, whilst all young colonists under twenty-one, and hundreds of native-born above that age, and multitudes of industrious freemen, are pining in poverty and obscurity, without the means of subsistence. But the theories of a speculative politician, who has never been beyond the four seas of Britain, have

had more weight with the ministry in the enforcement of this obnoxious measure, than the patriotic and enlightened suggestions of our colonial executive will have for its abandonment.—*Ibid., Sept.* 10.

EDUCATION.

A government notice, dated August 22d, announces that "his Majesty's government has been pleased to sanction the establishment of two public schools, one in the town of Sydney, and the other at Parramatta, to be styled the 'King's Schools.' The school at Sydney is intended for day scholars, and will be prepared for the reception of 100; that at Parramatta, for the accommodation of 80 Boarders and day scholars. The venerable the Archdeacon Broughton, who suggested the establishment of these schools, and has arranged the plan on which they are to be conducted, will be charged with the measures necessary for carrying it into effect. The secretary of state for the colonies has been pleased to intimate that the masters necessary for the respective establishments will be sent from England without loss of time."

JURIES.

A government notice, dated September 7, announces that a bill is about to be brought before the legislative council, entitled "A Bill to extend and apply the "form of Trial by Juries to certain Crimes "and Misdemeanors," in which it will be enacted that "In case any person prosecuted in the Supreme Court for any crime, misdemeanor, or offence, shall make it appear to the satisfaction of the court, that the governor, or any member of the executive council, is the person against whom such offence or offences is or are alleged to have been committed, or has any personal interest in the result of such prosecution, or that the personal interest or reputation of any naval or military officer on the station, or the interest or reputation of either of those bodies generally, is involved therein, or will be affected by its result, the party so accused shall be tried by a jury of twelve civil inhabitants of the colony, to be summoned and returned in the same manner as the juries for the trial of civil issues."

OCCUPATION OF NEW ZEALAND.

The *Sydney Herald* of September 12, states that a detachment of military was about to proceed to New Zealand, for the purpose of taking possession of that island.

ASSASSINATION OF CAPTAIN BARKER.

A government order announces, in the following terms, the circumstances of the death of Captain Barker, of the 39th, late Commandant at King George's Sound.

"Captain Barker appeared eminently qualified by his proceedings at Port Raffles, where he was first stationed, to conciliate and manage the natives, whom he found extremely hostile to our Settlement. At Melville Island, which is in that neighbourhood, they had recently killed the surgeon, and another gentleman, within a short distance of the post. Still, Captain Barker, by his address and courage, acquired such an ascendency over the natives at Port Raffles, that previous to the settlement being withdrawn, the most amicable intercourse was established between them and the Europeans.

"The governor being desirous of availing himself of Captain Barker's services, placed him in command at King George's Sound, the duties of which station he discharged with his usual activity and discretion. That settlement having been lately placed under the government of western Australia, Capt. Barker was requested, when returning to Sydney, to ascertain whether there was any communication between the Lake (Alexandrina) lately discovered by Captain Sturt, and Gulf St. Vincent.

"Having ascertained that there was no passage from the Lake into the Gulf, Capt. Barker became anxious to discover whether there was not a more practicable communication with the sea on the southern coast than the outlet to Encounter Bay, found by Captain Sturt; and being desirous of examining the shore to the eastward of the outlet for this purpose, he proposed to some of the party, being himself unwell at the time, to swim to the opposite side, which being declined, as they could not take any arms with them, he secured his compass on his head and swam across. He was observed after this until he gained the summit of a sand hill, which he descended, and was not afterwards seen. The party then repaired to the rendezvous which had been fixed, at a short distance, to wait his return. Having remained twenty-five hours in anxious expectation, and being unable to obtain materials to form a raft, they were prevented from crossing the outlet, and proceed to their vessel, which had continued in the Gulf. They then made for Cape Jervis, where they met a tribe of natives, and a woman they had seen at King George's Sound about three years before in a sailing vessel, who spoke a little English. Her father and uncle were of this tribe, and being now joined by two sealers, Europeans, from Kangaroo Island, Mr. Kent, the commissariat, proceeded with a party, consisting of eight persons, to the outlet, in the hope of meeting with Capt. Barker, or obtaining some tidings of him. The woman's father above alluded to, named 'Condoy,' was informed by

some natives whom they met at that place that Capt. Barker had been watched on his landing, and followed without being perceived by three natives, who treacherously put him to death with their spears, and then threw the body into the sea.

"It is to be lamented that the lesson which has been furnished by this melancholy event should have been acquired at such great cost. The importance of the sacrifice will, it is hoped, render it the more impressive, and warn those who may hereafter be employed in a similar manner, to be more guarded, when likely to meet with natives who have not been accustomed to see or associate with Europeans."

MISCELLANEOUS.

State of Astronomical Science.—Our Australian calculators of eclipses are again at fault in their statements set forth in the almanack, respecting the eclipse of the moon, which took place on Tuesday night. The eclipse was *over* before the time appointed by them for its commencement. The night was unusually fine, and the moon being at the full, the eclipse was observable to the fullest extent with the naked eye. It commenced at twenty minutes to seven o'clock; at forty minutes to nine it was at its height, and by ten o'clock it had concluded, and the moon again shone forth in its full splendour. It is somewhat singular, that a similar mistake was made respecting the late eclipse of the sun.—*Sydney Herald, August* 29.

Snow.—Mr. Hume informs us, that the mountains beyond the Murrumbidgee, are now covered with snow, in many places to the depth of 10 and 12 feet, and that from their elevation, the country around is seen to a vast extent, presenting an unusual appearance of brilliant whiteness, arising from the same natural cause.—*Ibid. Sept.* 9.

Small Pox amongst the Aborigines.—We have received a letter from the interior, stating that the small pock is raging furiously amongst the aborigines at Bathurst. —*Ibid.*

The Arts.—A greater price is asked in Sydney for the mending of a barometer, should the tube be broken, than the cost price of the article in England.

Tasmanian Wine.—We observe by the Trade List, that the *Britannia*, from Launceston, has brought here twelve casks of wine, manufactured in Van Diemen's Land. This we believe is the first attempt of the kind to import wines in either colony of their own growth; may it not be the last!—*Sydney Herald.*

Trade.—From accounts of the value of the imports into, and exports from, Sydney, in the last year, it appears that the total value of the imports was £457,930, of which £244,883 were for goods from the United Kingdom, and £58,971 for goods from the British colonies. The total value of the exports was £313,019, of which £107,696 were for colonial produce, £107,971 for the produce of South Sea fisheries, &c.

Curious Claim.—A case, unique in its kind, was tried in the Court of Requests in this colony: the plaintiff was no less a personage than Jack Ketch, and the defendant the Under-Sheriff; the demand was 9s. 6d. for hanging a man, which the defendant refused paying, not having received official orders on the subject. The commissioner gave a verdict for the plaintiff, as he proved the work to have been performed at the instigation of the defendant.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

We are happy to be enabled to state, that by the judicious stationing of the military at the most exposed parts of the interior, the incursions of the aborigines have been so completely repelled, as that the settlers now consider themselves to possess entire protection. The conduct of the 63d regiment is spoken of with the greatest commendation, and is highly creditable to that fine regiment. The principle now adopted by the local government, is, in our view of the subject, the true one. It is strictly defensive. We have a right to this, and to the whole of this, but no more; and we are in sanguine hopes that by a steady perseverance therein, the great object of a friendly intercourse may be finally established. It is highly gratifying, however, to know that the whole of the most exposed of the settled frontier is now most satisfactorily protected.—*Tasmanian, July* 28.

A committee of public officers has, we learn, been appointed by his excellency to consider the propriety, agreeably to instructions from home, of levying a tax upon all assigned servants in the colony, at a minimum rate of 10s. each.—*Ibid.*

SWAN RIVER.

We have been favoured by Capt. Sandilands, of H. M. S. *Comet*, with the following extract of a letter received by him yesterday from Lieut. Gov. Stirling, dated Perth, July 24:

"Since you were here, we have made very fair progress, and I doubt not we shall get through our undertaking with success. Don't believe a particle of the stories about our distress: there is no such thing, except among the idle and worthless. We expect to feed half our number from our own wheat this year, and the *whole* of them the season following. We now want more labourers, and I hope soon to see the flood-tide of emigration set in again."—*Sydney Gazette, Sept.* 20.

Private accounts from the Swan River settlement mention that provisions were

cheap and abundant, there having been ample supplies obtained from England, New South Wales, &c. The settlers were in better spirits. The governor held out a bounty of 15s. per bushel for grain grown in the colony. The number of settlers at Swan River were estimated at 1,600. About 200 acres of land were under cultivation.

New Zealand.

The *Sir George Murray*, Capt. M'Donnell, from New Zealand, has brought specimens of the various sorts of timber and fancy woods, the produce of New Zealand. Specimens of cobalt, and of metals, apparently copper and silver, it is reported, are on board, in the possession of Capt. M'D. A party of the New Zealanders were going from the Bay of Islands in the Fairy cutter to Towraga. They got some of the natives from the latter place, with whom they returned to the Bay of Islands with intention to feast on them, but it was supposed the missionaries would interfere. Capt. M'Donnell joins former travellers in eulogising the great natural riches and commercial advantages of New Zealand, and, as one engaged in the trade generally, seems to relish the idea of a Russian war with reference to the flax trade; and if a Baltic war should follow, the spars of New Zealand, as well as her flax, would rise in value. New Zealand abounds with harbours, and with a savage, but hardy industrious people, capable of great exertion in loading vessels with timber and flax. War has entirely ceased among the islanders of New Zealand.—*Sydney Gazette, Aug.* 9.

Mauritius.

Punishment of Slaves.—The *Gazette de Maurice* of August 6 contains an order of His Majesty in Council, dated the 23d of Feb. last, which has been received, and published by the governor, directing that the use of chains, fetters, rings, and irons of every description should be prohibited, either in the punishment or correction of slaves, or for the detention of their persons, except by the sentence of a court of criminal justice, or in the case of lunatic slaves, confined in any public hospital. The penalty is a fine of not less than £20, nor more than £100, or imprisonment for not less than one nor more than six months, or both fine and imprisonment within those limits. This order has been passed in disallowance of an ordinance which was transmitted home by the governor for approval.

Mission to England.—Extract of a letter dated Port Louis, Mauritius, Nov. 3, 1831: "Yesterday a colonial meeting was held, the most numerous I ever saw, in order that Mr. Adrian d'Epinay might communicate to the inhabitants the success of his mission to England; and, as far as the promises of ministers can be relied on, nothing can be more tranquillizing or satisfactory, on the subject of the slave question. Property of this nature is declared to be inviolable, and emancipation, when practicable, must march hand-in-hand with indemnification. We are to have a colonial legislative council, composed of five members of the government, five planters, and five merchants; a free press, with certain wholesome restrictions; the abolition of all government monopolies; a reduction in all the high salaries of the civil employees, which will be followed by a reduction in taxation, as the colony in future is not to be taxed beyond its expenditure, and the taxes are to be levied by, and in such manner, and on such articles, as the legislative council may deem most advantageous for the colony, &c"

Spanish India.

MANILLA.

Our latest accounts from Manilla mention that the exportation of cigars was allowed: but that of rice still prohibited. The locusts had made their appearance in the provinces in immense swarms, threatening devastation to the crop of rice on the ground, as also to the sugar canes: and, though damage had not as yet resulted, this had induced the government to come to the resolution not to permit the exportation till these insects were destroyed, or their progress checked.

Yet, under the indulgence given to most rules, an exception has been made in favor of a large Portuguese ship, which has been permitted to load with about 18,000 piculs, whilst several small British and American vessels have been obliged to return empty, though their cargoes were purchased previous to the exportation being prohibited, and are still lying, at the risk of the purchasers, in the port. —*Canton Reg. Oct.* 1.

We had occasion to notice, in one of our recent Nos., the system pursued by the Manilla government of expelling the poorer class of Chinese residents from the island; and we, at the time, attributed it to the wish to encourage native labourers in preference to foreigners.

In the *Registro mercantil* for June, we notice thirty-eight Chinese "expelled the country," and, during the month of July, we find, in addition to Chinese, which now seems a thing of course, the names of an American and Portuguese among the expelled. The reason for this we know not.—*Ibid. Oct.* 15.

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

OFFICERS VISITING THE HILL PROVINCES.

Head-Quarters, Simla, Aug. 13, 1831. —The Commander-in-chief is pleased to promulgate the following orders, for the guidance of officers, who may be desirous of proceeding to any part of the Hill Provinces therein adverted to:

1. All applications for leave to the Hills, are, in future, to specify distinctly what part of the mountains the applicant desires to visit.

2. Officers on entering the Hills, whether by the immediate possessions of the British Government, or by the protected territories of independent chiefs, will report their arrival, and their proposed route, to the political officers in charge of the tract they will have entered; *viz.* in Kemaoon, to the resident commissioner at Almorah; in the mountains north, or in the neighbourhood of the Deyrah Dhoon, to Major Young at Deyrah; and on those to the north-west, or in the vicinity of Subathoo, to Captain Kennedy; stating their intended place of residence, and reporting any change of it, which may be made.

3. All officers are prohibited from proceeding beyond the first snowy range; or in the valley of the Sutlege, beyond the military post of Khotghur; or from crossing that river into the territory subject to Runjeet Sing, except under special permission from the resident at Delhi, to be applied for through the civil authorities at Almorah, Deyrah, or Subathoo, by whom any disregard of the foregoing regulations will be reported to the Adjutant-general of the army, for the notice of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief.

FUZILS FOR SERJEANTS AND HAVILDARS.

Head-Quarters, Simla, Aug. 15, 1831. —The Commander-in-chief, with the sanction of the Government, is pleased to direct the substitution of fuzils, instead of pikes, for the serjeants of the European regiments, and the havildars of native infantry of the line. Officers commanding regiments will accordingly indent for the number of fuzils required to replace the pikes now in use with their respective corps.

GAMBLING IN THE ARMY.

Head-Quarters, Simla, Aug. 16, 1831. —The Commander-in-chief has the satisfaction to believe, from inquiries which he has made on the subject, that the practice of gambling is not general at the stations and out-posts of the army; yet instances of it have been recently brought to his knowledge, which render it incumbent on him to call the attention of every officer commanding a station or a regiment, to the duty of discouraging it.

Indulgence in the habits of gambling is so obviously prejudicial to the discipline of an army, pecuniary embarrassment, and, not unfrequently, loss of character, are so likely to be its consequences, that the Commander-in-chief earnestly calls on every officer, whose rank and situation give weight and influence to his sentiments and conduct, to discountenance, by every means, a practice which his judgment must condemn.

Under the sense with which he is impressed of his own duty, and with the opinion which he entertains of the tendency of these habits to impair the most useful, and to cast a shade over the most brilliant qualities, the Commander-in-chief can never consider any officer as deserving the favourable notice of the government, or his own, who shall be known to persevere in them.

STRENGTH OF REGIMENTS.

Head-Quarters, Simla, Aug. 27, 1831.—With the sanction of the Government, the native infantry regiments of the line are directed to complete their numbers to the established strength of 640 privates.

MILITARY OFFICERS HOLDING CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Fort William, Sept. 9, 1831.—With reference to the G.O. by the Right Hon. the Governor-general, dated Simla, 4th July 1831,* the following list of public officers and departments under the Bengal Presidency, to which the provision contained in the second paragraph of that order is declared applicable, is published under his Lordship's instructions for the information of all concerned.

LIST.

Civil branch of the Army.

Department military secretary to government.
Stipendiary members military board.
Audit department.
Commissariat department.
Judge-advocate-general's department.
Secretary to military board.
Pay-masters.
Pension pay-masters.
Ordnance commissariat.

* See p. 30.

Clothing agents.
Secretary to the clothing board.
All officers employed permanently as political agents or assistants to political agents.
Officers employed in civil charge of districts.
Agents for gun-carriages.
Agents for the manufacture of gunpowder.
Barrack-masters.
Officers of the department of public works, while so employed.
Officers in charge of canals, bridges, or roads.
Officers of the stud department.
Surveyor-general's department.
Officers of the revenue survey.
Superintendent of police.
Superintendent of the foundery.
Appointments in the mints.

MILITARY STATION OF KEITAH.

Fort William, Sept. 30, 1831.—It having been resolved, under instructions from the Right Hon. the Governor-general, to abolish Keitah as a military station, the appointments of brigadiers and brigade-major in Bundlecund will cease on the 24th of November next.

RELIEF OF TROOPS.

Fort William, Sept. 30, 1831.—The following movements and changes in the destination of corps ordered to move in the ensuing relief will take place, consequent on the troops being withdrawn from Keitah:

8th Regt. L. C., from Nusseerabad to Cawnpoor, when relieved by the 1st L.C.

13th Regt. N. I., from Keitah to Bareilly, right wing 15th Oct., left wing on the arrival of a wing of the 67th Regt. at Banda.

Wing 15th Regt. N.I., from Bareilly to Shahjehanpore, when relieved by the right wing 13th Regt.

40th Regt. N. I., from Mhow to Ally Ghur, 15th Oct. On the arrival of this corps at Agra, a wing to be detached and take the duties at Etawah, until the arrival of a wing of the 67th Regt.

61st Regt. N.I., from Shahjehanpore and Etawah to Neemuch, when relieved by wings of the 15th and 40th Regts. respectively.

67th Regt. N.I., from Mhow to Banda and Etawah, when relieved by the 65th Regt.

68th Regt. N.I., from Dinapore to Mynpoorie, 1st Nov.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

LIEUT. WILKINSON.

Head-Quarters, Simla, Aug. 8, 1831.—At a European General Court martial, assembled at Secrole, Benares, on the 9th May 1831, of which Lieut-Col. P. T. Comyn, 24th N.I., is president, Lieut. Henry Wilkinson, of the 30th regt. N.I., was arraigned upon the following charges:—

Charges.—"Lieut. Henry Wilkinson, of the 30th regt., N.I., charged with conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman.

"1st. In having, about seven o'clock on the evening of the 22d February 1831, during the absence of Lieut. Loftie, of the same regiment, on duty, gone to that officer's house, on pretence of obtaining books, and attempted to enter the sleeping apartments, and thereby having subjected himself to the disgrace of being taken away from the house by two native servants.

"2d. Having been in a state of intoxication when officer of the day, on the 22d of February 1831."

Upon which charges the court came to the following decision:

Finding.—"The court having maturely weighed and considered what has appeared on part of the prosecution, together with what the prisoner, Lieut. Henry Wilkinson, has urged in his defence, is of opinion, that so much only of the charge is proved, 'the prisoner having allowed himself to be led away from Lieut. Loftie's bungalow, on the evening of the 22d February,' but attaches no criminality to it.

"The court, therefore,

"Acquits him of the first charge;

"Acquits him of the second charge."

Disapproved,

(Signed) DALHOUSIE,
Commander-in-chief.

Remarks by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-chief.

Although the court, unaccountably, have not found the facts of Lieut. Wilkinson's conduct at the house of Lieut. Loftie, they have found one fact, which, in the Commander-in-chief's opinion, fully establishes those which they have rejected, *viz.* Lieut. Wilkinson's being led away from the bungalow; to which, however, the court attach no disgrace. The slightest observation of life and manners in this country carries the conviction, that there must exist some powerful excitement before a native servant would seize a British officer and European gentleman, calling himself a friend of his master, and well known as a frequent visitor at the house; or, that a person vested with these characters, and armed with conscious rectitude, would quietly submit to the manual control of a menial. The Commander-in-chief can only ascribe such submission to a just sense of the conduct which led to it, or the fact imputed in the 2d charge, that Lieut. Wilkinson was in a state of intoxication, of which, however,

he is acquitted. The only remaining conjecture, therefore, would have been intimidation, had it not been repelled by Lieut. Wilkinson in his defence, where he says, that "it required his utmost forbearance not to chastise the servant on the spot; nothing but his friendship for Lieut. Loftie, and the consciousness that the servant was acting under a mistaken notion of duty, prevented his so doing."

Whatever be the merit of Lieut. Wilkinson for this forbearance, the declared motive for it is, in the Commander-in-chief's opinion, a strong corroboration of the evidence to his previous conduct; for the "mistaken notion of duty" (the words of Lieut. Wilkinson), is, at least, the honest judgment of the servant, that he was justified in seizing and turning Lieut. Wilkinson out of his master's house; and as the conduct which the several witnesses attest is not contradicted, the Commander-in-chief must consider this concession, by Lieut. Wilkinson, of the spirit and fidelity of the servant, as confirming his evidence to that disgraceful conduct which led to the exhibition of them.

It is ever a painful feeling for the Commander-in chief to dissent from a verdict of acquittal, and the more so when his sense of what is due to the army under his command, compels him to express that dissent in terms of strong disapprobation.

Had the court declared a general acquittal, the Commander-in-chief, unable to conjecture the grounds of their decision, might have admitted the assumption of superior means possessed by the court of pronouncing on the credibility of the evidence brought before them, and, in consequence, have merely declared the opposite conclusions he had formed from the proceedings submitted to him; but as the court have proclaimed the grounds and principle of their sentence, the Commander-in-chief has no alternative but thus to declare his opinion, that the finding and sentence are at variance with the evidence, and its obvious inference, as well as injurious to the character and honour of the army.

Lieut. Wilkinson is to be released from arrest, and directed to return to his duty.

LIEUT. NAYLOR.—LIEUT. WILLIAMS.

Head-Quarters, Simla, Sept. 13th, 1831.—At a European General Court-martial assembled at Meerut, on the 11th Aug. 1831, of which Colonel Oglander, of H.M. 26th regt. (Cameronians), is President, Lieut. C. Henry Naylor, of the 8th regt. N. I., was arraigned on the following charge:

Charge.—"Lieut. C. Henry Naylor, of the 8th regt. N. I., charged with breach of his arrest, at Delhi, on the night of the 7th June 1831."

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:

Finding.—The court, upon the evidence before them, do find the prisoner, Lieut. C. Henry Naylor, of the 8th regt. N. I., guilty of the crime laid to his charge.

Sentence.—"The court do, therefore, sentence the prisoner, Lieut. C. Henry Naylor, of the 8th N. I., to be cashiered."

Approved,
(Signed) DALHOUSIE,
Commandar-in-chief.

Recommendation of the Court.—The court having thus discharged a duty, which (though painful to their feelings, as consigning to ruin an officer of long standing in the Hon. Company's service, who has by his situation, and from the testimony of his commanding officer, rendered useful and good and honourable service in his profession) has been imperative on them under the circumstances of the case, and the provisions of the Articles of War; yet they still hope, that their unanimous appeal to the compassion of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief may obtain in his favour a remission of the severe sentence which the law has compelled the court to adopt. This officer's offence may admit of some extenuation, as having been committed when under the immediate charge of an officer, with whose permission he appears to have acted; and there is also reason to believe that circumstances of a delicate nature, to which the prisoner alludes, though without entering into any detail, were of so peculiar a character as to have exercised so strong an influence on his mind, that in a great measure, if not altogether, he was deprived of that judgment by which his actions might be supposed to be usually controlled. It may, therefore, the court think, admit of reasonable hope, that should clemency be, in this instance, extended to him, his future career may be as distinguished by useful and honourable service, as that which has passed, to which his commanding officer has borne so strong a testimony.

In continuation of the proceedings of the same court-martial, Lieut. Stephen Williams, of the 8th Regt. N. I., was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—"Lieut. Stephen Williams, 8th regt. N. I., charged with having, at Delhi, on the night of the 7th June 1831, when commanding a guard over a prisoner committed to his charge, allowed such prisoner to leave his place of confinement, in disobedience of orders, and in breach of the articles of war."

On which charge the court came to the following decision:

Finding—"The court, upon the prisoner's plea of guilty, and upon the evidence before them, do find the prisoner, Lieut. Stephen Williams, of the 8th regt. N. I., guilty of the crime laid to his charge."

Sentence.—"The court do, therefore, sentence the prisoner, Lieut. Stephen Williams, of the 8th regt. N. I., to be discharged the service."

Approved,
(Signed) DALHOUSIE,
Commander-in-Chief.

Recommendation of the Court.—The court having thus manifested by their sentence the opinion they entertain of the dangerous consequences with which such an offence would affect the discipline of the service, still see that there are circumstances in this case which place the prisoner in a situation in which, unhappily, his feelings as a man were so wrought on, as to have overcome his judgment, and he therefore permitted himself to depart from the exact terms of his orders, by which, as an officer on duty, he ought to have been strictly bound. Considering the deep sense of his fault, which from the first he has shewn, and the very favourable statements of previous character, recorded on the proceedings, the court beg earnestly to recommend him to the merciful consideration of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief.

Remarks by his Excellency the Commander-in-chief.——The Commander-in-chief accedes to the application of the court in favour of Lieuts Naylor and Williams, who are thus justly convicted of high breaches of military discipline.

The characters of these officers, in the correct and zealous discharge of their duties until the present occurrence, as testified by the officers under whose command they have served, and the contrition Lieuts. Naylor and Williams have evinced for their offences, satisfy the Commander-in-chief that the publicity of the sentences of the court will have an equally good effect as the enforcement of them. These sentences will at the same time fully dispel the erroneous notions that a military guard over the quarters of an officer frees him from responsibility to arrest, or that an officer commanding such guard may deviate from his positive instructions, under the impression that the security of his prisoner is all that is required of him.

The Commander-in-chief accordingly remits the sentences awarded against Lieuts. Naylor and Williams respectively.

Lieuts. Naylor and Williams, of the 8th N. I., are to be released from arrest, and to be directed to return to their duty.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

General Department.

Aug. 23. Mr. F. Lowth, assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit, 7th or Humeerpore division.

Mr. E. Pellew, assistant under ditto ditto.

Mr. J. S. Torrens, assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit, 8th or Bareilly division.

26. Mr. J. Reid, assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit, 7th or Humeerpore division.

Mr. H. C. Halkett, assistant under ditto ditto.

Political Department.

Sept. 2. Mr. G. R. Clerk, political agent at Umballah.

9. Major John Low (military establishment of Fort Saint George), resident at Lucknow.

Hon. Richard Cavendish, resident at Gwalior.

Lieut.-Col. Abraham Lockett, superintendent of Ajmeer, and political agent at that station.

16. Capt. J. Manson, 73d regt. N.I., commissioner with Bajee Row.

Judicial and Revenue Departments.

Sept. 16. Mr. W. Crawford, joint magistrate and deputy collector of southern division of Bundlecund.

27. Mr. W. T. Toone, magistrate of Shahabad.

Mr. T. B. Beale, joint magistrate and deputy collector of district of Goruckpore.

Mr. W. F. Thompson, assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit, 7th or Humeerpore division.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, Aug. 26, 1831.—Ens. Durant, 23d N.I., suspended from service, pending a reference on his conduct to Hon. Court of Directors.

Sept. 2.—*37th N.I.* Supernum. Ens. W. B. Lumley brought on effective strength of regt., from 2d of July 1831, v. W. Wollaston dec.

72d N.I. Supernum. Lieut. Peter Abbott brought on effective strength of regt., from 14th Aug. 1831, v. D. Balderston dec.

Cadet of infantry Fr. Sherreff admitted on establishment.—Mr. W. O. H. McCheyne admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

Capt. W. Cubitt, 16th N.I., to take charge of Calcutta native militia, during Capt. Richmond's absence on leave, to Mauritius.

Infantry. Lieut.-Col. James Alexander to be col., from 5th May 1831, v. *J. Nicol.* dec.—Major John Hunter to be lieut.-col., v. R. Martin retired, with rank from 21st Jan. 1831, v. G. P. Baker retired.—Major W. R. C. Costley to be lieut.-col., from 5th May 1831, v. J. Alexander prom.

58th N.I. Capt. James Frushard to be major, and Lieut. Edw. M. Orr to be capt. of a comp., from 21st Jan. 1831, in suc. to J. Hunter prom.—Supernum. Lieut. C. J. H. Parreau brought on effective strength of regt.

7th N.I. Capt. J. B. Pratt to be major, and Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Henry Templer to be capt. of a comp., from 5th May 1831, in suc. to W. R. C. Costley prom.—Supernum. Lieut. H. J. McGeorge brought on effective strength of regt.

57th N.I. Ens. Wm. Wollaston (dec.) to be lieut., from 27th Feb. 1829, v. W. Hope removed from effective list of army.—Supernum. Lieut. Edwin Marriott brought on effective strength of regt.

67th N.I. Lieut. J. B. Fenton to be capt. of a comp., v. R. P. Fulcher retired, with rank from 23d May 1829, v. H. T. Smith prom.) This cancels prom. of Lieut. R. P. Fulcher, published in G. O. of 4th Dec. 1829.) Ens. Arch. Kennedy to be lieut., from 23d May 1829, v. J. B. Fenton prom.—Supernum. Lieut. W. B. Thomson and Supernum. Ens. S. C. Hampton brought on effective strength of regt.

Head-Quarters, Aug. 10, 1831.—The following division order confirmed:—Lieut. H. M. Lawrence to act as adj. to left wing of 2d bat. artillery, during absence, on leave, of Lieut. Abbot; date 8th Aug.

Aug. 19.—*10th N.I.* Lieut. R. G. Grange to be interp. and qu. master.

Fort William, Sept. 3.—*Infantry.* Major Robert

Rich to be Lieut. 6th, from 23d Aug. 1831, v. G. Warden dec.

7th L.C. Lieut. Fred. Angelo to be capt. of a troop, and Cornet Charles Ekins to be lieut., from 29th Aug. 1831, in suc. to C. Duffin dec.

19th N.I. Capt. John Taylor to be major, and Lieut. John D. Syers to be capt. of a comp., from 23d Aug. 1831, in suc. to R. Rich prom.—Supernum. Lieut. J. S. Boswell brought on effective strength of regt.

Lieut. C. C. Toulmin, 33d N.I., transferred, at his own request, to invalid estab.

Head-Quarters, Aug. 22 and 23.—The following regimental orders confirmed:—Lieut. E. R. Watts to act as adj. to detachment of 5th bat. artillery at Dum Dum, during Lieut. Bennett's absence; date 31st July.—Lieut. J. H. Vanrenen to act as adj. to 25th N.I., during Lieut. and Adj. Wilson's absence, on leave; date 1st July.

Ens. H. A. Morreison, 63d, to do duty with 59d N.I., until end of October.

Aug. 25.—The following medical arrangements, made in division orders of the 3d Aug., confirmed:—Assist. Surgs. T. Scott and F. C. Henderson to do duty with H.M. 16th Foot.—Assist. Surgs. G. E. Chalstopher and A. Crighton to do duty with artillery at Dum-Dum.—Surg. J. M. Macra to do duty with 38th N.I.—And also directing undermentioned assist. surgeons to do duty under superintending surgeons at stations specified, viz. D. Russel, Dinapore; J. Jackson, Berhampore; and H. A. Bruce, and W. Scott, Cawnpore.

Aug. 26.—The undermentioned officers having passed prescribed examination in Persian and Hindoostanee languages, exempted from future examination, except prescribed one by public examiners of College of Fort William:—Cornet G. R. Siddons, 1st L.C.; Lieut. R. Drought, 60th N.I.; Ens. C. R. Browne, 60th N.I.; Lieut. D. Robinson, 69th N.I.—*Sept.* 1. Lieut. A. L. Willis, 33d N.I.

Aug. 27.—The following regimental orders confirmed:—Ens. W. Bridge to act as adj. to 62d N.I. during absence, on leave, of Lieut. and Adj. Smith; date 18th Aug.—Ens. T. Brodie, officiating interp. and qu. mast. to 32d N.I., to make over charge of his office to Lieut. J. F. Middleton, of that corps, as a temp. arrangement; date 10th Aug.

The following removals of ensigns made: T. Bell, from 15th; C. Patterson, from 4th; and R. S. Tickell, from 72d to 2d N.I.—R. S. Simpson, from 27th to 68th N.I.—J. Mac Donald, from 36th to 47th N.I.—J. Hennessy, from 20th to 60th N.I.—A. P. Phayre, from 7th to 18th N.I.

Supernum. Ens. Samuel Toulmin, at his own request, removed from 65th to 63d N.I., as supernum. ensign.

Aug. 30.—The following division orders confirmed:—Assist. Surg. S. Wimbolt to proceed by water to Meerut, and Assist. Surg. W. E. Watson to do duty with H.M. 3d Buffs; date 8th Aug.—Cadet L. Hill, of engineers, to proceed to Delhi, and to do duty with sappers and miners; date 9th Aug.—Assist. Surg. J. Davenport to resume medical charge of artillery at Benares, and Assist. Surg. J. McClelland to do duty with 3d L.C.; date 22d Feb.

Fort William, Sept. 16.—*33d N.I.* Supernum. Lieut. T. M. Breme brought on effective strength of regt., from 9th Sept. 1831, v. C. C. Toulmin transf. to invalid estab.

63d N.I. Supernum. Ens. S. Toulmin brought on effective strength of regt., from 13th Sept. 1831, v. D. A. Heywood dec.

Mr. Richard Phillipson admitted to service as an assist. surgeon.

Capt. H. B. Henderson, 9th N.I., officiating in military auditor general's office, to be 2d assistant, and to act as 1st assist. mil. auditor gen., v. Manson nominated commissioner with Bajee Rao.

Lieut. R. G. MacGregor, regt. of artil., to officiate as 2d assist. military auditor general, until further orders.

Assist. Surg. John Inglis, now performing medical duties at Sehore, permanently attached to Bhopal political Agency, v. Hamilton proceeded to Europe.

Head-Quarters, Aug. 31.—*68th N.I.* Lieut. W. Alston to be interp. and qu. master.

Sept. 1.—The following regimental order confirmed:—Lieut. T. D. Colyear to officiate as interp. and qu. mast. to 7th L.C., during absence, on general leave, of Lieut. Hathed; date 19th Aug.

Hill Rangers. Ens. W. G. Don, 43d N.I., to be adj., v. Oldham resigned.

Cadet J. S. Banks permitted, at his own request, to continue doing duty with 33d N.I.

Sept. 2.—The following removals of cornets made: W. J. E. Boys, from 8th; G. Scott, from 4th; and J. R. Burt, from 3d to 6th L.C.—M. Lushington, from 1st to 7th L.C.—W. Baker, from 2d to 8th L.C.

Assist. Surg. Campbell McKinnon app. to 43d N.I.

Fort William, Sept. 21.—Brigadiers J. N. Smith and M. White, app. to general staff of army, with rank of brigadier general, former from 23d, and latter from 24th Nov. 1831, v. Major-Gens. Pine and Knox, whose tour on staff expire on those dates respectively.

Colonel C. S. Fagan, C.B., 61st N.I. to be a brigadier on estab., in suc. to Smith.

Brigadier Clements Brown, C.B., to be commandant of artillery, with a seat at military board, v. Sir A. Macleod dec.

Capt. F. B. Corfield, 20th N.I., late adj. to Calcutta native militia, to continue to officiate in that situation, pending nomination of another officer.

Sept. 23.—Assist. Surg. John Hope, to officiate at Banda during absence of Mr. Greig on leave, to the civil station at Dehly.

Head-Quarters, Sept. 3.—The following division order confirmed:—Assist. Surg. B. C. Sully, to do duty with H.M. 3d buffs, and Assist. Surg. J. Esdaile, to proceed, by water to Allahabad, date 17th Aug.

Lieut. T. S. Burt, of engineers, to do duty with sappers and miners.

Sept. 6.—Brigadier C. Crown directed to make over executive command of horse artillery at Meerut, to Lieut. Col. J. P. Boileau.

Cadet J. G. Gaitskell, permitted, at his own request, to continue with 28th N.I., and to accompany it to Agra.

Sept. 7.—*Assam Light Inf.* Lieut. T. F. Tait, 28th N. I., to be adj. v. Matthie app. to a civil situation.

Assist. Surg. G. Smith, 29th, app. to 37th N.I.

Sept. 10.—The following station, &c., orders confirmed:—Assist. Surg. G. Smith, 29th N.I.; to do duty with H. M. 26th foot, as a temp. arrangement; date 28th Aug.—Lieut. G. Irvine to act as adj. to Kemaoon Local Corps, until relieved by officer appointed to situation; date 25th Aug.

Lieut. Col. F. Young posted to 35th, and Lieut. Col. R. T. Seyer to 51st N.I.

Fort William, Sept. 30.—Assist. Surg. James Wm. Grant app. to charge of medical depôt at Cawnpore.

69th N.I. Supernum. Lieut. Edw. Garret brought on effective strength of regt., from 16th Sept. 1831, v. R. Stuart dec.

The undermentioned Assist. Surgeons of Penang medical service transferred to Bengal establishment:—John Campbell Boswell; Adam Thompson; and Thomas Oxley.

64th N.I. Lieut. Alex. Wilson to be capt. of a comp., from 3d March 1831, v. F. Candy dec.—Supernum. Lieut. G. P. Thomas brought on effective strength of regt.

Head-Quarters, Sept. 14.—Lieut. G. G. Armstrong, 47th N. I., removed from situation of interp. and qu. mast. to that regt.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Sept. 2. Maj. B. Simmons, 1st N.I.—Lieut. Thos. Young, 2d N.I.—Col. Thos. Wilson, 2d N.I.—16. Surg. C. S. Haynes.—21. Col. F. V. Raper, 43d N.I.—Capt. W. Buckley, 6th L. C.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Sept. 9. Col. Thos. Wilson, 2d N.I.

— 16. Lieut. J. E. Cheetham, 11th N. I., for health.—30. Assist. Surg. B. C. Sully, for health.

To Mauritius.—Sept. 2. Lieut. F. C. Elwall, 40th N.I., for six months, for health.—Ens. Wm. Lydiard, 11th N.I., ditto ditto.—Ens. Wm. Kennedy, 70th N.I., for eighteen months (also to New South Wales).—Capt. A. F. Richmond, 33d N.I., for four months, on private affairs.—Lieut. E. B. Conolly, for six months, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the Hooghley.

Sept. 12. *Merope*, Briggs, from Van Diemen's Land, N.S.Wales, and Mauritius.—13. *Diedericka*, Townsend, from Batavia and Singapore; *Freak*, Barrington, from Singapore and Malacca; and *Eliza Anne*, Poulson, from Penang.—14. *Magellan*, Beaufort, from Mauritius, Bourbon, and Pondicherry; H.C.S. *Minerva*, Probyn, from London and Madras; and *Emily*, Wyatt, from Pedler Coast.—18. H.M.S. *Challenger*, Freemantle, from Madras.—19. *Linnæus*, Winder, from Mauritius and Madras.—23. *George Cruttenden*, Syboo, from Bombay and Alepee, and *Fenelon*, Webb, from Boston (America).—24. *Gambia*, Ireland, from New South Wales; and *Belhaven*, Crawfurd, from Glasgow,—27. *Thistle*, McDonald, from Rangoon.—30. *Duke of Lancaster*, Hanney, from Liverpool and Madras.—*Oct.* 1. *Sir Thomas Munro*, Gillies, from London, Madeira, and Madras.—3. *Capricorn*, Smith, from Mauritius.—*Albion*, MacLeod, from Liverpool.

Departures from Calcutta.

Aug. 31. *Ripley*, Hesse, for Liverpool.—*Sept* 1. *Robarts*, Murray, for Mauritius.—8. *Thalia*, Biden, for Mauritius.—11. *Sylph*, Wallace, for Singapore and China.—16. *Pheasant*, McCallum, for Mauritius.—18. *Bolivar*, Gillett, for Liverpool.—22. *Eleanor*, Towle, for Bombay.—27. *Circassian*, Douthwaite, for Mauritius.—26. *Ann*, Worthington, for Isle of France.—29. *Hope*, Martin, for Baltimore (America).—*Oct.* 1. *Freak*, Barrington, for Singapore.—2. *Edward Colston*, Reynolds, for Liverpool; and *Merope*, Briggs, for Mauritius and Van Diemen's Land.

Freight to London—(Oct. 5)—Dead weight £5. 5s. to £5. 10s. per ton; measurement, £6. 10. ditto; silk, £7. 10s. per cwt.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 13. At Meerut, the lady of J. S. Clarke, Esq., civil service, of a son.

— At Agra, the lady of Major Orchard, Europ. regt., of a son.

16. At Gowhatty, Assam, the lady of Lieut. J. A. Wood, 25th N.I., of a daughter.

20. At Monghyr, Mrs. J. Paternoster, of a son and heir.

— At Keitah, the lady of Major A. Duffin, 7th L.C., of a daughter.

21. At Cawnpore, the lady of Capt. H. W. Wake, 44th N.I., of a daughter.

— At Cawnpore, the lady of E. Sunderland, Esq., artillery, of a daughter (died immediately after its birth).

— At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Harvey, junior, of a son.

22. At Benares, the lady of Lieut. Fulton, 55th N.I., of a daughter.

23. At Dehlee, the lady of Lieut. Interp. and Qu. Mast. Naylor, 8th N.I., of a daughter.

25. At Benares, the lady of Lieut. E. T. Spry, 24th N.I., of a son.

— At Mynpooree, the lady of Lieut Interp. and Qu. Mast. Lamb, of a daughter.

27. At Barrackpore, the lady of O. W. Span, Esq., 53d N.I., of a daughter.

— At Howrah, the wife of Mr. James Ambrose, ship-builder, of a daughter.

30. At Lucknow, the lady of Lieut. the Hon. R. V. Powys, of a daughter.

— At Chowringhee, the lady of John Lowe, Esq., of a son.

— At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. J. C. C. Gray, of a son.

31. At Agra, the lady of Octavus Wray, Esq., surgeon H.C. Europ. regt., of a son.

Sept. 1. At Agra, the lady of Major J. Low, of a daughter.

2. At Sylhet, the lady of Lieut. Thos. Fisher, deputy assist. qu. mast. gen., of a son.

— At Chuprah, the lady of Capt. Heyman, of a son.

3. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. Wm. Clifton, of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. T. Black, of a daughter.

5. At Calcutta, the wife of F. S. Lopes, Esq., indigo planter, of a daughter.

— At Kurnaul, the lady of J. H. Matthews, Esq., paymaster of H.M. 31st regt., of a son.

6. At Calcutta, Mrs. E. C. Bolst, of a daughter.

— At Bishop's College, the lady of the Rev. Principal Mill, D.D., of a daughter.

— At Meerut, the wife of Assist. Surg. James McRae, of a son.

7. At Coel, the lady of J. O. Beckett, Esq., of a son.

8. At Hyderabad, the lady of Capt. J. A. Moore, of a daughter.

11. At Kurnaul, the lady of Lieut. E. M. Blair, 5th L.C., of a daughter.

12. At Dum-Dum, the lady of Dr. Bannatyne Macleod, of a daughter.

— At Chittagong, the lady of N. J. Halhed, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. J. R. Coles, of a daughter.

13. At Kurnaul, the lady of Henry Newmarch, Esq., of a son.

— At Calcutta, the lady of H. Court, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, the lady of W. H. Oakes, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

14. At Agra, the lady of Lieut. de Montmorency, 63th regt., of a daughter, still-born.

— At Kurnaul, the lady of Lieut. Henry Goodwyn, of engineers, of a son.

— At Dinapore, the lady of Lieut. Belton, 2d N.I., of a son.

16. At Gowhatty, Lower Assam, the lady of Lieut. J. A. Wood, 25th N.I., of a daughter.

18. At Poorneah, the lady of W. Duff, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. John Biss, of a son.

19. At Calcutta, the lady of Thomas Harton, Esq., of a daughter.

20. At Muttra, the lady of Capt. Tudor, 46th N.I., of a son.

22. At Calcutta, the lady of the late Edward Trotter, Esq., of a daughter. (since dead.)

— At Calcutta, the lady of A. St. Leger McMahon, Esq., of a son.

24. At Calcutta, Mrs. John Lord, of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. W. Roscoe, of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. W. C. D'Rosario, of a daughter.

25. At Calcutta, the lady of W. H. Abbot, Esq., of a daughter.

26. At Calcutta, the wife of the Rev. Alexander Duff, of a son.

27. At Fort William, the lady of Capt. G. Warren, Bengal Europ. regt., of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. William Bonnaud, of a daughter.

29. At Calcutta, Mrs. C. K. Robison, of a son.

30. At Calcutta, the lady of J. R. Martin, Esq., of a son.

— At Calcutta, the lady of D. Pringle, Esq., of a daughter.

Oct. 1. At Calcutta, the lady of Mr. H. Shakespear, of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, the lady of H. H. Wilson, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

July 18. At Rutnagherry, Mr. F. V. A. Cabral, to Miss Josepha Connecundia Vieyra.

Aug. 13. At Bareilly, Lieut. C. R. Gwatkin, 60th regt. N.I., to Miss Mary Ann Terry.

17. At Agra, Capt. H. W. Bellew, 58th regt. N.I., to Anna, third daughter of the late Capt. P. Jeremie.

29. At Chunar, Mr. D. W. Taylor, to Miss Sarah Cohen.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Edward Lulham, Engineer, to Mrs. Mary Hudson.

31. At Calcutta, Thomas Spens, Esq., M.D., to Fanny Franklin, fourth daughter of Brigadier General O'Halloran.

— At Calcutta, Mr. W. H. Shearin, Trader, to Miss Elliot.

Sept. 1. At Calcutta, Lieut. W. J. B. Knyvett,

adjutant 38th regt. N.I., to Miss Fanny Agnes Cumberlege.

— At Gowalpara, Mr. James Cardoza, writer, to Eliza, eldest daughter of Mr. Louis Sakes.

3. At Calcutta, Mr. J. Fountain to Mrs. Mary Goodall.

6. At Calcutta, Mr. Thomas Grand Reid, master mariner, to Miss Harriet Fraser.

11. At Fort William, Mr. H. Howard, professor of music, to Miss Jane Allen.

23. At Serampore, Mr. C. Annosett to Miss Maria D'Cruz.

27. At Calcutta, Mr. S. M. Gasper to Elisabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Charles Martin, of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Alvin Coriah to Mrs. Sophia Dawson.

30. At Calcutta, Charles Scott Hadow, Esq., to Marianne Sarah, only daughter of the late Geo. Abbott, Esq.

Oct. 1. At Calcutta, Mr. Wm. Bennehan, assistant naval storekeeper, to Miss Margaret Davey.

DEATHS.

June. 22. At Cawnpore, Mr. W. Grace, formerly register in the Mynpooree office.

Aug. 9. At the General Hospital, Mr. R. Whitford, late in the employ of G. Pratt, Esq., indigo planter, Poorneah, aged 29.

22. At Chatteah factory, Poorneah, Henry Hugh Griffiths, Esq., son of Colonel H. Griffiths, Bengal native infantry, aged 30.

23. At Dinapore, of a paralytic attack, after an illness of seven days, the lady of Capt. H. W. Farrington, 2d regt. N.I.

— At Saugor, Lieut. Col. G. Warden, commanding 71st regt. N.I.

25. At Jumaulpore, after a few days' illness, of a fever contracted during an excursion to the Garrow Hills, Mr. Wm. Galt Gilkison, assistant indigo planter, Mymensing; Mr. Wm. Hope Logan, indigo planter, Cheelmarree, Rungpore; and, on the 7th Sept., Mr. James Crawford, assistant indigo planter, Mymensing.

26. At Keitah, Bundlecund, Capt. Charles Duffin, 7th regt. L.C.

27. At Akyab, Arracan, Mr. Wm. Miller.

28. At Goruckpore, Colin C. Marquis, Esq., indigo planter, aged 32.

30. At Calcutta, Mary Ann, wife of Mr. P. Lindeman, undertaker, aged 36.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Brigida Texeira de Abreo, aged 67.

31. At sea, on board the brig *Nandi*, proceeding to Europe, Mr. Thomas Harrowell, coachmaker, aged 43.

Sept. 4. At Calcutta, Mrs. Elliott, wife of Mr. Joseph Elliott, of the Nizam's service, of Moorshedabad, aged 17.

7. At Calcutta, Mr. Andrew Thompson, chief officer of the ship *Lady Nugent*.

8. At Seebpore, Mary, eldest daughter of Edward Brightman, Esq., aged 24.

9. At Sarun, Chupra, Mr. Edward Bowbear, assistant at the commissioner's office of that station, aged 37.

10. At Berhampore, Mr. Thos. Steers, head-assistant in the Native Hospital, aged 40.

12. At his father's house, at Chinsurah, Peter Overbeck, Esq., aged 34.

— At Berhampore, Ens. Heywood, 63d regt.

— At Howrah, Paul Lambert, son of Mr. E. W. Lowrie, aged eight years.

13. At Monghyr, Ann Goldsmith, daughter of the Rev. W. Moore, aged 7 years.

14. At Futtyghur, Mrs. Hanna Hine, aged 38.

16. At Calpee, on his way to the presidency, of bilious fever, Lieut. Robert Stewart, 69th regt. N.I.

17. At Calcutta, Nicholas, eldest son of Mr. C. Gomes, aged 18.

21. At Calcutta, Miss Anne Isabella Imlay, aged 16.

22. At Ghaseepore, at the residence of her son (Capt. Edw. Hopper, H.M. 38th regt.), Mrs. Eleanor Hopper, in her 77th year.

23. At Chinsurah, Mr. A. A. de Gama, aged 21.

24. At Calcutta, Mr. John Healy, coach maker, aged 35.

25. At Chinsurah, Miss Mary Winder, daughter of the late Capt. George Winder, aged 34.

26. At Calcutta, Rose, wife of Mr. Peter Dissent, aged 25.

27. At Calcutta, Mr. Michael D'Rosario, Sen. Assistant in the Judicial Department, aged 62.

— At Calcutta, Archibald Crawford, Esq., indigo planter, Rungpore, aged 56.

28. At Cooly Bazar, Mrs. Sarah Underwood, aged 29.

30. At Calcutta, Mr. James Hartley, aged 36.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

MARCH OF CORPS AND DETACHMENTS.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Aug. 2, 1831. — The Commander-in-chief is pleased to cancel the 3d para. of the General Orders of 25th of March 1829, noted in the margin,* and directs that corps and detachments shall be instructed to move on route at such hour in the morning as the length of the march to be performed may seem to require; and this system being in accordance with previous practice, the fixed stages will in future be carefully observed as the halting-places, whereby the civil authorities will be enabled to provide the required supplies.

The foregoing regulations are in no wise intended to alter the existing orders for the march of treasure detachments, as laid down in General Orders of 13th of December 1821.

CHAPLAINS' ALLOWANCES.

Fort St. George, Sept. 2, 1831.—With reference to the G. O. by Government of the 1st July last, The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that a chaplain officiating for an absentee will receive the allowances stopped from the absentee, when the stoppage does not exceed 200 rupees per mensem; but that in all cases when the deductions exceed that sum, the surplus will be credited to the account of civil charges.

ORDNANCE.

Fort St. George, Sept. 9, 1831.—With the view of regulating the ordnance to be used by the artillery in the Field Train, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct the following arrangements shall take effect as soon as possible.

The use of the following description of guns to be discontinued, *viz.*

The 18-pounder brass gun.	
The 12-pounder do	do.
The English 24-pounder howitzer.	
The 8-inch brass	do.
The light 5½	do.
Light 4⅘	do.
do. 4⅘	mortar.

* The tents must not be struck before sunrise, and the troops are not to commence their march until half an hour after that time, to insure the dissipation by the sun of all noxious vapours, creative of cholera or other diseases.

The guns of all other calibres now in use to be continued, and the following new pieces of ordnance to be introduced.

The Bengal 24-pounder howitzer.
The English 12-pounder howitzer.
The medium 5½-inch.....do.
Brass 9-pounder gun.

The military board will take measures for having the brass guns, abolished under the present order, sent to the Bengal foundery, for the purpose of being recast. The carriages of the old guns to be broken up, and brought to account, according to the regulations.—The shot, shells, &c. belonging to them, to be put aside as unserviceable.

The military board will submit indents on the Supreme Government for the number of new guns that may be required, under the arrangement now ordered.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Head-Quarters, Aug. 18, 1831.—The following temporary orders confirmed:—Lieut. Mackenzie to act as adj. to 5th N.I., v. Lieut. Abbott resigned; date 1st Aug.—Lieut. W. O. Pellowe to act as adj. to 10th N.I., v. Wright prom.; date 13th Aug.

Aug. 19.—Assist. Surg. Ladd, 20th N.I., to do duty with H.M. 54th regt., without prejudice to medical charge of 23th regt.

Aug. 20.—Capt. G. Alcock, of artillery, to take charge of a detachment of gun lascars proceeding to Moalmein on board *Highland Lass*.

Aug. 26.—1st-Lieut. W. K. Lloyd, of artil., removed from 3d to 2d bat., and 1st-Lieut. E. H. F. Denman, from 2d to 3d do.

Aug. 27.—Acting Ens. C. D. Babington removed from 24th to do duty with 17th N.I., at Mangalore.

Aug. 29.—Ens. Dods to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 4th N.I., v. Rattray dec.; date of order 1st Aug.

Aug. 30.—Cornet H. J. Pattison, 4th, to join and do duty with 6th L.C., till further orders.

Aug. 31.—The following removals ordered:—Lieut. Col. J. Wight from 42d to 50th N.I.; Lieut. Col. J. M. Coombs from 26th to 42d do.; Lieut. Col. A. Cooke (late prom.) to 26th regt.

Capt. T. C. S. Hyde, 2d Nat. Vet. Bat., removed from Nellore to Wallajahbad.

Fort St. George, Sept. 2, 1831.—24th *N.I.* Lieut. H. W. Snow to be adj., v. Pope.—Lieut. P. Pope to be qu. mast. and interp., v. Snow.

Sept. 9.—Assist. Surg. Hugh Cheape permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Sept. 13.—Lieut. Edm. Peel, 12th N.I., transferred to invalid estab.

Sept. 15.—Acting Cornet T. L. Pettigrew to be cornet from 10th Sept. 1831, v. Stephenson discharged.

Supernum. Lieut. Geo. Pinnock admitted on effective strength of 12th N.I., to complete its estab.

Cadet of Infantry F. C. Bishop admitted on estab., and to act as ensign.

Lieut. C. J. Terriano, 28th N.I., transferred to invalid establishment.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Sept. 15. Lieut. M. Beauchamp, 2d N.I.—Lieut. H. Vandersee, 27th N.I.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Sept. 6. Col. B. B. Parlby, 35th N.I.—2d-Lieut. E. J. Morgan, of artil., for one year, on private affairs.—9. Cornet R. H. C. Monbray, 1st L.C., for health.—Lieut. R. Watts, 49th N.I., for health.—15. Lieut. R. T. Welbank, 43d N.I., for health.

Cancelled.—The leave to return to Europe granted, on 21st June, to Capt. R. F. Eames, 33d N.I.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Sept. 12. *Ann*, Sly, from Maur tius and Cove long.—13. H. M. S. *Satellite*, Hare, from Trincomalee.—16. *Duke of Lancaster*, Hanney, from Liverpool: and *Frances Charlotte*, Coghlan, from Isle of France.—17. H.M.S. *Southampton*, Laws, (bearing the flag of His Exc. Rear Admiral Sir Edw. Owen), from a cruise; and *Flora*, Hanning, from Batavia.—20. *York*, Leary, from New South Wales (with a detachment of H.M. 57th Foot); and *Frances Ann*, Ramsay, from Liverpool.—22. *Lady Flora*, Ford, from London: *Duke of Buccleugh*, Hanning, from ditto; and *Sultan*, Mitchell, from Bombay.—23. *Belle Alliance*, Arkcoll, from London and Cape.

Departures.

Sept, 8. H.C.S. *Minerva*, Probyn, for Calcutta.—11. H.M.S. *Challenger*, Freemantle, on a cruise.—13. *Sir Thomas Munro*, Gillies, for Calcutta.—16. *Duke of Lancaster*, Hanney, for Calcutta.—17. *Flora*, Hanning, for Calcutta.—18. H.M.S. *Southampton*, Laws (bearing the Admiral's flag), on a cruise.—19. *Highland Chief*, Fermie, for Penang, Malacca, and Singapore.—21. H.M.S. *Satellite*, Hare, on a cruise.—22. *Madras*, Beach, for London.—25. *Providence*, O'Brien, for Calcutta; and *Frances Ann*, Ramsay, for ditto.—26. *Duke of Buccleugh*, Henning, for Calcutta.—27. *Belle Alliance*, Arkcoll, for Calcutta; and *Sultan*, Mitchell, for ditto.—28. *Lady Flora*, Ford, for Calcutta.—*Oct.* 1. *Baretto Junior*, Thomas, for London.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

April 21. At Kamptee, the lady of W. S. Mitchell, Esq., 23d regt. N.I., of a daughter.

July 9. At Vizagapatam, Mrs. S. Denton, jun., of a son.

Aug. 23. At Ellichpoor, the wife of Capt. Hugh Robinson, Nisam's service, of a daughter.

27. At Kotegherry, Neilgherries, lady of Capt. J. Walch, of H.M. 54th regt., of a son.

28. At Waltair, the lady of Capt. Spiker, D.A.A.G., of a daughter.

29. At Bangalore, the lady of W. Gilchrist, Esq., assistant surgeon, of a son.

Sept. 3. Chicacole, the lady of William Pitt Macdonald, Esq., 41st M.N.I., of a son.

5. At Cochin, the lady of Major Halsman, 15th regt. N.I., of a daughter.

6. At Mominabad, the lady of Lieut. Harington, 3d Madras Cavalry, attached to the Nizam's Horse, of a daughter (since dead).

8. At Madras, the lady of Capt. Lawe, Engineers, of a son and heir.

— At Madras, Mrs. L. Wilmot, of twins, a son and daughter (both since dead).

— At Bellary, Mrs. Anna Walton, of a son.

13. At Palamcottah, the wife of Mr. Robert Graham, of a son.

15. At Madras, Mrs. George Orton, of a daughter.

16. At Chicacole, the lady of T. J. W. Thomas, Esq., civil service, of a son.

19. At Madras, the lady of Lieut. W. Strickland, 6th regt. N.I., of a son and heir.

21. On board the *Lady Flora*, off Madras, the lady of J. G. W. Curtis, Esq., Bengal Military Service, of a daughter.

— At Vepery, Mrs. P. De Celas, of a son.

25. In Black Town, the wife of Mr. Thomas Murray, of the Accountant General's office, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 19. At Madras, Capt. W. Justice, 8th regt.

N.I., to Elizabeth Sophia, second daughter of Capt. Stephen Prendergast of H.M. 8th regt.

Aug. 22. At Chittewalsah, near Visagapatam, Lieut. and Paymaster G. J. Richardson, to Miss Helen Knott.

Sept. 22. At Pondicherry, Mr. Alex. D'Castellas, to Miss Louisa Vassou, youngest daughter of the late Mr. L. Vassou.

25. At Secunderabad, Meadows Taylor, Esq., H.H. Nizam's Service, to Mary, daughter of William Palmer, Esq., of Hydrabad.

DEATHS.

Aug. 8. At Bapoor, Lieut. John H. Salter, of the Madras Artillery, in his 21st year.

19. At the General Hospital, Mr. John Guest.

Sept. 6. At Poonamallee, Violette, youngest daughter of Dr. Campbell,

14. At Bangalore, Mrs. T. Avery, aged 30.

16. At Madras, Mary Anne, Wife of Mr. Matthew D'Silva.

18. At Madras, Mrs. Joanna Sample, aged 65.

19. At the residence of the Rev. W. Taylor, Purnewaukum, Mrs. Elizabeth Wheatly, aged 56.

Bombay.

MINUTE OF COUNCIL.

COMMODORE HAYES.

Bombay Castle, Aug. 31, 1831.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council having received intelligence of the death, on the 3d July, of Commodore Sir John Hayes, knight, of the Indian navy, feels it to be due to the memory of that gallant and lamented officer to record the high sense entertained by government of his valuable public services, for a period of nearly fifty years.

The late Sir John Hayes entered the service, of which he was so distinguished a member, in 1781, and was actively engaged in the principal naval operations which took place, during the subsequent twenty years, on the western coast of India, and in the eastern seas. In 1809 he was appointed master attendant at Calcutta, by the Hon. Court of Directors, and in 1811 received a commodore's commission for the Java expedition, on which occasion he commanded a squadron of nine vessels of war; and in the late Burmese war he was in command of the armed flotilla, as a flag officer, on the coast of Arracan.

A sword was voted to Sir John Hayes in 1798, by the hon. Court of Directors, for his intrepid behaviour in an engagement with pirates in the Gulf of Cutch, when he was severely wounded, and he had repeatedly received the thanks of the Honourable Court and of successive governments, in Bengal and Bombay. The thanks of parliament, for the gallant conduct of himself, officers and men, during the Burmese war, and the honour of knighthood conferred on him by his sovereign, further mark the estimation in which his services have been held.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is sensible that any expression of his sentiments on the services and character of the late Commodore Sir John Hayes must be feeble, after the testimonials already recited; but in justice to an officer of such distinguished merit and integrity, and as an example and encouragement to others, his lordship in council has deemed it fit, briefly to advert to these services and honours, and to offer his tribute of applause and of regret on this lamented occasion.

COMPANY'S NAVAL SERVICE.

NEW UNIFORM ORDERED BY THE COURT OF DIRECTORS TO BE WORN BY COMMANDERS AND OFFICERS IN THEIR NAVAL SERVICE.

Captains.

Coat.—Superfine blue cloth, with black velvet lapelles, cuffs, and collar. Nine buttons on each side equi-distant, and three on each cuff. Pocket flaps to have three points and three buttons; collar lapelles and pocket flaps to be lined with white silk serge. Embroidery as formerly.

Trowsers.—Superfine blue cloth or kerseymere (worn over a short boot) with black straps.

Waistcoat.—White kerseymere, single-breasted, with nine buttons.

Black silk neckcloth or stock.

Cocked hat.

Sword.—Sword belt and knot the same as worn by the officers in H.M.'s navy with the Company's crest on the handle.

Officers.

The same as the commanders without embroidery on the coat.

Round hat with gold loop.

Surgeons.

Coat.—Superfine blue cloth, with lapelles to button closed up; stand-up collar with a velvet band one inch wide round the same, and a double serpent ring of velvet on each side thereof. Lining, buttons, &c. same as the officers, with the exception of plain cuffs. Trowsers and waistcoats same as the officers; plain round hat.

Pursers.

Same as the surgeons, with a plain velvet collar to the coat.

Assistant-surgeons.

Same as surgeons, but with velvet of only half an inch wide round the collar, and a single serpent ring on each side thereof; no buttons to the pocket flaps.

Midshipmen.

Coat.—Single-breasted with nine buttons in front, none on the cuffs or pocket flaps. Stand-up collar, with a black velvet patch on each side. To be lined with white worsted serge. To wear dirks.

All the buttons to be of one pattern; *viz.* raised, with one anchor, and surmounted by the Company's crest.

Officers in India, or when on duty in the summer months in England, are permitted to wear white jean or drill trowsers

and waistcoats, with shoes and silk stockings in the evening.

On board, jackets and caps may be worn as undress.

Undress coats the same as full dress, without the silk lining. Captain's undress coat only to be embroidered on the collar and cuffs.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 2, 1831.—The following temporary arrangements confirmed :—Lieut. G. O. Reeves, 3d L. C., to act as line adj. at Rajcote, from date of Lieut. Tucker's being placed in arrest.

Sept. 3.—Sen. Assist. Surg. James Fortnom to be surgeon, v. Milne retired; date of rank 22d Nov. 1831.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Sept. 3. Lieut. C. W. Boye, regt. of artil., for health.

To Sea.—Sept. 2. Capt. W. Jacob, ordnance assist. to commandant of artillery, for twelve months, for health (eventually to Neelgherry Hills).

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

April 2. At Bagdad, the lady of Assist. Surg. A. J. Montefiore, of a daughter.

Sept. 3. At Surat, the lady of V. C. Kemball, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Eden-hall, Masagon, the lady of Matthew De Vitre, Esq., of a son.

6. At Poonah, Mrs. Charles L. Liebschwager, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 20. At Bombay, Mr. John Sutherland Clephane, son of Hay Clephane, Esq., H. C. civil service, to Eleanor Angelecina, eldest daughter of Peter Vanspall, Esq., late of His Netherland's Majesty's civil service.

— At Bombay, Lieut. Wm. Morse Webb, of the artillery, to Miss Janet Carlethers Gray.

— At Bombay, Lieut. and Adj. James Moore, of H. M. 2d Queen's Royals, to Miss Eliza Evans.

DEATHS.

July 20. At Bussorah, of fever, M. Baigrie, Esq., M.D., surgeon to the Resident there.

Aug. 26. At Khair, on the Beemah, on route to Sholapoor, Capt. James Ainslie Crosby, of the 9th regt. Bombay N. I., aged 32. His death was occasioned by the bank of the river, on which he walking, giving way. He was thus precipitated into the river, and borne down so rapidly by the violence of the current, that every effort to rescue him proved ineffectual.

Sept. 9. At Colaba, Emelia Elizabeth, wife of J. S. Darbey, Esq., paymaster of the Queen's Royals.

25. At Bombay, Lieut. Harris A. Lawrence, 4th regt. N.I., in the 28th year of his age.

China.

ARRIVALS OF THE COMPANY'S SHIPS.

(Season 1830-31.)

July 31. *Waterloo.*—Aug. 1. *Lady Melville.*—4. *Buckinghamshire.*—12. *Inglis* and *Duke of York.*—22. *Bombay.*—23. *Rose.*—3. *Thames.*—*Sept.* 8. *Duke of Sussex, Scaleby Castle,* and *Lowther Castle.*—9. *General Kyd,* and *Vansittart.*—11. *Farquharson.*—12. *Repulse* and *Hythe.*—19. *Marquis of Huntly.*—25. *Herefordshire.*—Oct. 1. *Mangles.*—19. *Warren Hastings.*—20. *Coldstream.*

BIRTHS.

Sept. 18. At Macao, the lady of J. N. Daniell, Esq., of a son.

21. At Macao, the lady of Wm. Baynes, Esq., of a daughter.

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

APPOINTMENTS.

June 10, 1831.—The Rev. C. P. N. Wilton, M.A., to be stationed at Newcastle.

The Rev. Chas. Dickinson to succeed the Rev. Mr. Wilton in chaplaincy of Field of Mars, and Castle Hill.

June 25.—John Kinchela, Esq., to be attorney-general of New South Wales.

June 30.—Mr. G. F. Moncrieff to be an assistant surgeon on civil establishment of this colony.

July 29.—Chas. Windeyer, Esq., to be a magistrate of territory, and assistant police magistrate at Sydney.

Aug. 8.—Fred. Wesmacott, Esq., to be clerk to bench of magistrates at Liverpool, in room of Mr. Delobery, promoted to another situation.

Sept. 14.—Burman Langa, Esq., comptroller of customs, to be a member of legislative council of New South Wales, during absence of M. C. Cotton, Esq., from colony.

Sept. 20. The Rev. C. V. Dowling to be Roman Catholic Clergyman of this colony, in room of the Rev. Daniel Power deceased.

BIRTHS.

May 27. The lady of Thomas Everden, Esq., J. P., superintendent of police for Bathurst, of a son and heir.

June 4. At Flushcombe, the lady of Robert Lethbridge, Esq., of a son.

— At Sydney, Mrs. Peterson, of George Street, of a daughter.

5. At Parramatta, the lady of Thomas Forster, Esq., of a son.

7. At Sydney, the lady of Capt. Durnford, 39th regt., of a still-born child.

— At Sydney, Mrs. Chambers, of a son.

25. At Alloway Bank, Bathurst, Mrs. Piper, of a daughter.

July 5. At Sydney, Mrs. Nott, of Castlereagh Street, of a son (since dead).

8. At Windsor, Mary Meehan, wife of James Meehan, a very poor man, of three sons (two since dead).

29. At Sydney, the lady of George Bunn, Esq., of a son.

Aug. 9. At Dawes' Battery, the lady of Capt. Peter Webster, commanding the ship *Pocklington*, of a son.

16. At sea, on board the *Surrey*, the wife of the Rev. Mr. Simpson, Wesleyan minister, of a daughter.

Sept. 16. At Macquaree Place, the lady of Sir Edward Parry, Knt., of a daughter.

18. At Hoare Town, the wife of John Buckland, Esq., of a son.

21. At Campbell Town, the lady of Lieut. Meyrick, 39th regt., of a son.

Lately. At Sydney, Mrs. James Barker, of a daughter.

— At Clydesdale, Mrs. Thompson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

June 9. At Sydney, Capt. J. H. Lacey, of Launceston, to Miss Amelia Bunn, of Sydney.

14. At Sydney, Joseph Thompson, Esq., of Colne House, Prince Street, to Mrs. Catharine Dean.

21. At Sydney, Robert Ackroyd, Esq., D. A. C. G., to Helena Teresa, eldest daughter of John James, Esq., of Sydney.

July 2. At Sydney, William H. Dutton, Esq.,

to Charlo te de Silva, eldest daughter of the late Colonel Cameron, of the 3d regt. or buffs.

2. At Sydney, Peter Ogilvie, Esq., assistant surveyor, to Isabella, daughter of the late John Campbell, Esq , of Bungarabee.

30. At Sydney, Robert Johnston, Esq., of Annandale, Lieut. Royal Navy, to Fanny, eldest daughter of Joseph Weller, Esq., of Cleveland House.

Aug. 3. At Sydney, E. S. Hall, Esq., proprietor and editor of the *Sydney Monitor*, to Sarah, eldest daughter of the late Richard Holmes, Esq., of Kentish Town, Middlesex.

— At Windsor, Francis Little, Esq., of Invermein, county of Brisbane, to Mary Ann Fennell, fourth daughter of Arch. Bell, Esq., of Belmont.

10. At Campbell Town, Wm. Bradley, Esq., of Lansdown Park, Argyle, to Emily Elizabeth, only daughter of W. H. Hovell, Esq., of Molle's Mains.

15. At Campbell Town, Mr. Wm. Blyton, of Blyton Grove, Illawarra, to Miss Smith, of the same place.

30. At Newcastle, F. R. Unwin, Esq., to Ann King, youngest daughter of the late John Plaistowe, Esq., of Parliament Street, Westminster.

31. At Sydney, Mr. William Wilks, second son of J. P. Wilks, Esq., of Charing, Kent, to Ann, eldest daughter of the late James Collins, Esq., of Hemington, Somerset.

Sept. 27. At Sydney, Mr. Skene Craig, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late George Panton, Esq.

DEATHS.

June 15. Suddenly, at Sydney, John Mellor, Esq., of the firm of Robert Campbell, jun. and Co. His death was occasioned by a violent hemorrhage, or bleeding from the mouth.

17. At Sydney, Mr. Francis Cox, aged 68.

30. At Sydney, Mary, wife of Mr. William Foreman.

July. — Near his residence, at Dunn's Plains, Bathurst, where he had recently purchased an estate, and gone to reside, William Payne, Esq., late of Shadwell Grange, near Leeds, and eldest son of Wm. Payne. Esq., late of Frickley-hill, in the county of York. The deceased was barbarously murdered in his own ground by three bushrangers, who, after shooting and dreadfully bruising him, left him dead on the spot, plundered every drawer and chest in his house, and took every portable article of value away with them.

21. At the Military Hospital, in his 21st year, Lieut. A. Berkeley, 39th regt.

Lately. Capt. Barker, 39th regt. This officer was speared to death by the natives while upon an excursion to King George's Sound. He was highly esteemed by the colonial government.

— At Norfolk Island, occasioned by the accidental discharge of a musket, Capt. Rennoldson, commander of the brig *Queen Charlotte.*

— At Timor, Capt. Forbes, formerly commander of the ship *Dragon.*

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Baxter (late attorney-general of New South Wales), to be puisne judge of Supreme Court of Van Diemen's Land.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DINNER AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

On the 21st February, the Directors of the East-India Company, and a select number of guests specially invited, partook of a sumptuous entertainment at the Mansion-House.

After dinner, and the healths of the royal family had been drank,

The Lord Mayor called the attention of the company to the eminent services rendered to the empire at large by the important body that claimed the tribute which he was now about to offer. It was needless for him to say, that in conducting the affairs of an immense region—a region involving vast and complicated interests—the government of India had acquitted itself in a manner which called forth the unqualified approbation of every man who was capable of forming a just estimate of the subject. He begged leave to propose "Sir Robert Campbell, and the Directors of the East-India Company."

Sir R. Campbell, in making his acknowledgments for the honour done him, said that the important body of which he had the honour to be a member had uniformly acted only with a view to the public interest. The East-India Company sought for nothing as a boon—what they claimed was a just right, because they were conscious of being entitled to it. They were conscious of having done every thing for the good of the empire at large; and if they had in any one instance failed in that respect, then he would say that the sooner their Charter was lost the better.

SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE COMMONS ON EAST-INDIA AFFAIRS.

The following are the names of the Select Committee, appointed on the 27th January, "On the present state of the Affairs of the East-India Company, and to inquire into the state of trade between Great Britain, the East-Indies and China, and to report their observations to the House:"

Mr. Charles Grant,	Mr. John Wood,
Mr. Hume,	Mr. Lytton Bulwer,
Mr. Baring,	Lord Cavendish,
Mr. Warburton,	Mr. Frankland Lewis,
Lord Visc. Sandon,	Colonel Torrens,
Sir Jas. Macdonald,	Sir Geo. Murray,
Mr. Stuart Wortley,	Mr. Villiers,
Mr. Whitmore,	Mr. Ewart,
Sir Jas. Macintosh,	Sir Hen. Hardinge,
Mr. Courtenay,	Sir John Byng,
Mr. Strutt,	Mr. East,
Mr. Warre,	Sir Hen. Bunbury,
Mr. Astell,	Mr. Stewart Mackenzie,
Mr. Morrison,	Sir Chas. Forbes,
Sir John Malcolm,	Col. Maberly,
Mr. Marshall,	Mr. Jenkins,
Mr. Labouchere,	Mr. Irving,
Sir Rob. Inglis,	Mr. Hawkins,
Mr. Heywood,	Mr. Wilde,
Lord Visc. Morpeth,	Mr. Pusey,
Mr. John Loch,	Sir Francis Vincent,
Mr. Sheil,	Mr. Benham Carter,
Mr. Rob. Grant,	Mr. O Connell,
Mr. Cutlar Fergusson,	Mr. Dixon.

DR. BELL.

The death of Dr. Bell, the initiator of the Madras system of tuition, is noticed in our obituary. We had prepared a short memoir of him, but have not space for it this month.

THE KING'S LEVEE.

On the 22d Feb. his Majesty held his first levee for the season. The following were among the numerous presentations:

Sir Hudson Lowe.

Sir Henry Willock, on his return from abroad.

Mr. H. C. Plowden, Hon. East-India Company's service.

Col. Greenhill, C.B., Madras infantry, on his return from India.

Lieut. Col. Hartley, 57th regt., on promotion and return from New South Wales.

Lieut. Col. W. H. Sykes, Bombay army, on his return from India.

Rev. Dr. Shepherd, late senior chaplain of St. John's Cathedral, Calcutta.

Mr. Serjeant Russell, on his appointment as chief justice of Bengal.

Capt. Drewry, Madras engineers, on his return from India.

Capt. John Maclean, 20th regt., on promotion.

Capt. Gore, 14th regt., on his return from India.

NEW CHIEF JUSTICE OF BENGAL.

St. James's Palace, Feb. 22.—The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of knighthood upon Mr. Serjeant Russell, Chief Justice of Bengal.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES IN HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

(SERVING IN THE EAST.)

4th Lt. Drags. (at Bombay). Lieut. Rich. Fawkes, from Ceylon regt., to be lieut., v. Sharpin, who exch. (3 Feb. 32).

16th Lt. Drags. (in Bengal). Cornet Edw. J. Pratt to be lieut. by purch., v. Walker who retires; and W. S. A. Ellis to be cornet, by purch., v. Pratt (both 20 Jan. 32).—Brev. Col. T. W. Brotherton, from h.p., to be lieut. col., repaying dif. between full-pay of inf. and cav. (10 Feb.)

2d Foot (at Bombay). Cadet Jas. E. Simmons to be ens., v. M'Crea dec. (20 Jan. 32).—Chas. L. Bennett to be ens. by purch., v. Faulkner, who retires (3 Feb.).

3d Foot (in Bengal). Assist. Surg. A. Gibson, from h. p. New South Wales Vet. Comps., to be assist. surg., v. Hall app. to staff (20 Jan. 32).—Lieut. Gen. Kenneth Alex. Lord Howard of Effingham, G.C.B., from 70th F., to be col., v. Gen. Sir Geo. Don, dec. (30 Jan.)

6th Foot (at Bombay). Capt. H. B. Everest to be major, v. Rogers dec.; Lieut. J. T. Griffiths to be capt., v. Everest; and Ens. John Ottey to be lieut., v. Griffiths (all 23 Dec. 31); Cadet W. S. Durie to be ens., v. Ottey (20 Jan. 31).—Lieut. H. A. Dalton, from h. p. 1st F., to be lieut., v. C. S. Baker, who exch. (3 Feb. 32); R. S. Grady to be ens. by purch., v. Leslie app. to 59th regt. (3 do.)

13th Foot (in Bengal.) Lieut. D. Campbell, from h. p., to be lieut., v. Edwards app. to 65th regt. (3 Feb. 32).—Capt. J. M. Maitland, from h. p. 52d F., to be capt., v. R. Hare, who exch., rec. dif. (10 Feb. .—Lieut. John Foulstone, from h. p. 1st Ceylon regt., to be lieut., v. Keir prom. (17 Feb.).

16th Foot (in Bengal). Ens. Wm. Murray to be lieut., v. Campbell dec. (29 May 31); Ens. F. W. Mundy to be lieut. by purch., v. Mylius prom. (30 Aug.); Ens. J. N. Fraser, from 27th F., to be lieut., v. Proud dec. (20 Jan. 32); Cadet John Henderson to be ens., v. Mundy (30 do.)

20th Foot (at Bombay). Capt. Wm. T. R. Smith, from h. p., to be capt., v. M. A. Stanley, who exch., rec. dif. (10 Feb. 32).—Capt. F. C. Barlow, from 97th F., to be capt., v. Smith app. to 59th F. (17 Feb.)

26th Foot (in Bengal). Ens. H. W. Coultman, from h. p. 53d F., to be ens., v. Dalrymple, app. to 48th F. (20 Jan. 31.)

29th Foot (at Mauritius). Lieut. Edw. Bayly, from 46th F., to be lieut., v. Webster who exch. (20 Jan. 31).—G. L. Way to be ens. by purch., v. Curtis, app. to 85th F. (17 Feb. 32.)

38th Foot (in Bengal). Ens. Alfred Whittell to be lieut., v. Dudley dec. (17th Dec. 31.)—Cadet John W. S. Smith to be ens., v. Whittell prom. (3 Feb. 32.)

45th Foot (at Madras). Ens. Chas. Seagram to be lieut., v. Nayler dec.; and G. E. Darby to be ens., v. Seagram (both 5 Mar. 31).—Lieut. A. H. S. Young, from h. p. 1st F., to be lieut., v. Clarke prom. (3 Feb. 32.)

46th Foot (at Madras). Lieut. C. W. Webster, from 29th F., to be lieut., v. Bayly, who exch. (20 Jan. 32.)

48th Foot (at Madras). Lieut. Edw. King to be capt., v. Moss dec. (26 Apr. 31); Ens. R. C. Hamilton to be lieut., v. King (28 do.); Ens. G. M. Lys, to be lieut., v. Roebuck dec. (20 Dec.); Ens. Hew Dalrymple, from 26th F., to be ens., v. Hamilton (30 June; Ens. C. Higginbotham, from h. p. 27th F., to be ens., v. Lys (20 Jan. 32). —Lieut. John Watson, from h. p. 2d Gar. Bat., to be lieut., v. Egar, app. to 8th regt. (10 Feb.)

49th Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. E. Hawkins to be capt. by purch., v. Bagot, who retires; and Ens. Fred. Deacon, from 19th regt., to be lieut. by purch., v. Hawkins (both Jan. 32.)

54th Foot (at Madras). H. B. Williams to be ens. by purch., v. Scobell, app. to 95th regt. (3 Feb. 32.)

55th Foot (at Madras). Capt. Norman Maclean, from 1st F., to be capt., v. Carey, who exch. (20 Jan. 31.)

57th Foot (at Madras). Lieut. Thos. J. Furnell, from h. p. 1st F., to be lieut., v. Fr. Baynes, who exch. (3 Feb. 31.)—Fred. H. Jackson to be ens. by purch., v. Blythe prom. in W.I. Regt. (10 Feb. 32.)

62d Foot (at Madras). Ens. H. Jervis to be lieut., v. Macdonnell prom.; Ens. S. W. Graves to be lieut. by purch., v. Fairchild, who retires; Ens. G. H. Brown, from h. p. 10th F., to be ens., v. Jervis; and G. E. Olpherts to be ens. by purch. v. Graves (all 20 Jan. 32).—Staff Assist. Surg. James Johnston to be assist. surg., v. Carline, whose app. has been cancelled (27 Jan. 32.)

75th Foot (at Cape G. Hope). Lieut. Jas. Hope, from h. p. 92d regt., to be lieut., v. Saunders app. to 57th regt. (3 Feb. 32.)

97th Foot (in Ceylon). Capt. R. Nolan, from h. p. York Chasseurs, to be capt., v. Barlow app. to 20th F. (17 Feb. 32.)

98th Foot (at Cape G. Hope). Brev. Maj. D. Mahon, from 4th regt., to be capt., v. Westmacott, who exch. (10 Feb. 32.)

99th Foot (at Mauritius). Maj. Gen. Sir Thos. Reynell, Bart. and K.C.B., to be col., v. Lieut. Gen. G. J. Hall, app. to 70th F. (30 Jan. 32.)

Ceylon Regt. Lieut. H. Sharpin, from 4th Lt. Drags., to be lieut., v. Fawkes, who exch. (3 Feb. 32.)—Lieut. Geo. Hamilton, from h. p. 53d regt., to be lieut., v. H. Sharpin, who exch. (10 Feb. 32.)

Unattached. Lieut. Geo. Keir, from 13th F., to be capt. of inf. without purch. (17 Feb. 32.)

COMPANY'S CADETS.

Brevet.—The undermentioned cadets, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to have temporary rank as ensigns during period of their being placed under command of Col. Pasley, of royal engineers, at Chatham, for field instructions in art of sapping and mining:

Cadets R. H. Chapman, Robert Leech, Chas. Walker, N. C. Macleod, C. M. Elliot, Jas. Speas, and Wm. Jones (all 10 Feb. 32).

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Feb. 1. *Ripley*, Hesse, from Bengal 7th Sept.; at Liverpool.—3. *Perseverance*, Bell, from Bengal 11th July, and Mauritius 23d Oct.; at Liverpool.—6. *Sarah*, Columbine (late), from Bombay 16th Sept., and Ceylon 2d Oct.; at Gravesend.—6. *Lisbon Packet*, Wilson, from Cape; at Gravesend.—16. *Arab* transport, from Mauritius 1st Oct.; and Cape 19th Nov.; off Scilly.—17. *Ann*, Tousel, from Bengal 28th Aug.; and Cape 29th Nov.; at Liverpool.—18. *Orestes* transport, Nicholson, from Mauritius 20th Oct., and Cape 25th Nov.; off Plymouth.—18. *Exporter*, Anwyll, from Mauritius 1st Nov.; off Dartmouth.—19. *Renown*, Henderson, from New South Wales 6th Oct.; off Portsmouth.—19. H. C. Ships *Buckinghamshire*, Glasspoole, and *Waterloo*, Blakely, both from China 21st Oct.; off Falmouth.—19. *Majestic*, Lawson, from Bombay 23d Sept.; at Liverpool.—20. *Eliza Jane*, Findley, from Mauritius 3d Nov., and Cape 29th do.; off Dover.—21. *Edward Colston*, Reynolds, from Bengal 5th Oct.; at Liverpool.—21. *Asia*, Boult, from Sourabaya; at Cowes.—21. *Baretto Junior*, Thomas, from Calcutta 4th Aug., Madras 1st Oct., and Cape 16th Dec.; off Pensance.—21. *Madras*, Beach, from Madras 22d Sept.; off Pensance.—21. *Rifleman*, Blenkdale, from Sourabaya 4th Sept. and Mauritius 21st Oct.; off Scilly.—22. *John Craig*, Lawson, from Mauritius 19th Dec.; off Plymouth.—23. *Ellen*, Patterson, from Bengal 30th Aug., Mauritius 3d Nov., and Cape 9th Dec.; off Falmouth.—23. *Feejee*, Smith, from Manilla, Singapore, Batavia, and Cape; at Liverpool.—24. *Neptune*, Whittleton, from Bombay; in the Clyde.—25. *Children*, Durochere, from Mauritius 31st Oct.; off Lymington.—25. *Cape Breton*, Johnstone, from Cape; at Liverpool.—26. *Kenneth*, Haswell, from Cape 4th Dec., at Plymouth.—26. *Eagle*, Smith, from Singapore 27th Sept.; at Deal.—26. *Protector*, from Mauritius; at Deal.—26. *Maria*, Stent, from Batavia; off Penzance.

Departures.

Jan. 28. *Universe*, Duthie, for Batavia, Singapore, and Manilla; from Glasgow.—29 H. C. S. *Asia*, Bathie, for Madras, Bengal, and China; from Deal (Feb. 9, from Plymouth).—30. *Princess Victoria*, Snell, for Bengal; from Greenock.—*Feb.* 7. *Ganges*, Ardlie, for Mauritius, Madras, and Bengal; from Deal.—7. *City of Edinburgh*, Wade, for New South Wales (with convicts); from Deal.—7. *Rubicon*, Daniells, for Van Diemen's Land and China; from Deal.—7. *Angerona*, Rednapp, for Havre and Manilla; from Deal.—7. *Mellish*, Crawley, for South Seas and New Zealand; from Deal.—7. *Medway*, Wright, for Van Diemen's Land; from Deal.—7. *Norval*, Friend, for Van Diemen's Land and New South Wales; from Deal (19. from Cove of Cork).—7. *Southworth*, Coombs, for New South Wales; from Cove of Cork.—8. *Gipsey*, Highat, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—8. *Hardinge*, Gibson, for Cape, Batavia, Singapore, and Manilla; from Liverpool.—8. H. C. S. *Thomas Coutts*, Chrystie, for Bombay and China; from Deal.—9. *Morning Star*, Adler, for Ceylon; from Deal.—9. *Lady Feversham*, Ellerby, for Cape and Bombay; from Deal.—10. H. C. Ships *Macqueen*, Lindsay, for Madras, Bengal, and China; *Duvira*, Hamilton, for ditto ditto; and *George the Fourth*, Barrow, for Bombay and China; all from Deal.—12. *Joseph Winter*, Pearce, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—12. *Columbia*, Ware, for Bengal, from Liverpool.—12. *Grecian*, Bacon, for Batavia and Singapore; from Liverpool.—12. *Sophia*, Yetts, for N. S. Wales and V. D. Land; from Liverpool.—14. *Sir Howard Douglas*, McAuley, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—14. H. C. Ships *Marquis Camden*, Larkins, for St. Helena, Bombay, and China; and *William Fairlie*, Blair, for Madras, Bengal, and China; both from Deal.—14. *Royal William*, Arbuthnot, for Madras; from Deal.—16. *Iris*, Mackwood, for Mauritius; from Deal.—18. *Memnon*, Patterson, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—19. *Claudine*, Heathorn, for Madras; from Deal.—19. *Janet*, Gibbs, *Magnet*, Watkins, and *Courier*, Palmer, all for the Cape of Good Hope; from Deal.—23. *Catherine*, Fenn, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per Sarah, from Bombay: Lieut. Lucas, Mrs. Lucas, and two children; Mrs. Gliddiston and four children; Miss Griffiths; Master Hawkins; Lieut. Boye.—From Ceylon: Col. Barlow; Mrs. Barlow.

Per Renown, from New South Wales: Dr. Nesbit, R. N.; Dr. Tson, ditto; Dr. Logan, ditto; Mr. Peppercorne; Mr. Mac Garvey.

Per Madras, from Madras: Mrs. Noble; Mrs. Webster; Major Noble; Capt. Welbank; Lieut. Bland; Lieut. Ure; Lieut. Watts; Lieut. Gabbett, artillery; Lieut. Morgan; Lieut. Lloyd; Mr. Stephenson; Miss Webster; Master Dent; Mr. Thos. Prendergast; two European servants.

Per Baretto junior, from Bengal and Madras: Mrs. Parlby; Mrs. Fraser; Mrs. James; Mrs. Garty; Col. Parlby, C. B.; Major Nicholson, H. M. 55th Foot; Major Fraser; J. H. Bell, Esq., Madras C. S.; Lieut. O'Meara, H. M. 62d regt.; Cornet Moubray, 1st Madras L. C.; Lieut. Graham, 1st Madras N.I.; Ens. Hodgson, 44th Madras N.I.; Mr. Garty; two Misses Parlby; Miss Fraser; Miss Garty; Mr. Frost; Mr. Sullivan.

Per Orestes (transport), from Mauritius, Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension: Lieut. Lord Clarence Paget; Capt. Latham, 82d regt.; Paymaster Holdsworth and family; Lieut. Castleu, 69d regt., Lieut. Webster, late 29th regt.; Dr. Ballentine, R.N., in charge of detachments of the 72d, 75th, and 82d regts.

Per Arab (transport), from Mauritius: The headquarters of H.M. 23d and 69d regts.

Per Eliza Jane, from Mauritius: Mr. Twentyman; Rev. Mr. Heavlside and Mrs. Heaviside; Master White; one servant.

Expected.

Per H. C. S. Duke of Sussex, from China; Wm. Baynes, Esq.; Mrs. Baynes and family; Thos. C. Smith, Esq.

Per H. C. S. General Kyd, from China: Mrs. Turner and children.

Per H. C. S. Duke of York, from China: Charles Marjoribanks, Esq., president of the Company's Factory.

Per Hooghley, from New South Wales (vid India): General Darling, governor of the colony.

Per Bolivar, from Bengal: Col. Wilson, C.B.; Mr. Wilson; Capt. Townsend; Capt. Aitkin. Lieut. Hannah; Mr. Hudding; Master Buckley.

Per Norside, from Bengal; Miss Roe; two Masters Roe; Master Robert Smith.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per H. C. S. Duchess of Athol, for Bombay and China: Lieut. John E. Parsons; Lieut. T. Durack; Lieut. Wilson, H. M. 6th Foot; Ens. Lord, ditto; Ens. Mansergh, ditto; Messrs. John H. Pelly and J. W. Woodcock, writers; Mr. Thos. Studdart, cadet; Mrs. Parsons; Mrs. Durack; Mrs. Morley; Mrs. Ward; Miss Stewart; Miss Anderson; Mr. G. W. Leeds, volunteer Indian Navy; two grooms in charge of Company's horses; two servants.

Per H. C. S. Sir David Scott, for Madras and Bengal: Mr. Jas. Alexander, writer, for Bengal; Mr. M. P. Daniell, ditto, for Madras; Mr. Geo. Leyburn, free merchant; Ens. Crawford, H. M. 16th regt.; Ens. King, H. M. 13th do.; Ens. Hawker, H. M. 16th do.; Mr. H. R. Leyburn, returning to Bengal; Mr. Christopher G. Milliman, to Bengal to reside; two recruits in charge of Company's horses.—(This vessel is now undergoing repairs at Plymouth, having been carried on the breakwater in proceeding from the Sound on the 9th Feb. She is not materially damaged).

Per H. C. S. Macqueen, for Madras and Bengal: Mrs. Stones; Mrs. Beatson; Capt. Stones, H. M. 13th L. Drags; Cornet Tysson, ditto; Ens. Martimbert, H. M. 41st Foot; Ens. Butler, ditto; Ens. Mc. Kensie, ditto; Ens. Oakley, H. M. 45th Foot; Ens. Green, H. M. 53d Foot; Ens. Bayly, ditto; Ens. Spence, H. M. 57th Foot; Ens. Worsley, ditto; Ens. Smyth, ditto; Capt. Beatson; Lieut. Bach; Messrs. Tupper, Muddle, Richardson, and Murray, cadets.

Per H. C. S. George the Fourth, for Bombay: Mrs. Boustead; Mr. Jos. Boustead, assist. surg.; Mr. A. Price, cadet; Mr. S. B. King, volunteer for Indian Navy.

Per Catharine, for Madras and Bengal: Col.

Monteith and lady; Mrs. Williams; Miss Cowper; Miss Ward; Miss Earle; Capt. Logan and lady; Capt. Storey and lady; Mr. Wittingham; Mr. Griffith; Capt. Mc'Cleverty; Mr. Dorward; Mr. Studdy; Mr. Cardew; Mr. Lee; Mr. Hayman; Lieut. Leacock; Mr. Iselin; Mr. Bird; Dr. Davies; Lieut. Gray; Lieut. Roper; Master Kairns.

Per Claudine, for Madras: Dr. and Mrs. Godfrey, M. N. I.; Dr. and Mrs. Colbeck; Dr. Maurice; Mr. Jackson, veterinary surgeon.

Per H. C. S. Orwell, for Bombay: Mr. Edw. H. Baber, writer; Lieut. Col. Roome; Mr. Wm. F. Roome, a native.

Per H. C.S. Marquis Camden, for St. Helena and Bombay: Lieut. S. F. Armstrong, for St. Helena: Miss Phœbe Garger and servant; Mr. John Parkins, for Bombay; Mary Ashton, John N. Ashton, and Stephen Cole, natives; five charter-party passengers for St. Helena; five serjeants, 3 corporals, 76 privates, 6 soldier's wives, and 7 children of ditto.

Per H. C. S. Dunira, for Madras and Bengal: Mr. C. B. Trevor, writer; Mr. Eben. Mitchell, assist. surgeon; Mr. Charles Martin, free merchant; Mr. Fred. M. Hogg, a native; Miss Eliza Youngson; Miss Jane A. Youngson; Miss Eliza Martin, native; Mr. S. D. Birch, writer; Lieut. Johnstone, H.M. 49th Foot; Ensign Forbes, H.M. 98th Foot.

Per H. C. S. Fairlie, for Madras and Bengal: Capt. Geo. Templer; Lieut. H. F. Mackensie; Rev. R. B. Boswell, chaplain; Mr. J. Bryce, assist. surg.; Mr. Kenneth Mackensie, native; Mr. Samuel Pond, cadet; Mr. J. D. Cunningham, cadet; Mrs. Templer; Mr. Mackenzie; Mrs. Boswell; Geo. Kemp, to reside.

LOSS OF SHIPPING.

The *Prince of Orange*, from Holland, is lost on Prince's Island, Straits of Sunda. Crew saved.

The *America*, bound to Batavia, is totally lost in Torres Straits. Crew saved.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 17, 1831. At Courteine Hall, county Kerry, Mrs. Courtayne, of a daughter.

Feb. 22, 1832. At his house in Bryanston Square, the lady of Thomas Perry, Esq., of a daughter.

Lately. At Bath, the lady of Capt. Ellis, 13th Light Drags., of a daughter.

— At Woodville, near Lucan, the lady of Maj. Gen. Sir Hopton S. Scott, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 31. At Wigton, John Babington, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's Civil Service, Madras establishment, and of Summerville, Dumfriesshire, to Jane, second daughter of the late Robert Cowper, Esq., M.D., Wigton.

Feb. 1. At St. Margaret's Church, Capt. H. Digby Coxe, of the Bengal Native Infantry, to Miss Jane Elisabeth Wilkinson.

2. At St. Pancras Church, Capt. C. Dalton, of the Royal Artillery, to Mary, daughter of the late John Duncan, Esq., Member of the Medical Board, Madras.

— At Dover, John Templeman Maule, Esq., of Madras, to Ellen, second daughter of John Ward, Esq., collector of His Majesty's Customs at Dover.

8. At Hertford, Lieut. H. Colbeck, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Miss Emma Rooke.

DEATHS.

Jan. 9. At Lochlane Cottage, county Kerry, Thomas Courtayne, Esq., in the 80th year of his age.

11. At York, Lucy, relict of the late John Addison, Esq., many years judge of Natare, in Bengal.

16. Drowned at sea, on the passage to England, Capt. H. Columbine, commander of the ship *Sarah*.

26. At Paris, Sir Alexander Cochrane, one of the oldest Admirals of the British Navy.

27. At Lindsay Cottage, Cheltenham, aged 79, after a long illness, Dr. Bell, formerly of Madras, and of Lancasterian School celebrity.

28. At West Hill Lodge, Titchfield, Hants, Lord Henry Paulet, K.C.B. Vice Admiral of the Red.

30. At Dover, Lieut. Col. Wm. Claud Campbell, formerly of the 3d Buffs.

31. At Edinburgh, Lieut. Col. John Campbell, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

— At South Bank, Regents' Park, Mr. Amos Gann Rowlands, assistant Surgeon on the Madras establishment, aged 27.

Feb. 3. Aged 22, Agnes Starrnus, wife of Ingram Chapman, Esq., and eldest daughter of Colonel Willis, of Bombay.

— At Devenport, Letitia Halket Henrietta, daughter of Colonel Fearon, Deputy Adjutant General to the King's troops at Madras.

— At the Rectory, Trowbridge, in his 78th year, the Rev. Geo. Crabbe, LL.B. This gentleman was the oldest living British bard, and has added to our national literature many poems of almost unequalled vigour and beauty.—*Bath Chronicle.*

4. Of the cholera, at Kirkintilloch, near Glasgow, Mr. William Sprague, eldest son of the Rev. Mr. Sprague, of Bovey Tracey. Having been some time in India, he became acquainted with the nature of the cholera, and the means made use of as an antidote, and being ever ready to assist another even at the risk of his own life, he took every opportunity of applying those means, and thus after a few hours' illness, fell a sacrifice to the disease himself.

6. In the 37th year of his age, Thomas R. Backhouse, Esq., late of His Majesty's civil service in the Island of Ceylon, and second son of the Rev. J. B. Backhouse, rector of Deal.

9. In the Circus, Bath, at a very advanced age, Sir R. H. Bickerton, Bart., K.C.B., Admiral of the Red, and General of Marines.

10. At Cheltenham, after a short illness, Georgina Lucy, daughter of Capt. H. L. Worrall, 1st regt. Bengal Cavalry, and deputy-paymaster at Cawnpore.

— At Hoddesdon, William Peere Williams Freeman, Esq., Senior Admiral of the Fleet, in his 91st year.

13. At Dyrham Rectory, near Bath, in his 74th year, Sir George Abercrombie Robinson, Bart., many years a Director of the Hon. East-India Company.

— At his residence in Cheltenham, aged 70, Major John William Dawson, formerly of the Hon. E. I. Company's military service on the Bengal establishment.

14. At his residence, Grenada Place, Old Kent Road, after a short illness, Capt. Edward Pryce, late of the Bengal artillery, in his 44th year.

— At Ampthill, Beds., Lennox Archibald, younger son of John Dunbar, Esq., Bengal civil service, aged 19 months.

23. At his residence, in Upper Montague Street, Russell Square, Philip Hughes, Esq., late Commander of the Hon. E. I. Company's ship *Bridgewater*.

N.B. The letters P.C. *denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices;* A. *advance (per cent.) on the same;* D. *discount (per cent.) on the same.—The bazar maund is equal to* 82 lb. 2 oz. 2 drs., *and* 100 *bazar maunds equal to* 110 *factory maunds. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees* R. *mis. produce* 5 *to* 8 *per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees* F. *mis.—The* Madras Candy *is equal to* 500 lb. *The* Surat Candy *is equal to* 746½ lb. *The* Pecul *is equal to* 133⅓ lb. *The* Corge *is* 20 *pieces.*

CALCUTTA, September 29, 1831.

	Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Anchors .....Sa. Rs. cwt.	15 0	@	20 0
Bottles 100	14 0	—	——
Coals .....B. md.	0 7	—	0 8
Copper Sheathing, 16-40 ..F. md.	36 10	—	37 0
—— —— .....do.	——	—	——
—— Thick sheets.....do.	38 0	—	38 10
—— Old .....do.	33 8	—	33 13
—— Bolt .....do.	35 12	—	35 15
—— Tile .....do.	35 0	—	36 2
—— Nails, assort.....do.	30 0	—	——
—— Peru Slab.....Ct. Rs. do.	37 0	—	38 2
—— Russia .....Sa. Rs. do.	——	—	——
Copperas .....do.	1 4	—	1 14
Cottons, chints	see remarks.		
—— Muslins, assort.			
—— Twist, Mule, 20-60 ....mor.	0 5½	—	0 7½
—— —— —— 60-120 .....do.	0 4½	—	0 6
Cutlery.....	10 D.	—	——
Glass and Earthenware	20 D.	—	30 D.
Hardware.....	P. C.	—	——
Hosiery	P. C.	—	35 D.

	Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Iron, Swedish, sq...Sa. Rs. F. md.	5 0	@	5 4
—— —— flat .....do.	5 0	—	5 11
—— English, sq. .....do.	2 12	—	3 2
—— —— flat .....do.	2 12	—	3 0
—— Bolt .....do.	2 12	—	3 2
—— Sheet .....do.	3 8	—	3 10
—— Nails .....cwt.	8 0	—	15 0
—— Hoops. .....F. md.	3 3	—	3 5
—— Kentledge .....cwt.	1 0	—	1 1
Lead, Pig .....F. md.	5 0	—	5 4
—— Sheet .....do.	5 14	—	6 0
Millinery.....	35 D.	—	50 D.
Shot, patent .....bag	2 12	—	——
Spelter .....Ct. Rs. F. md.	6 0	—	6 6
Stationery	10 D.	—	20 D.
Steel, English.....Ct. Rs. F. md.	7 8	—	7 12
—— Swedish .....do.	10 0	—	——
Tin Plates .....Sa. Rs. box	17 0	—	18 0
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine.....	10 D.	—	20 D.
—— —— coarse	P. C.	—	——
—— Flannel	20 A.	—	25 A.

MADRAS, August 17, 1831.

	Rs.		Rs.
Bottles 100	10	@	14
Copper, Sheathing .....candy	300	—	315
—— Cakes .....do.	280	—	300
—— Old .....do.	260	—	280
—— Nails, assort. .....do.	210	—	220
Cottons, Chints.....	30	—	35 A.
—— Muslins and Ginghams.....	60	—	70 A.
—— Longcloth	10 A.	—	20 A.
Cutlery.....	P.C.	—	10D.
Glass and Earthenware	10 A.	—	35 A.
Hardware.....	10D.	—	15 D.
Hosiery.....	10 A.	—	15 A.
Iron, Swedish, sq. .....candy	42	—	45
—— English sq. .....do.	22	—	24
—— Flat and bolt.....do.	22	—	24

	Rs.		Rs.
Iron Hoops .....candy	25	@	28
—— Nails .....do.	——		——
Lead, Pig.....do.	35	—	42
—— Sheet .....do.	35	—	42
Millinery.....	Unsaleable.		
Shot, patent	10 A.	—	15 A.
Spelter .....candy	26	—	30
Stationery	P. C.	—	5 D.
Steel, English.....candy	80	—	87
—— Swedish .....do.	100	—	105
Tin Plates .....box	22	—	24
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine.....	P. C.	—	10 D.
—— —— coarse	P. C.	—	10 D.
—— Flannel	P. C.		

BOMBAY, September 24, 1831.

	Rs.		Rs.
Anchors .....cwt.	16	@	—
Bottles, pint .....dos.	1	—	0
Coals .....ton	20		——
Copper, Sheathing, 16-24 ....cwt.	61	—	——
—— —— 24-32 .....do.	63	—	——
—— Thick sheets.....do.	64	—	——
—— Slab .....do.	61	—	——
—— Nails .....do.	55	—	——
Cottons, Chints.....	——		——
—— Longcloths.....	——		——
—— Muslins	——		——
—— Other goods	——		——
—— Yarn, No. 40 to 80 .....lb	1&3-16ths		
Cutlery.....	P. C.	—	—
Glass and Earthenware	15 A.	—	—
Hardware.....	P. C.	—	—
Hosiery—½ hose only	20 A.	—	—

	Rs.		Rs.
Iron, Swedish, bar.....St. candy	54	@	0
—— English, do.....do.	35	—	0
—— Hoops.....cwt.	6	—	0
—— Nails .....do.	15	—	—
—— Plates .....do.	7½	—	0
—— Rod for bolts .....St. candy	32	—	0
—— do. for nails .....do.	40	—	0
Lead, Pig.....cwt.	9	—	0
—— Sheet.....do.	8½	—	0
Millinery.....	no demand		
Shot, patent .....cwt.	14	—	0
Spelter .....do.	8	—	0
Stationery	A.	—	0
Steel, Swedish .....tub	15	—	0
Tin Plates .....box	18½	—	0
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine.....	no demand		
—— —— coarse	ditto		
—— Flannel	D.	—	—

CANTON, October 15, 1831.

	Drs.		Drs.
Cottons, Chints, 28 yds. .....piece	4½	@	6
—— Longcloths, 40 yds.....do.	4	—	5
—— Muslins, 20 yds. .....do.	2	—	2½
—— Cambrics, 12 yds.....do.	1¼	—	1½
—— Bandannoes .....do.	2	—	2½
—— Yarn .....pecul	32	—	44
Iron, Bar .....do.	28	—	0
—— Rod .....do.	32	—	0
Lead .....do.	4½	—	5

	Drs.		Drs.
Smalts .....pecul	12	@	28
Steel, Swedish, in kits.....cwt.	5	—	6
Woollens, Broad cloth .....yd.	1.60	—	1.70
—— Camlets.....pce.	21	—	22
—— Do. Dutch .....do.	26	—	32
—— Long Ells Dutch .....do.	7½	—	8
Tin.....pecul	17½	—	——
Tin Plates .....box	9½	—	10

SINGAPORE, August 18, 1831.

	Drs.		Drs.
Anchors.....pecul	11	@	14
Bottles.....100	4	—	—
Copper Nails and Sheathing.....pecul	40	—	42
Cottons, Madapollams, 25yd. by 32in. pcs.	2¼	—	3¼
—— Imit. Irish.....28.....do.	2½	—	3
—— Longcloths.....12.....do.	—	—	—
—— ———— 38 to 40.....do.	7	—	7½
—— ———— do...do.....do.	7	—	8
—— ———— do...do.....do.	7	—	9
—— ———— 50 do.	10½	—	12
—— ———— 55 do.	10½	—	12
—— ———— 60 do.	10	—	14
—— Prints, 7-8. *single colours*.....do.	3	—	3½
—— ——— 9-8.....do.	4	—	5½
—— Cambric, 12 yds. by 40 to 45 in...do.	1¼	—	2½
—— Jaconet, 20.....44..46.....do.	2	—	7

	Drs.		Drs.
Cotton Hkfs. imit. Battick, dble...corge	6	@	8
—— do. do Pullicat.....do.	3	—	6
—— Twist, 16 to 80.....pecul	50	—	85
Hardware, assort.....D.	—		
Iron, Swedish.....pecul	5½	—	6
—— English.....do.	3¾	—	3¾
—— Nails.....do.	7	—	8
Lead, Pig.....do.	6	—	6¼
—— Sheet.....do.	6	—	7
Shot, patent.....bag	1¼	—	2
Spelter.....pecul	4	—	4½
Steel, Swedish.....do.	8½	—	9½
—— English.....do.	N.D.	—	
Woollens, Long Ells.....pcs.	10	—	11
—— Camblets.....do.	26	—	35
—— Ladies' cloth.....yd.	2	—	2½

REMARKS.

Calcutta, Sept. 17, 1831.—Prices of Cotton Piece Goods continue exceedingly low, and in some instances the outturn of the invoice, calculating the exchange at 1s. 10½d. per rupee, will not realise more than one half the manufacturer's cost price. Cotton Twist is in steady demand, although the importations since the commencement of the year, have been on a very extensive scale. The transactions in Woollen by private sale are very trifling, but large parcels are selling weekly by outcry at fair prices with reference to the descriptions and state of the market. Earthenware, difficult to sell except by outcry at a heavy discount. Copper Sheathing and Tile, prices a shade lower. Lead, demand steady, and prices looking up. Spelter, no transactions reported; the market appears stationary. Tin Plates, looking down. French Claret, the market completely glutted.—*Oct.* 3. The transactions of the past week have been very limited, and present no shade of improvement in the position of the markets.

Madras, Aug. 17, 1831.—The market for Europe goods has been abundantly supplied with almost every description of British produce, and the anticipation of a further supply by the expected ships has caused a decline in price and demand.

Bombay, Sept. 24, 1831.—During the last fortnight our import market has remained stationary, and but few sales have been effected, and those principally consisting of copper.

Singapore, Aug. 18, 1831.—The war at Malacca has engaged the attention of the Chinese merchants so much (most of them having gone thither to look after their families) that no business of any consequence has been done during the week.

Canton, Sept. 3, 1831.—The importations of Cotton Yarn that have occurred, and those known to be in progress, will form so considerable a supply this season, that little improvement is expected. The lower numbers up to 40 are those most in demand, the finer sorts being nearly unsaleable. We are overstocked with British manufactured Piece goods; longcloths and most other white goods are not realising the cost prices. Woollens are steady. Tin plates have been sold as low as 9½ dols. per box, the stock at present here being considerable, and large supplies are expected.—*Oct.* 1. Bandannoes, of good patterns, have met with a ready sale at our quotations.—*Oct.* 15. No improvement whatever in White Cotton goods, with which the market is overstocked. Cotton Yarn is particularly dull. The stock of Europe metals is large.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Sept. 29, 1831.

Government Securities.

Buy.] Rs. As.			Rs. As. [Sell.
Prem. 38	0	Remittable.....	37 0 Prem.
6	0	1st, or Old 5. p. Cent. Loan } 1 Class	5 0
4	0	.... Ditto .... 2 do.	3 0
2	8	.... Ditto .... 3 do.	2 0
2	0	.... Ditto .... 4 do.	1 8
1	0	.... Ditto .... 5 do.	0 8
Prem. 2	8	2d, or Middle 5 p. Cent Loan }	2 0 Prem.
2	8	3d, or New ditto	2 0

Bank Shares—Prem. 6,650 to 6,450.

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills.....	5	0 per cent.
Ditto on government and salary bills	4	0 do.
Interest on loans on deposit.....	4	0 do.

Rate of Exchange.

On London, 6 months' sight,—to buy 1s. 10d.—to sell 1s. 10d. per Sa. Rs.

Madras, Sept. 28, 1831.

Government Securities.

Six per cent. Bengal Remittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 350 Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs. .....38½ Prem.

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, *viz.* 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. .....36½ Prem.

Five per cent. Bengal Unremittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 350 Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs. ..... 2½ Prem.

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, *viz.* 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... ½ Prem.

Bengal Five per cent. Loan of 18th Aug. 1825.

At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... 3½ Prem.

Bengal Five per cent. Loan of 15th Jan. 1830.

At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... 3½ Prem.

Bombay, Sept. 28, 1831.

Exchanges.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 1s. 9d. per Rupee.
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 108 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 102½ Bom. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.

Government Securities.

Remittable Loan, 142 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.
Old 5 per cent.—107 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.

Singapore, Aug. 11, 1831.

Exchanges.

On London, Private Bills, — none.
On Bengal, Government Bills,—206 Sa. Rs. per 100 Sp. Drs.
On ditto, Private Bills, — none.

Canton, Oct. 15, 1831.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 mo. sight, 4s. 1d. per Sp Dr.
On Bengal, 30 days', Sa. Rs. 202 to 203 per 100 Sp. Drs.
On Bombay, ditto Bom. Rs. 213 to 214 per ditto.

GOODS DECLARED for SALE at the EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 5 *March*—*Prompt* 1 *June.*

Tea.—Bohea, 1,700,000 lb.; Congou, Campoi, and Souchong, 5,100,000 lb.; Twankay, and Hyson Skin, 1,200,000 lb.; Hyson, 300,000lb.—Total, including Private-Trade 8,300,000lb.

For Sale 13 *March*—*Prompt* 8 *June.*

Company's.—Bengal and Coast Piece Goods—Carpets.

Private-Trade.—Nankeens—Blue Sallampores—Blue Punjums—Bandannoes—Corahs—Silk-Corahs—Silk Piece Goods—Madras Handkerchiefs—Ventapollam Handkerchiefs—Wrought Silks—Crapes—Taffaties.

For Sale 10 *April*—*Prompt* 6 *July.*

Company's.—Indigo.

CARGOES of EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS lately arrived.

CARGOES of the *Waterloo* and *Buckinghamshire*, from *China.*

Company's.—Tea.

Private-Trade and Privilege.—Teas.—Raw Silk—Crapes—China Ware—Bamboo Canes.

LIST of SHIPS Trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

Destination.	Appointed to sail.	Ships' Names.	Tons.	Owners or Consignees.	Captains.	Where loading.	Reference for Freight or Passage.
	1832.						
	Portsm. *Mar.* 8	*Euphrates*	557	William Tindall	Wm. Buckham	W. I. Docks	John Lyney, Birchin Lane.
	April 30	*Alberton*	540	Henry Shuttleworth	H. Shuttleworth	St. Kt. Docks	John Campbell, Leadenhall-street.
Madras & Bengal	20	*Coromandel*	643	George Joad	Thomas Boyes	W. I. Docks	Barber, Neate, & Co. & J. Kelham.
	May 15	*Lord Hungerford*	776	Charles Farquharson	C. Farquharson	E. I. Docks	Cockerell, Trail, & Co., Austin-friars.
	Mar. 8	*Ferguson*	554	Fred. George Young	Adam Young	W. I. Docks	W. Lyall & Co., Domett & Co., & G.
	20	*Hercules*	492	Buckles and Co.	Wm. Vaughan	E. I. Docks	Buckles & Co. [C. Redman.
	May 1	*Alexander*	640	Huddart and Co.	George Waugh	E. I. Docks	John Pirie and Co.
	Mar. 10	*Addingham*	300	William Spencer	Peter Gibson	St. Kt. Docks	Buckles and Co., Mark-lane.
	11	*Mary*	300	John Dobson	John Dobson	Lon. Docks	Arnold and Woollett.
Bengal	*April* 15	*Hindostan*	556	G. C. Redman	G. I. Redman	W. I. Docks	} G. C. Redman, Wm. Lyall & Co., & Domett, Young, and England.
	Mar. 5	*Britannia*	450	R. B. Bowden	R. B. Bowden	W. I. Docks	Tomlin and Man.
	April 30	*Barossa*	750	Buckles and Co.		E. I. Docks	Buckles & Co.
Bombay	*Mar.* 15	*Earl of Eldon*	550	John Barry	Edward Thesker	W. I. Docks	John Lyney.
	20	*Royne*	619	John Thacker	James T. Brown	E. I. Docks	Tomlin and Man.
	25	*Achilles*	300	William Tindall	Charles Duncan	Lon. Docks	John Lyney.
	31	*Warblington*	190	Ralph Fenwick	James Crosby	Lon. Docks	Cooke and Long.
Ceylon	15	*Hector*	300	George Joad	Joseph Freeman	W. I. Docks	Thomas Surflen, George-yard.
Mauritius	10	*Alexander*	250	George Isat	R. MacLachlan	Lon. Docks	Anderson, Wise, & Co., Austin-friars.
Mauritius & Ceylon	20	*Ramsay*	265	William Benson	Wm. Benson	Lon. Docks	Tomlin and Man.
Batavia, & Singapore	5	*Mary*	300	William Beachcroft	Wm. Beachcroft	Lon. Docks	Arnold & Woollett, & W. Robertson.
Van Diemen's Land	10	*Mansfield*	376	E. T. Stainbank	E. T. Stainbank	St. Kt. Docks	Charles Dod and Co., Lime-street.
	8	*Elizabeth*	340	George Barnes	John Currie	St. Kt. Docks	Arnold and Woollett.
	15	*Bannet*	269	Walter Buchanan	James Walmsley	Lon. Docks	Walter Buchanan, Leadenhall-st.
New South Wales	—	*Florentia*	450	Charles Dod & Co.	Wm. S. Deboltte.	St. Kt. Docks	Charles Dod and Co.
	31	*Governor Hobart*	317	Robert Brooks	A. Fotheringham	St. Kt. Docks	Buckles and Co.
	April 30	*Rosanna*	300	I. Robertson		St. Kt. Docks	Buckles and Co.
Van Diemen's Land & New South Wales	*Mar.* 1	*Cruizeway*	260	Alexander Forbes	William Ray	St. Kt. Docks	William Ray, [hill
	12	*Brothers*	356	Robert Towns	Robert Towns	St. Kt. Docks	T. I. Norrie, Catherine-court, Tower-
	5	*Reserves*	249	Samuel Smith	Samuel Smith	Lon. Docks	Walter Buchanan.
Swan River	15	*Edward Lombe*	347	Whiteman Freeman	W. Freeman	St. Kt. Docks	Capt. F., Old City Chambers.

EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS, of the Season 1831-32, with their Managing Owners, Commanders, &c.

Voyage	Ships' Names.	Tons.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Pursers.	Consignments.	To be Afloat.	To sail to Gravesend.	To sail from Graves.	When Sailed.
												1831.	1832.	1832.	1832.
10	*Asia*	1090	Thomas Heath	G. K. Bathie	Wm. MacNair	W. S. Stockley	Charles Ray	Walt. Brodie	John Lister	Tho. Gardiner	*Madras, Bengal, & China*	12 Dec	2 Jan.	24 Jan	9 Feb.
6	*Sir David Scott*	1342	Joseph Hare	D. J. Ward	John Moore	R. Burroughes	W. O. Young	R. Jacques	Wm. Cook	Tho. A. Gibb					
6	*Duchess of Athol.*	1336	W. E. Ferrers	E. M. Daniell	J. Elphinstone	G. Steward	C. M. Welstead	J. E. Campbell	Wm. Scott	W. Dickinson	*Bombay & China*				27 Jan.
8	*Orwell*	1335	R. M. Isacke	J. Dalrymple	G. A. Bond	J. K. Jolley	C. G. Jones	Edm. L. Lyne	Wm. Bremner	W. McKilligan					
10	*Marquis Camden*	1285	Thos. Larkins	Thos. Larkins	John Fenn	H. J. Wolfe	R. Manners	Joseph Hills	George Comb	T Collingwood	*St. Helena, Bombay, & China*				—14 Feb.
8	*Thomas Coutts*	1334	S. Marjoribanks	A. Chrystie	W. Drayner	Dudley Nor'h	J. Hamilton	C. T. Rouse	Ewen Cameron	James Ritchie	*Bombay & China*	26 Dec	16 Jan	7 Feb.	— 8 Feb.
4	*George the Fourth*	1329	*Company's Ship*	T. W. Barrow	T. B. Penfold	F. G. Moore	O. Richardson	Alex Cheap	D. T. Roy	J. W. Graham					
6	*Macqueen*	1333	John Campbell	Robert Lindsay	F. Macqueen	John Pitcairn	Geo. Collard	Wm. Bryon	D. MacTavish	D. McCulloch	*Madras, Bengal, & China*				10 Feb.
8	*Dumira*	1325	George Palmer	M. Hamilton	James Rickett	Rich. Buckle	E. W. Paul	C. W. Cuthbert	J. Mac Kinlay	John Giles					
6	*William Fairlie*	1318	Joseph Hare	Thomas Blair	D. Robertson	John Rose	R. Lockhart	A. Daniell	W. Hitchcock	Peter Milne					—14 Feb.
3	*Reliance*	1416	J. F. Timins	C. S. Timins	James Sexton	Samuel Hyde	Wm. Buckle	F. Y. Steward	MacConnachie	Wm. I. Irwin	*Madras, Bengal, & China*	1832. 25 Jan	15 Feb.	8 Mar	
11	*Charles Grant*	1311	Wm. Moffat	J. R. Manderson	W. H. Walker	Thos. Hillman	Arth. Burnell	J. L. Templer	Robt. Murray	B. Wise, Jun.					
4	*Abercrombie Robinson*	1330	John Innes	John Innes	James S. Biles	W. Pitcairn	H. Parkinson	J. C. Scrivner	Alex. Stirling	Alex. Crowe	*Bombay & China*				
7	*Windsor*	1358	W. Clay	A. F. Proctor	Mark Clayson	Francis Shaw	Benj. Elder	Robert Hull	Wm. Spence	Jas. Thomson	*St. Hel., Straits of Malacca, & China*	8 Feb.	29 Feb.	22 Mar	
8	*Canning*	1326	*Company's Ship*	Philip Baylis	Wm. Pulham	G. Creighton	J. G. F. Pigott	Chas. Ellis	Edw. Turner	H. Beveridge					
6	*Berwickshire*	1332	S. Marjoribanks	Fred. Madan	H. L. Thomas	H. Dalrymple	O. MacDonald	A. Smallpiece	Wm. Baird	J. W. Rose	*China*	12 Mar.	2 Apr.	23 Apr	
4	*Lord Louther*	1332	H. Blanshard	R. C. Fowler	N. de St. Croix	Jas. M. Favell	Henry Hale		Henry Perrin	F. Chambers					
4	*Edinburgh*	1335	David Clark	David Marshall	Henry Wise	Alf. Tomlins	V. Steward	O. Cleverley	Robt. Harvey	David Webster					
9	*Earl of Balcarras*	1417	*Company's Ship*	B. Broughton	A. Broadhurst	J. P. Griffith	Wm. Pigott	Henry Smith	Henry Arnott	James Gordon	*China*	9 Apr.	30 Apr.	21 May	
8	*London*	1332	*Company's Ship*	Timothy Smith	A. Rivers	W. Packman	D. Thompson	Fred. Clare	F. Kiernan	John Lenox	*Madras & China*	8 Feb.	29 Feb.	22 Mar	

EAST-INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE.

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Barilla.....cwt.	0 5 0	@	0 6 0
Coffee, Java.....	2 13 0	—	3 2 0
—— Cheribon.....	2 15 0	—	3 3 0
—— Sumatra and Ceylon..	2 7 0	—	2 10 0
—— Bourbon.....	——		——
—— Mocha.....	3 10 0	—	6 10 0
Cotton, Surat.....lb	0 0 3½	—	0 0 5½
—— Madras.....	0 0 4	—	0 0 5½
—— Bengal.....	0 0 4	—	0 0 4½
—— Bourbon.....	0 0 7	—	0 0 9
Drugs & for Dyeing.			
Aloes, Epatica.....cwt.	9 10 0	—	16 0 0
Anniseeds, Star.....	3 5 0		——
Borax, Refined.....	3 12 6	—	3 15 0
—— Unrefined.....	3 10 0		——
Camphire, in tub.....	15 0 0		——
Cardamoms, Malabar..lb	0 3 8	—	0 4 0
—— Ceylon.....	0 2 0	—	0 2 3
Cassia Buds.....cwt.	3 17 0	—	4 5 0
—— Lignea.....	4 10 0		5 0 0
Castor Oil.....lb	0 0 5	—	0 1 0
China Root.....cwt.	1 5 0		——
Cubebs.....	5 0 0		——
Dragon's Blood, ord.....	8 12 0		——
Gum Ammoniac, lump..	6 0 0		——
—— Arabic.....	2 0 0	—	3 15 0
—— Assafœtida.....	1 5 0	—	3 0 0
—— Benjamin, 2d Sort..	15 0 0	—	30 0 0
—— Animi.....	3 0 0	—	12 0 0
—— Gambogium.....	6 0 0	—	20 0 0
—— Myrrh.....	4 0 0	—	15 0 0
—— Olibanum.....	1 12 0	—	5 0 0
Kino.....	10 0 0	—	12 0 0
Lac Lake.....lb	0 0 6	—	0 1 2
—— Dye.....	0 2 3	—	0 2 4
—— Shell.....cwt.	4 0 0	—	5 0 0
—— Stick.....	1 10 0	—	3 0 0
Musk, China.....oz.	3 0 0	—	3 15 0
Nux Vomica.....cwt.	0 15 0	—	1 0 0
Oil, Cassia.....oz.	0 0 7	—	0 0 8
—— Cinnamon.....	0 16 0		——
—— Cocoa-nut.....	1 10 0	—	1 14 0
—— Cajaputa.....	0 2 0	—	0 3 0
—— Mace.....	0 0 3		——
—— Nutmegs.....	0 1 0	—	0 2 0
Opium.....	none		——
Rhubarb.....	0 2 0	—	0 2 4
Sal Ammoniac.....cwt.	none		——
Senna.....lb	0 0 8	—	0 2 3
Turmeric, Java...cwt.	0 16 0		——
—— Bengal.....	0 9 0	—	0 12 0
—— China.....	1 0 0	—	1 5 0
Galls, in Sorts.....	3 15 0	—	4 0 0
——, Blue.....	3 5 0	—	3 15 0
Hides, Buffalo.....lb	0 0 3	—	0 0 5
—— Ox and Cow.....	0 0 3½	—	0 0 8
Indigo, Purple and Violet..	0 5 6	—	0 5 8
—— Fine Violet.....	0 5 6	—	0 5 8
—— Mid. to good Violet..	0 4 9	—	0 5 3
—— Violet and Copper....	0 4 6	—	0 5 3
—— Copper.....	0 4 3	—	0 4 9
—— Consuming sorts.....	0 3 9	—	0 5 0
—— Oude.....	0 2 8	—	0 3 9
—— Madras, mid. to fine..	0 2 9	—	0 3 4
—— Do. low and ord.....	0 1 10	—	0 2 6
—— Do. Kurpah.....	0 2 5	—	0 3 4
—— Java.....	0 2 8	—	0 4 7
—— Dust.....	0 2 4	—	0 3 6

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Mother-o'-Pearl Shells, China}cwt.	4 10 0	@	——
Nankeens.....piece	——		——
Rattans.....100	0 1 6	—	0 3 6
Rice, Bengal White...cwt.	0 14 0	—	0 15 0
—— Patna.....	0 16 0	—	0 18 0
—— Java.....	0 11 0	—	0 12 0
Safflower.....	8 0 0	—	11 0 0
Sago.....	0 10 0	—	0 18 0
—— Pearl.....	0 12 0	—	2 0 0
Saltpetre.....	1 17 0	—	2 1 0
Silk, Bengal Skein.....lb	——		——
—— Novi.....	——		——
—— Ditto White.....	——		——
—— China.....	0 11 9	—	0 15 0
—— Bengal and Privilege..	——		——
—— Organzine.....	0 18 0	—	0 18 6
Spices, Cinnamon.....	0 3 9	—	0 9 0
—— Cloves.....	0 1 3	—	0 2 0
—— Mace.....	0 4 3	—	0 5 6
—— Nutmegs.....	0 3 0	—	0 3 2
—— Ginger.....cwt.	1 14 0	—	1 16 0
—— Pepper, Black.....lb	0 0 3½	—	0 0 4
—— —— White.....	0 0 5	—	0 0 8
Sugar, Bengal.....cwt.	0 17 0	—	1 9 0
—— Siam and China.....	0 16 0	—	1 5 0
—— Mauritius.....	2 2 0	—	2 11 0
—— Manilla and Java.....	0 15 0	—	1 4 0
Tea, Bohea.....lb	0 4 1½	duty paid.	
—— Congou.....	0 2 1½	—	0 2 10
—— Souchong.....	0 2 10	—	0 4 2½
—— Campoi.....	0 2 4½		——
—— Twankay.....	0 2 2	—	0 2 8
—— Pekoe.....	0 2 4½	—	0 2 9
—— Hyson Skin.....	0 2 2	—	0 2 9
—— Hyson.....	0 3 7	—	0 5 4
—— Young Hyson.....	0 2 8	—	0 2 9
—— Gunpowder.....	none.		
Tin, Banca.....cwt.	3 5 0		——
Tortoiseshell.....lb	0 18 0	—	2 15 0
Vermillion.....lb	0 3 6		——
Wax.....cwt.	4 0 0	—	6 0 0
Wood, Sanders Red....ton	12 0 0	—	15 0 0
—— Ebony.....ton	4 0 0	—	5 10 0
—— Sapan.....ton	14 0 0	—	16 0 0

AUSTRALASIAN PRODUCE.

Cedar Wood.....foot	0 5 0	—	0 7 0
Oil, Fish.....tun	27 0 0	—	29 0 0
Whalefins.....ton	110 0 0	—	140 0 0
Wool, N. S. Wales, *viz.*			
Best.....lb	0 2 0	—	0 5 0
Inferior.....	0 1 2	—	0 2 0
—— V. D. Land, *viz.*			
Best.....	0 1 3	—	0 1 9
Inferior.....	0 0 9	—	0 1 0

SOUTH AFRICAN PRODUCE.

Aloes.....cwt.	1 10 0	—	1 12 0
Ostrich Feathers, und....lb	2 0 0	—	7 0 0
Gum Arabic.....cwt.	0 15 0	—	1 0 0
Hides, Dry.....lb	0 0 4½	—	0 0 7
—— Salted.....	0 0 4½	—	0 0 5
Oil, Palm.....cwt.	33 0 0		——
—— Fish.....tun	——		——
Raisins.....cwt.	——		——
Wax.....lb	5 0 0	—	6 0 0
Wine, Madeira.....pipe	——		——
—— Red.....	——		——
Wood, Teak.....load	7 0 0	—	8 0 0

PRICES OF SHARES, February 24, 1832.

DOCKS.	Price.	Dividends.	Capital.	Shares of.	Paid.	Books Shut for Dividends.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
East-India.....(Stock)....	—	4 p. cent.	483,750	—	—	March. Sept.
London.....(Stock)....	64	3 p. cent	238,000	—	—	June. Dec.
St. Katherine's.....	76½	3 p. cent.	1,352,752	100	—	April. Oct.
Ditto Debentures.....	109	4½ p. cent.	500,000	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
Ditto ditto.....	—	4 p. cent.	200,000	—	—	——
West-India.....(Stock)....	102½	6 p. cent.	1,380,000	—	—	June. Dec.
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Australian.....(Agricultural).....	18 dis.	——	10,000	100	23	——
Carnatic Stock, 1st Class.....	91½	4 p. cent.	——	—	—	June. Dec.
Ditto, 2d Class.....	89	3 p. cent.	——	—	—	June. Dec.
Van Diemen's Land Company.....	7 dis.	——	10,000	100	12	——

WOLFE, Brothers, 23, *Change Alley.*

Sugar.—The revolt in Jamaica, and the cholera morbus at home, have had much effect upon the sugar-market, in reducing it to inactivity. The purchases of East-India sugars during the last week have been confined to small parcels of Siam, Bengal and Mauritius, which sold a shade lower. The stock of West-India sugar is now 18,587 hhds. and trs., which is 5,296 less than last year. The stock of Mauritius 39,267 bags, being 12,194 more than last year. The delivery of West-India sugar last week 3,070 hhds. and trs., being 242 more than last year. The delivery of Mauritius 4,888 bags, being 589 less than the corresponding week of 1831.

Coffee.—The market is completely stagnant.

Indigo.—The public sales, Feb. 23 and 24, were composed of 1,322 chests Bengal, Tirhoot, but mostly Benares of ord. quality; 600 Oude, and 60 Madras, of which 350 Bengal (mostly by the *William*, recently imported), were withdrawn; the remainder sold with more spirit than could be expected, at about last Company's October sale's prices, or on an average at a discount of 4*d.* on the last sale's prices.

Cotton.—There is little to remark in this market. Purchases are limited, but prices are firm.

Rice is a shade higher.

Silk.—The Company's sale on the 20th Feb. was not numerously attended: the buyers were from Macclesfield, Coventry, and other manufacturing towns in the North of England. The quantity offered consisted of Company's raw silk 2,600 bales (of which about 800 were withdrawn), Private China Raw Silk 809 bales, Private Bengal Raw Silk 541 bales, and Private Persian do. 62 bales. On reference to an average of last sale's prices, it appears that silk of good quality brought an advance of from 5 to 7½ per cent., whilst inferior qualities were withdrawn,—the trade considering the taxed price too high.

Tea.—Two Company's ships have arrived since our last (the *Waterloo* and *Buckinghamshire*). The quantity of Bohea imported is 1,100 whole, 460 half, and 640 quarter chests, which is a larger proportion than was imported last season, and under the impression that the proportion will continue to be larger, prices are not expected to be supported; the present nominal price is 4*s.* 0½*d.* to 4*s.* 1½*d.* for whole, and 4*s.* 1½*d.* for half and quarter chests. In Congou and other sorts of tea nothing done.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, *from 26 January to 25 February* 1832.

Jan.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3½ Pr.Ct. Red.	New ½ Pr.Cent.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	4 Pr.Ct. 1826.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
26	193½	82⅞83⅛	82⅜82¾	90⅛90⅜	89⅜ 89⅞	16 9/16 16 11/16	194 5	99¼99⅜	—	11 13p
27	—	82⅜82⅞	82⅛82¼	90 90¼	89½ 89⅝	16 9/16 16⅝	193	99⅜99⅞	1 2p	12 14p
28	193¾194	82⅞83	82⅜82⅝	90⅛90⅜	89⅝ 89¾	16 9/16 16⅝	—	99⅝	1p	11 14p
30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	193¾194	82⅜83	82⅛82½	90⅛90⅛	89¾ 89⅞	16⅝ 16 11/16	193¼194	99¾100	1p	10 13p
Feb.										
1	194⅓	82⅜82⅞	82¼82⅛	90¼90⅜	89⅝ 89¾	16 9/16 16 11/16	193½	99⅞100	1p	9 11p
2	194	82⅜82⅞	82¼82⅜	90 90⅛	89⅝ 89⅞	16⅝ 16 11/16	193¾	99¾100	1p	9 11p
3	—	82⅜82⅜	82⅛82¼	90⅛90⅜	89⅝ 89⅞	16 11/16	194½	99⅞	par	9 11p
4	193⅞	82⅜82⅞	82⅛82⅜	90⅛90⅜	89⅜ 89⅞	16⅝ 16 11/16	194	99¾100	par	10 12p
6	194 4½	82⅜82⅞	82⅛82⅜	90⅜90⅝	89⅜ 89⅞	16⅝ 16¾	—	99¾100	1p	11 12p
7	193¼194	82⅜83	82¼82⅜	90⅜90⅝	89⅝ 89⅞	16 11/16 16¾	193½	—	—	11 12p
8	194½	82⅞83⅛	82⅜82¼	90⅛90⅜	89⅞ 90	16 11/16 16⅝	194	99⅞100	1p	10 12p
9	193¾194	82⅞83	82⅜82⅞	90⅜90⅝	89⅞ 90	16⅝ 16¾	—	—	par	9 12p
10	194 5	83⅛83¼	82⅞82⅝	90⅛90⅜	89⅞ 90⅛	16⅝ 16 13/16	195	99⅞100	par	8 11p
11	—	83⅛83¼	82⅞82⅝	90⅛90⅜	90 90⅛	16⅝ 16 13/16	194½	—	par	8 10p
13	195	83⅛	82⅝82⅞	90⅜90⅝	89⅞ 90⅛	16⅞	—	99⅞100	1 dis	8 11p
14	194½5	82⅝82⅞	82 82¼	90⅛90¼	89⅛ 89⅞	16¾ 16 13/16	193	99⅝100	1 dis	8 11p
15	195¼	82⅝82⅞	82 82¼	90⅛90¼	89⅛ 89⅜	16⅝ 16 13/16	193¼194½	99⅝100	1 dis	8 11p
16	195 5½	82⅞83	82⅛82⅜	90¼90¾	89⅜ 89⅞	16¾ 16 11/16	—	99⅞	—	8 11p
17	195⅛6	82⅞83	82¼82⅜	90⅜90⅝	89⅜ 89⅞	16 13/16 16⅞	—	100 0⅛	1 dis	8 10p
18	195⅛	82⅞	82⅛82¼	90¼90⅝	89⅜ 89¾	16¾ 16⅞	—	100 0⅛	—	7 10p
20	195⅛6	82⅜82⅞	82¼82⅜	90⅜90⅝	89⅜ 89¾	16⅝ 16 13/16	—	100 0⅛	1 2 dis	7 9p
21	195⅛6¼	82⅜83⅛	82⅛82⅜	90⅜90⅝	89⅜ 89⅞	16¾ 16⅞	—	100 0⅛	1 2 dis	6 9p
22	196	83¼	82¼82⅛	90⅜90⅝	89⅝ 89¾	16 13/16 16⅞	194	100⅛0⅜	1 dis	6 9p
23	195⅛6	83⅛	82⅜82⅛	90⅛90¼	89⅝ 89⅞	16 13/16 16⅞	194½	100⅛0½	1 dis	7 10p
24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	195⅛6	83⅛83⅜	82⅜82¾	90¾90⅞	90⅛	16 13/16 16 15/16	—	100⅛0⅞	1 dis	8 10p

BOUGHTON and GRINSTED, Stock Brokers, 2, Cornhill.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Accounts from Simla of the 1st inst. mention that at that date the Governor General, with Lady Bentinck and the Countess of Dalhousie, were on a visit to a place called Kotegurh, a mountainous village about 40 miles north of Simla, and we believe the extreme boundary of the Company's territories in those parts. The party left Simla on the 26th ultimo, and were expected to return by the 8th inst. It was expected that the Commander-in-chief, with his suit, would descend from the hills on the 10th. At the date of our information, the subordinate establishments attached to His Excellency were already going down to the plains. Their route lies direct to Cawnpore, which place they are expected to reach about the beginning of December. Lord Dalhousie with his present staff will proceed thence by water to the presidency, several of Woodins' best pinnaces being expected at Cawnpore for his lordship's reception. It is said that if General Barnes should go to Simla, all the staff now with Lord Dalhousie, with the exception of the commissary general, will have to come up a second time with the new Commander-in-chief. The establishments attached to the Governor General were to go down on the 15th inst. by the road of Budhu, Plassey, to Roopur. His lordship descends on the 19th, and goes by Ramgurh, Nallaghar, to Roopur, where the meeting with the Lahore Chief is to take place. Immense multitudes from all parts of Hindoostan are, it is said, already congregating at that place, and it is expected that long before and after the few days during which a halt is to made there, one of the principal fairs will be held for every description of goods that Hindoostan and Cashmeer can produce. It is generally understood—although it has not been expressly announced—that his lordship will not return to the presidency before the beginning of 1833. At present, it would appear the next route is not settled beyond Ajmeer. The progress will be from Roopur to Kurnaul, Delhi, Bhurtpore, Agra, and thence to Ajmeer, where his lordship expects to meet Earl Clare.

According to the accounts that have reached us, the measures of his lordship's civil administration will be attended with great benefit to the country. He has already, we understand, carried into effect, on his personal responsibility, several very important arrangements, of which we shall probably soon have some public information. His laborious application to the subjects of native petitions, the sound discretion which he exercises in any interference with such complaints, and the prompt redress which he affords to petitioners,—all tend to evince a mind vigorously intent upon good, and keep alive a spirit of activity among the public functionaries, which nothing but the establishment of an ambulatory government can maintain. There is good reason to believe that the natives are well-affected towards the government wherever his lordship's character is known and his influence felt. Their confidence in the justice of our laws and the administration of them is very great, but the influence exercised by the Native Umla, in at least nine cases out of ten, is a matter of sore grievance to the poor. The indolence of some of the European officers of government, it is alleged, and the confidence which too many of them are unfortunately disposed to place in those public pests, cannot be too much deplored. Much advantage is anticipated from the arrangements in contemplation for giving to the western provinces distinct controlling authorities, and it is supposed by some that if with these institutions a deputy government should be established, the inhabitants of those distant parts might have some chance of escaping from the rapacity and extortion of the retainers of courts and cutcheries.—*India Gazette, Oct.* 19.

AFFAIRS OF AVA.

We understand the Burmese resident, who has been some time in Calcutta, proceeds with his suite, under the charge of Captain Burney, to the Upper Provinces, in order to have an interview with the Governor General. We are not acquainted with the precise object of his mission, but understand from private letters there had been a misunderstanding between the British resident and the Burman authorities, which induced the former to quit the court; he had however returned on the promise of certain conditions being complied with.—*Bengal Hurkaru.*

SUPREME COURT.

We are informed, that the Supreme Court will be shut during the holidays, and no business transacted in chambers. Sir John Franks, who is in Calcutta, has had the laborious task of going through the chamber business, and has sat two days in the week during the whole of the present vacation, and occasionally in the

Insolvent Court. Sir Charles Grey is at Penang, and is not expected to arrive in town until the commencement of the next term; and Sir Edward Ryan, who is at Cheera Poonjee, may be also expected about the same time, when the much agitated question of the Hindoo law of inheritance will be fully discussed. We cannot help remarking, as one of the signs of the times, the absence from Calcutta for several weeks of two judges, and several eminent members of the bar.—*Hurkaru.*

We understand, that Sir Edward Ryan and the gentlemen who accompanied him on his trip to the Cheera-Poonjee hills returned to Calcutta, on Tuesday night. The learned judge, we are sorry to say, is seriously indisposed.—*John Bull, Oct.* 13.

TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY.

We wish to direct the attention of those who are acquainted with the subject, to the great trigonometrical survey now carrying on by Capt. Everest, the surveyor general of India. The lovers of science in France have undertaken several trigonometrical operations to determine the length of a degree by actual measurement. They projected surveys in France, in Lapland, and in South America at the equator. Similar surveys were performed in Italy, and lately in England. Colonel Lambton wished to commence a similar survey in India: the obstructions he met with from the men who were at the head of government are amusingly detailed in the *Gleanings in Science.* The survey which is now in progress is to extend all over India. Towers are now erecting on the Barrackpore road, which will rise to the height of seventy-five feet. The base-line, from which the series of triangles are to commence, measures eight miles, which is nearly double that which was measured on Hounslow Heath, by General Roy. The undertaking is evidently on an extensive scale; and, considering the parsimony displayed by the Court of Directors, it is rather surprising that it has been sanctioned.—*East-Indian.*

MODERN HINDOO SECTS.

The Hindoos of Calcutta are divided into several parties, the orthodox being, as may be supposed, the largest and most opulent. It has several public organs; the *Chundrika*, the *Prubhakar*, the *Rutnakur*, and other papers, written in the Bengalee language. They have no paper in English, as yet; but we have heard that a Christian was to have been employed by them to defend the cause of idolatry! The editor of the *Enquirer* threatened to expose him if he attempted to perpetuate the ignorance and superstition of Hindoos, by defending their religion and evil practices. We believe this produced the desired effect, and the Christian has not yet inked his maiden pen to prove that we should have more gods than one.

Rammohun Roy is the founder, or rather the leader, of another sect; but what his opinions are, neither his friends nor foes can determine. It is easier to say what they are *not* than what they are, and this we think is the case with most thinking men. Rammohun, it is well known, appeals to the *Veds*, the *Koran*, and the *Bible*, holding them all probably in equal estimation, extracting the good from each, and rejecting from all whatever he considers apocryphal. He has been known to attend and join in prayer both among Christian and Hindoo Unitarians; but whether he prefers the forms of the one or the other, it is difficult to determine. We have seen persons salute him as a Brahmin, and we have heard him pronounce the brahminical benediction upon such occasions; and if the proceedings of the Brumhu Shubha, as regulated at present, have been sanctioned by him, it is obvious that the Brahmins are treated by his followers with as much respect as they are by the most orthodox. He has always lived like a Hindoo, drinking a little wine occasionally in the cold weather. He has, we believe, sat at table with Europeans, but never eaten any thing with them. His followers, at least some of them, are not very consistent. Sheltering themselves under the shadow of his name, they indulge to licentiousness in every thing forbidden in the shastras, as meat and drink; while at the same they fee the Brahmins, profess to disbelieve Hindooism, and never neglect to have poojahs at home. These persons, the editor of the *Enquirer* calls *half-liberals*, and well he may. The *Reformer* is their paper in the English language, and they have the *Bungoo Doot* and *Cowmoodee* in the Bengalee.

The last party which we shall name is the smallest, but, in our opinion, the best and most talented. It is composed of several young gentlemen educated at the Hindoo College, bent upon removing from their countrymen the weight of superstition and ignorance under which they have long groaned, and honest enough to avow their sentiments whenever occasion requires. The editor of the *Enquirer* is of this number, and Baboo Madhub Chunder Mullick is also of the same class. Whatever their opinions may be, we can answer for their candour. They do not mince matters by making a compromise between right and wrong. Show them the error of their ways, and they, being open to conviction, will renounce what is erroneous and cling to what is true. They are principally to be admired for their fearless honesty. Knowing the risks they run, knowing the persecution to which they will be subject, and knowing the feeling against them, they never scruple

to maintain their opinions in the face of friends and foes. They do not hesitate to act as they think, and to acknowledge what they do.—*East Indian.*

NATIVE PRESS.

Scarcely a week passes without the publication of some new paper. We understand that no less than four are now in course of preparation, one of which is to be published daily, a plan which, under existing circumstances, appears unadvisable. The labour of filling a weekly paper is by no means trifling; what then must be the labour of composing one that is to be published daily? The expense, moreover, will not be inconsiderable. Be that as it may, we rejoice at the progress of knowledge, which the multiplication of papers indicates, and hope that they will all find supporters in the Hindoo community. We have but seven English papers throughout the presidency. We have now *fourteen* native papers, and before the close of the year may possibly be able to reckon *twenty!*—*Sumachar Durpun.*

During the last fortnight, several new newspapers have appeared in the Bengalee language, and that others are promised. We also observe that a literary and scientific magazine, to contain twenty-eight pages of original matter, is to be published monthly in Bengalee; and a proposal is now in circulation for publishing a translation of a few select stories from the Arabian Nights' Entertainment. —*East Indian, Oct.* 10.

THE NIZAM'S GOVERNMENT.

A correspondent in one of the Calcutta papers remarks:—"It is strange, passing strange, that in these days of reform and enlightened government some decisive step has not yet been taken to bring about a better state of things in his highness the Nizam's government. That Chundoo Loll, a creature of the British government, by whose influence alone he is supported, should still be allowed to go on in his systematic career of pillage and oppression with impunity, exhausting the resources of the country, and driving the people to want and poverty, is really astounding; particularly after so much as been said and written about this said minister in the Hydrabad papers. So long as the British government supports Chundoo Loll, so long, and no longer, will he continue in his iniquities. Relying upon them to protect him from external and internal danger, it is said, this unrelenting and remorseless minister fearlessly goes on wringing and exacting money from the inhabitants of the country, caring nothing for the sufferings of the people, or what means are resorted to in obtaining it, sufficient that it is obtained to provide for his ruinous prodigality. To such an extent are his squandering propensities said to be carried, that out of a state-revenue of about two crores of rupees, which is at his command, this minister thinks nothing of expending some twenty or thirty lacs of rupees per annum in the way of bribes and presents, merely to preserve him in his place, and to carry him through his evil doings; and extraordinary it is that some how or another he succeeds to conquer all by fighting with 'silver weapons.'"

THE KINGDOM OF OUDE.

We learn that Major Low, the new resident at Lucknow, was expected to reach that place on the 4th instant. The hukeem is pursuing measures of retrenchment with such an unflinching hand that his establishment of a dispensary for the indigent sick, and founding a college for 500 children of Syyuds, are not sufficient to redeem him from great unpopularity. Other great works are talked of, which at least do not argue short-sighted parsimony. The cutting of a canal to the Ganges is one of these, and the object of this undertaking is two-fold—the conveyance of the produce of the Doab to Lucknow, and the irrigation of the tract of country through which the canal is to pass. To prevent failure in such important public objects, it is to be hoped that he has taken the precaution to have the country well surveyed by an engineer acquainted with the difficulties of canal-making. It is also said, that the iron-bridge ordered from England, in 1812, and which has been buried in the sands of the Goomtee ever since its arrival in 1815, is at last to be erected, but no engineer has as yet been appointed to the task. The hukeem, it is said, is fond of doing every thing himself, no object being too great or too minute for his attention. He has an excellent constitution, and notwithstanding his advanced period of life, he labours at the duties of his office from day-light frequently till twelve at night, without apparent injury to his health. What an acquisition might such a man prove to such a country, if he were skilled in the true principles of government!—*India Gaz. Oct.* 11.

ENGLISH LAW AND ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN THE MOFUSSIL.

To the Editor of the Cowmoodee.

All your writers and readers who reside in Calcutta, are continually wishing and praying that the English language may be brought into use in the zillahs established in the territories of the Honourable Company. But if the English language be adopted, it will necessarily follow, that none but European attornies and coun-

sellors will be able to state the particulars of any cause, and that English attornies must come to the zillahs for the purpose of instructing the counsellors and conducting the business of trials: for if the judges be ignorant of the languages of India, English counsellors must of course be required. I shall now, therefore, shew, by a few remarks, what distress this change will occasion to the inhabitants of the zillahs, and how light their burden in this matter is in the present system. By the present system, if it be necessary to institute a suit for 500 rupees in a zillah, the expense for the petition, the fee of the vakeel, the expense of messengers to the Mofussil, and a stipulated monthly allowance to a mooktiar, does not exceed fifty rupees. An agent will attend daily at the court to conduct a cause on receiving a monthly fee of two rupees, and will furnish a report daily either to the plaintiff or the defendant. But if there be English attornies, two rupees eight annas must be paid for every visit to them; five or six gold mohurs will be required for consulting a counsellor on the cause; it is well known, that an advance of 200 rupees must be paid to the attorney; and it is necessary to beg and pray all day to the attorney or his chief clerk, otherwise it is hard to learn what progress is made in your trial, and so life passes away in paying fees for shewing cause and making motions. How many hundreds of wealthy and respectable persons have been reduced to poverty by lawsuits in courts of this sort! But in the country such wealth does not exist; all are poor, and whence are they to find the means required for such an expense? Moreover, the people in the country dread the sahebs, and therefore we cannot imagine that they will have the courage constantly to go to the attornies and counsellors to carry on their causes. If such a practice be adopted in the zillahs, the consequence will not be merely that we shall lose our livelihood, but that injury will be done to the whole community.

A VAKEEL.

GRIEVANCES OF THE MOFUSSIL TALOOKDARS.

For two weeks past we have published in the *Cowmoodee* a series of notices respecting the various grievances of the subtenants of talooks: but it is impossible to say when we should reach the end of them, for they are not tormented merely in the matter of their rent, but they experience distress in every way. Let our readers reflect, that the highway robbers, when they have killed a man, may throw the corpse within the boundary of another puttuneetalookdar (subtenant), and make off; and hence disgrace may be expected with the public authorities. For this reason the tenant must himself keep a strict look-out around his village, or be under the necessity of stationing people all about it. Again, if any worthless fellow live in the village of a puttuneedar, the puttuneedar must be responsible for him even after he has committed an offence. It is now the end of the month Bhadra, and in many places, through the excessive rain for some time past, the crops have been checked, the ryots have not yet begun to pay their rents to the puttunee-talookdars; but the sudur landowners, after a few days of the month Ashween, will present petitions to the court and the collector's office for the recovery of their six months' rent and interest, and after another month the lease of the land will be sold. We are not the only persons who feel for their distresses from these various causes. The editor of the *Gyanunyeshun*, also, lamenting the sorrows of the puttuneedars, has expatiated upon the subject in the thirteenth number of his paper. He has, therefore, given us his assistance, for which we not only thank him, but shall not fail to bless him on behalf of the puttunee-talookdars.—*Cowmoodee.*

HINDOO THEATRICAL ASSOCIATION.

On Sunday last, a meeting was called by Baboo Prussunno Gomar Thakoor, to take into consideration a proposal for establishing a native theatre. It was attended by a select few, who resolved, first, that theatres were useful; second, that an association, to be called the Hindoo Theatrical Association, be established; third, that a managing committee be formed to take into consideration matters relative to such an undertaking. The following gentlemen were elected members of the committee: Baboos Prussunno Comar Thakoor, Sreekissen Singh, Kishenchunder Dutt, Gungachurn Sen, Madhabchunder Mullick, Tarachaund Chuckerbuttee, and Huruchundra Ghose.

This is a very laudable undertaking; but, under existing circumstances, it is questionable whether the originators of it have evinced due discretion. A theatre among the Hindus, with the degree of knowledge they at present possess, will be like building a palace in the waste. Useful information should precede amusement: at least, wise men will consider that proper. Let the Hindoos receive some degree of knowledge before they are to be entertained with theatres.

We hear that the performances are to be in the English language. Who advised this sage proceeding we know not; but it is surely worth re-consideration. What can be worse than to have the best dramatic compositions in the English language murdered outright, night after night, foreign manners misrepresented, and instead

of holding the mirror up to nature, caricaturing every thing human? We recommend our Hindu patriots and philanthropists to instruct their countrymen, by means of schools; and when they are fitted to appreciate the dramatic compositions of refined nations, it will be quite time enough to erect a theatre.—*East-Indian.*

The *East-Indian*, in noticing this plan, is led to suppose that "a theatre among the Hindoos, with the degree of knowledge they at present possess, will be like building a palace in the waste." He says, "useful information should precede amusement." We are not much inclined to discuss with our contemporary the force of this maxim; but before we yield to our contemporary's conclusion, we will take it upon ourselves to offer to his consideration a few hints respecting the tendency a theatre may have to refine the Hindus. The editor of the *East-Indian* recommends the institution of schools for the instruction of youth; we join him in this with great alacrity. But we see no reason why a theatre may not be established. Schools are useful, but their usefulness is limited only to boys and young men. What is to be done for rectifying the feelings of those whose age has put it beyond their power to be admitted into schools? What steps are to be adopted for undoing the vitiated taste men of an advanced age have imbibed? They must have some amusements to spend their idle hours in. They must have some rational enjoyments before they give up their demeaning pleasures. A theatre may in consequence have a great tendency to supply this want. The natives hereby will acquire a taste after European luxury, and advance rapidly in civilization.

The editor of the *East-Indian* was mistaken in fearing that the best dramatic productions will be murdered in a native theatre. There are now to be found in the Hindu community persons who do not fall short of our European stagers in dramatic informations. These, in consequence, may, by practice, do adequate justice to a tragedy or a comedy. Although the Hindoo will experience greater difficulties than the European in representing people who are so dissimilar to him in habits and customs, yet this should not throw the Hindoo lovers of drama into despair.—*Enquirer.*

CHANGES AND INVESTIGATIONS.

There are reports, which we give merely as reports, without vouching in any respect for their authenticity, that important changes are in contemplation in the governments of the two other presidencies. The present governor of Madras, it is said, will resign, and be succeeded by Lord Clare, whose place will be supplied at Bombay by our respected vice-president. It is said, also, that the Governor General, after the interview with Runjeet Singh, will proceed to investigate in person the present condition of the Rajpoot states, and from thence to examine into the abuses that have sprung up under the Madras Government.—*India Gaz., Oct. 6.*

THE BRUMHA SUBHA.

A society called the *Brumha Subha* was instituted some years ago in the Jorahshanko of this great city of Calcutta, in which the *Vedas* are read and expounded, and divine hymns sung every Saturday evening; and its directors have erected a building for the purpose. Thither both secular persons and learned bramhuns resort at the stated meetings, both to hear and read; and there they receive distinguished honour. In particular, in the month of Bhadra, a number of learned pundits having gone there on written invitations, were dismissed by the directors with liberal gifts, and much honour. Such a practice has been regularly established by the directors, and similar gifts have been distributed at other times also. Thus, on Saturday, 19th Bhadra, not less than 200 learned pundits were present by letters of invitation, besides a great number of students; and the directors made presents of 19, 12, 10, 8, 6, 5, 4, 3, and 2 rupees, according to the letters. Then all present, whether invited or not, and whether known or not, received a gratification and departed. None were excepted. All being honoured, the directors were rewarded by an accumulation of poonya.—*Timeer Nashuk.*

We have always supposed that the *Brumha Shubha* was not a brahminical juggle, and that it was established by Rammohun Roy upon the purest principles of worship to God and love to man. It turns out, however, that "on Saturday, the 19th Bhadra, not less than 200 learned pundits were present by letters of invitation, besides a great number of students, and the directors made presents of 16, 12, 10, 8, 6, 5, 4, 3, and 2 rupees, according to the letters." We also learn that such a practice has been regularly established by the directors, and similar gifts have been distributed at other times also. What does all this mean? Charity is an excellent virtue; but when a select body of men are made the objects of it, to the exclusion of others, we like to know the reason of such a distinction. The brahmins are not the gods of our idolatry; but it does not therefore follow that others may not worship them if they please. We only think that, to give the brahmins up, on one account, and take them back on another, is quite supererogatory. It is the same humbug under another name.—*East-Indian.*

HINDOO SOCIETY.

A native gentleman of Calcutta, Baboo Krishna Mohana Bannerjea, has announced a "Dramatic Sketch," to be entitled *The Persecuted*, "illustrative of the present state of Hindoo Society." In his prospectus, he makes the following observations on the brahminical order, which are curious as "signs of the times:"—

"The brahmins have for a great length of time enjoyed a domineering influence upon the minds of the Hindoos. The impositions they practise upon the people are evident to every man not biassed by prejudice. The degradation under which the natives are labouring may, in a great measure, be ascribed to the influence these men command. In the true spirit of priestcraft they consult nothing but their interest; the sentiments they propagate and impress upon the minds of men are all subservient to their worldly conveniencies. If a person commit any crime which he wishes to expiate, his penance is the enriching of the brahmins. If any intend to ingratiate himself with the Most High, the means recommended is the feeding of the priests. No ceremony can be performed without large donations to the brahmins; no action is holy whereby one of these people is not aggrandised. The brahmin has cautiously provided that Hindooism be conducive to the satisfaction of his avarice, and that whatever is hostile to this, be also hostile to religion. In fact, orthodoxy, in a material degree, consists in submitting to the caprice of the brahmins, and fully gratifying all their desires.

"But further, it is not selfishness only which distinguishes the brahmin; inhumanity, and a barbarous disregard to the interests of others, are also his characteristics. Destitute of any affection towards men, he comes forward with very serious face, and recommends austerities to others, which give the greatest shock to our feelings, although from our constant observance of these circumstances we have been considerably blunted. Without the least spark of sympathy, the brahmins preach the exercise of the greatest severities over one's own self. The women, in particular, whose experience is very limited, and who look upon the priests with greater veneration than men, are the dupes of these people. Whenever the brahmins are in want of pecuniary assistance, they have recourse to female society for it, where they frequently practise all sorts of deceit in order to gratify their desires. It is almost impossible to give a detailed account of their pursuits in such a journal as this; a Hindoo must necessarily feel the truth of the positions we have made,—a foreigner may at least conceive the debasement into which the natives have been reduced."

EFFECTS OF THE PERMANENT SETTLEMENT.

Our attention has been called to the inferences in favour of the permanent settlement which it is considered are deducible from a recent public advertisement of Prawnkissen Holdar's Talooks, exhibiting the jumma paid by the ryuts, the revenue paid to government, and the gross surplus remaining in the hands of the zumeendar. In 1793, the era of the permanent settlement, the following was the general ratio that prevailed and became then fixed. Less than one-half of the gross produce fell to the share of ryuts, and of the remainder, about nine-tenths or ten-elevenths were reserved for government, and one-tenth or one-eleventh for the zumeendar. The ryut's share afforded him barely the means of subsisting and of carrying on the cultivation of the next year. The lion's share fell to the government, and the zumeendar, although nominally invested with the property of the soil, received only about a tithe of the net produce. Let us look at the present relative situations of these different claimants as far as they can be ascertained from the advertisement to which we have referred. The jumma claimable from the ryuts of one talook is estimated at Sa. Rs. 74,319, while the revenue payable to government is only Sa. Rs. 36,269, leaving a gross surplus in the hands of the zumeendar of Sa. Rs. 38,050. Here the share of the landlord, instead of being about one-tenth of that of government, which it was supposed to be in 1793, is actually greater by a difference of nearly 2,000 rupees. The jumma of another talook is Sa. Rs. 18,525, the revenue payable to government Sa. Rs. 15,013, leaving a gross surplus of Sa. Rs. 3,512. Here, assuming the general ratio as above, the zumeendar's share has more than doubled since 1793. Of a third talook, the jumma is Sa. Rs. 14,128, the revenue is Sa. Rs. 10,142, leaving a gross surplus of Sa. Rs. 3,986, and in this case, the zumeendar's share has increased from one-tenth to more than one-third of the government share. The jumma of the fourth talook is Sa. Rs. 1,095, the revenue is Sa. Rs. 125, and the gross surplus is Sa. Rs. 970, exhibiting an increase so extraordinary as to make the share of the zumeendar nearly eight times as great as that of government! In the fifth talook the gross surplus or zumeendar's share is about double the revenue paid to government. In the sixth it is rather more than one-fourth of that of government; in the seventh about one-fourth; and in the eighth it is about equal to that of government. Thus the lowest rate of increase in the share of the zumeendar is from one-tenth to one-fifth of the government share, next to one-fourth, and after that

to one-third. In two instances the government's and zumeendar's shares are equal, in one the latter has doubled the former, and the highest rate of increase is that in which the zumeendar's share has risen from one-tenth of the government share to eight times greater than that share. These are the facts of the case, and a question that deserves more attention and requires more information than we can bring to it, is, To what cause or causes can this increase be fairly traced? It is not enough to say that it is owing to the permanent settlement; the question is, How has that settlement operated to produce this effect?

It cannot, we fear, be in any degree attributed to agricultural improvements, originating with the owners or cultivators of the soil, both of whom are notoriously ignorant and apathetic on such subjects. As little attention is paid now as in 1793, to the succession of crops, manuring, treatment of cattle, implements of tilling, enclosures, draining, irrigation, and embankments. In all these matters the permanent settlement has applied no stimulus and produced no effect, but has left agriculture in the same rude state in which it found it. The zumeendar's encreased share of the produce of the soil has been therefore neither the effect, nor the cause, of agricultural improvement.

But although cultivation has not improved, it has been greatly extended, in consequence of the increase of population and the large tracts which have been appropriated to indigo since 1793. This new product has occupied a considerable proportion of the lands formerly cultivated with corn. Waste lands have in consequence been taken into cultivation, and the price both of land and corn has greatly increased. The Zumeendars have enjoyed the full benefit of this increase. Government has received no part of it, for the revenue was permanently fixed in 1793, and the ryuts have been placed too much in the power of the zumeendars to be permitted to derive any advantage from it. It has been supposed with great probability that there is at the very least one-third more land in cultivation now than at the time of the permanent settlement, and the rent of land has risen threefold. The following is an extract from a letter written in 1819 by a well-informed person, describing the increase of rent in the Zillah Juanpore:—

"Now, from three to four rupees are given per beegah for lands to cultivate indigo; formerly, one rupee ten anas to two rupees eight anas was the usual value. On an average, it may be fairly stated, that of the land held by resident tenants on lease, by brahmins and rajpoots, seven-tenths have risen from ten anas per beegah to one rupee eight anas; and of the lands held by the lower casts of cultivators, half has risen from one rupee to two rupees eight anas, one-fourth from one rupee eight anas to four rupees, and one-fourth from two to five rupees."

The extension of cultivation and the increase of rent are prolific sources of gain to the zumeendar, and to him alone, of the different parties who have direct claims on the produce of the soil.

Another source of gain to the zumeendar is to be found in the diminution of the ryut's share of the produce. The Government share is fixed and permanent, and cannot be diminished; but the ryot's share is entirely dependent on the terms which he can make with the zumeendar. The ryut is entitled to hold his land at a fixed rate, but the zumeendar has various means of evading this right, independent of his power by the regulations to oust on failure of regular payment of rent, of which they seldom fail to avail themselves. By the regulations, if a zumeendary is sold by Government for arrears of revenue, all leases become void, and hence a very improvable estate is frequently thrown into arrears to Government that it may be sold, and be purchased by the owner, solely with the view of voiding the leases and obtaining higher rents. Thus the zumeendar's share in the produce of the soil is increased, not only by his proportion of the increase derived from the extension of cultivation and the rise of rent, but also by appropriating to himself a portion of the increase derived from the same sources, and properly belonging to the ryuts. If the permanent settlement had been administered in the spirit in which it was framed, the zumeendar and ryut would have jointly shared in the advantages arising from the causes we have mentioned; but in reality the zumeendar has had his own share of those advantages, and a considerable proportion of the share due to the ryut. Another source of the diminution of the ryut's share and increase of the zumeendar's is to be found in the illegal exactions which are frequently made from the ryut in labour, in produce, and in money.

There is one other way in which we may account for the increased share which the zumeendars possess of the produce of the soil. At the time the permanent settlement was made, the ignorance of revenue details and the state and character of land tenures was extreme, even greater than it is now.

It cannot be doubted that the want of this information must have exposed the Government to extensive and irredeemable loss when once the settlement was made, and this loss, whatever its amount, was clear gain to the zumeendar.

ASSAULT UPON AN EDITOR.

The Calcutta papers contain much discussion and many letters on the subject of an assault committed by Captain M'Naghten (accompanied by Captain White) on Mr. Derozio, an East-Indian, and editor of the newspaper called the *East-Indian*. The provocation was an offensive observation published in the *East-Indian*, in the course of a controversy respecting the Trade Association. Captain M'Naghten, it appears, wrote against the Association, in the *John Bull*, under the *pseudonyme* of "Tit-for-Tat." The *East-Indian* defended the Association, and in so doing remarked, that "Tit-for-Tat evidently studied his personal interests, and abused the Trade Association because they declined giving him credit." An epistolary intercourse leading to no satisfactory result, Captain M. went to the Editor's house. He thus decribes what followed:—

"I did not know Mr. Derozio by sight, and therefore said that I desired to see the Editor of the *East-Indian*. After some hesitation, one of the two replied 'I am the Editor.' 'Then,' said I, 'this note (producing No. 4) is your writing, I presume.' He took it from me, looked at it, fumbled with it a little, and then with encreased hesitation said that he had written it. Upon that I took it out of his hand, refolded it, returned it to my pocket, and then said—'Now, Sir, for the gross insolence of that note, I have come here to inflict upon you a personal chastisement;' and then taking him by the collar, I gave him two blows with a light stick, which blows, though intended for his shoulders, fell upon his arm that had been raised to ward them. They were not of a nature to do him any sort of bodily injury, for I had no desire to do that, nor would the object I had in view have been attained by such an effect. He neither said any thing, nor offered the slightest resistance, while this was going on; but on the contrary, grew as pale as he could, and perceptibly trembled. I then addressed him, I believe almost verbatim, as follows: 'Now, Sir, having given you your punishment, I shall tell you more particularly why I did it. You published in the *East-Indian* an assertion regarding me, which was wholly and grossly false. I applied to you in a courteous manner on the occasion, and gave you an opportunity of exonerating yourself from having been the inventor of it; and the result of that courtesy was the insolent letter I have already shown you. You knew perfectly well, I am persuaded, *who* the author of the letters signed Tit-for-Tat really was; and you must also have known that to that person you were under some degree of private obligation. Tit-for-Tat had never aggressed the Editor of the *East-Indian*, and therefore your attack upon him was as gratuitous as its substance was totally false, and you added to the offence when you might have atoned for it. For these reasons I determined to punish you as I have done, and I must tell you that had I found in you a person who approached more nearly to a physical equality, in appearance, with myself, I should have made your punishment proportionably heavier: but I never set eyes upon you till now, and I accordingly had no idea of the utter pitifulness of your external appearance. However, as I came here, after having warned you against future insolence towards me, which warning procured me your last note, it was requisite that I should do as much as I have done to convince you I dealt not in merely idle threats."

Mr. Derozio's account is as follows:—"While I was at breakfast, my durwan's bell at the gate announced some strangers, whom I observed coming in, in a buggy. I sent to know who they were, and the servant returned with a message, that Captain White wished to see me, but would wait till my breakfast was over. I then adjourned to my study, and sent a complimentary request to Captain White to come in, as I was at leisure. Two persons then walked up to the room in which I was. As I had never seen them before in my life, nor could guess who they were, I must describe them. One was a tall, large-boned, muscular, sallow, lank-jawed man. He was drest in white, with black crape on his left arm, and a military cap on his head. I concluded that he was in the army. He had a slight stoop, which took off something from his stature. He was six feet high, as nearly as I can guess. His nose was long, and his eyes, sunk in his head, were of a disagreeable grey: he had a light walking-stick in his hand, and proceeded to my room quite leisurely. His companion was shorter than himself, but stouter, and rather ruddy. He was not dressed *en militaire*, and had nothing to distinguish him but a black waistcoat. I do not think he said a word, while he was in the room. The tall man said he wished to see the editor of the *East-Indian*. I told him that I was the editor. He then took a letter (the last I wrote to Tit-for-Tat) out of his pocket, and asked me if I was the author of it. I replied in the affirmative. He then struck me lightly twice on my left arm with the stick in his hand. Being more than twice my size, and possessing physical powers, which made him more than a match for me, I did not return his blow, but asked him for his name, as I supposed he intended to provoke a challenge from me. He declined giving his name, but said

that if I inquired at the *Bull* Office I should know who Tit for Tat was."

PROCEEDINGS OF MOFUSSIL COURTS.

We regret very much that while every thing connected with the administration of this country is brought before the public view, the state of the dispensation of justice in the Mofussil is suffered to remain in darkness. Means ought to be adopted for bringing to light the proceedings of the Mofussil Courts. With respect to those who in the administration of justice, properly discharge their duties, publicity, far from injuring, will serve to raise them in the estimation of mankind; but on those who, when they thought themselves screened from the light of the press, might fail in the requisite to withstand the impulses which drew them from the path of rectitude and impartiality, the dread of having their misconduct exposed to the public view will certainly exert an influence highly beneficial. Speaking of the majority of the civil service who are appointed to dispense justice in the Honourable Company's Courts, nothing perhaps can be more praiseworthy than the uprightness of their conduct; but will any body say that instances may not be adduced of acts highly culpable in those who have taken upon themselves to decide on the lives and property of many thousands of their fellow-creatures. Besides, what better guard than the press could be placed against the misconduct of the inferior executioners of justice, the natives of this country, who, from the nature of their education or from the want of any education, have scarcely any sense of their duties? If the light of the press is necessary to correct abuses in England, that necessity exists in a hundredfold degree in India and particularly in the Mofussil.—*Bengal Chron. Oct.* 8.

STATE OF PARTIES AMONGST THE NATIVES.

Considerable efforts are making by our contemporaries, both of the English and native press, to call the attention of the public to the state of parties amongst the natives in this presidency. A small party has appeared within a very short period, composed of individuals who set at defiance all caste as well as all ceremonies, which are enjoined by the Hindu religion. This party, however, is yet small, but it has the ardour, ambition, and enterprize of youth, and the individuals who form it have for the most part acquired a good English education, to animate them in the work of human improvement. This party suffers, as it might have been expected, many inconveniences in consequence of their adventurous flights above the heads of the bigots. Their minds, we hope, were fully made up to undergo the hardships which have always been connected with exertions to remove useless and incompatible institutions. The stand which they have taken is a high one, and so far as we can judge, necessarily commands a prospect of extensive usefulness to their fellow-men. It may be thought by some, that this party is engaged in fighting *its own* battles, because it does not avow its faith in the Christian religion. Certain it is, that *faith* in *Christianity* has had nothing to do in raising up this party, and influencing its conduct. It is with the individuals of it altogether a matter of civil and worldly *policy*, and the object of their "agitation," evidently is to bring their countrymen to a sense of moral obligation and the practice of virtue, from the consideration of their esssential advantages to a community of men. By this means they are shielded effectually from the charge of being actuated by a spirit of religious proselytism, and thus the object of their endeavours appears more clearly and distinctly to be to convert the Hindus to a condition of worldly policy and manners more rational and consistent with social life, than has heretofore been enjoyed, and less obnoxious to the interchange of mutual benevolence and respect, on which much of human happiness depends. They are engaged in a work truly patriotic, and so far as our wishes can contribute to promote their purposes by encouraging them to indefatigable perseverance, they are most freely accorded.

There is another party which seems to be trimming and temporising, and hanging as it were midway between heaven and earth; we wish they had more strength in their wings that they might rise higher above bigotry and superstition. In their present condition they acquire no great reputation for themselves, either amongst the liberals, or bigots, and contribute but little to the real and essential benefit of their country.—*Ibid.*

FITNESS OF EAST-INDIANS FOR JUDICIAL OFFICES.

The *East-Indian*, a paper set on foot by the class so named, has the following remarks upon the comparative fitness of Europeans and East-Indians for judicial offices in India:—

"In the prosecution of our remarks on the defects of the administration of justice, we shall endeavour to show, that the East-Indians are better qualified than Europeans for discharging the duties of judicial situations: and consequently that it is unreasonable in itself, and prejudicial to the interests of the people, to exclude them from such offices. The prejudices entertained by Europeans in their own favour, and against the East-Indians, may induce them to regard the assertion as preposterous;

but let them manifest their vaunted superiority by hearing what can be urged for the position we have assumed.

"First, then, the pride and haughtiness of some persons in the civil service disqualify them for being good judges. A judge is not to play the conqueror; he is not placed on the seat of judgment to display his greatness, but to represent the wishes of the Government to attend to the wants and distresses of the people. But a Company's judge gives himself in general such airs, assumes such state, and displays so much consequence, that the natives have no idea of a mortal being more exalted than a judge! Proud looks and proud words are all that he usually condescends to bestow on the umlahs of his court and the suitors, from the zemindar, whose annual income is a lakh of rupees, to the ryut, whose all depends on the decision of the judge. The sudder ameen and sherishtadar, the cazee and pundit, who are also judges, are treated without any sort of consideration. Is this the way in which a judge in England treats the officers and suitors of the court?

"Another ground of disqualification arises from the situation of Europeans in this country, strangers to the languages and manners of the people. That the East-Indians possess a superiority over Europeans, as being children of the soil, familiar from infancy with the languages of the country, and versed in their customs, habits, and modes of thinking, must be undeniable, It is only necessary to show how far the ignorance of the Europeans in these particulars disqualifies them for the performance of judicial functions in a satisfactory manner. Civil servants come to this country young and thoughtless; their first years in India, which they are expected to devote to study, to qualify them for their future situations, are spent without regard to utility. A certain number are marked out the future judges of the land, and when a few years have glided over their heads, they are packed off to a station as registers and assistants; and they are to be qualified, by transfer from district to district, to administer justice in a large extent of country."

THEOLOGY AND COOKERY.

It is curious to watch the development of thoughts and feelings among so interesting, but at the same time so singular a people as the Hindoos. Last Saturday's *Sumachar Durpun* amused us not a little with an account of a book on cookery, which, it seems, the editor of the *Chundrika* is about to publish. Of course it is a religious work. With the Hindoos every thing pertains to religion; and thus cookery is very appropriately called the *Soup* (query, *soup?*) *Shastra*. The editor of the *Chundrika* thus introduces his work to his readers:

"Almighty God, the Author of creation, the spreader of a most profound delusion, being countless crores of creative eggs by the five elements of earth, water, light, air and ether; dwelling in the four sorts of bodies of viviparous animals, oviparous animals, insects and vegetables, being at once the vessel and its contents, creates, preserves and destroys by the three constituent humours of the body, corresponding with the three qualities of matter."

This might excite surprise, if it did not remind us of Bishop Berkeley's *Siris*, a treatise which commences with tar-water and ends with the Trinity.—*East-Indian, Oct.* 4.

ALLEGED MISCONDUCT OF HIGH FUNCTIONARIES.

We have been favoured with the perusal of certain *exparte* statements, relating (as far as the papers before us show) to a most serious case, involving the loss of life by some natives, and the most wilful neglect of duty on the part of some of the highest servants of government. As all the papers have not been handed to us, we abstain, for the present, from entering into a detail of particulars: but should the other documents be put in our possession, our readers may depend upon our coming out with such an *exposé* as will astonish a few of them. We have facts authenticated by names, with which we are to deal; and as soon as we can master the case, we shall open Pandora's box without the slightest hesitation. Let them look to it who please.—*Enquirer.*

JUDICIAL REFORM.

According to accounts that have reached us, some important changes have been or are about to be introduced into the administration of criminal justice in the Saugor and Nerbuddah territories under the direction of the agent to the Governor-general and his principal assistants in charge of districts. Our information is, that from the 1st of October, written records are to be dispensed with in cases of petty foujdary, and that in future the examinations are to be conducted without the intervention of native officers, who will no longer be required to take down preliminary inquiries before the case is brought to the notice of the agent's assistants. Besides the substitution of oral for written evidence, witnesses are not to be summoned, if resident at a greater distance than five coss from the cutcherry, without a sufficient deposit on the part of the prosecutor to maintain them during their attendance, the Nazir being required to keep the diet-money account, subject to the controul of the agent's assistant. The most important change is that in

every case belonging to the class we have mentioned, the opinion of the judge is to be delivered and a record of the sentence is to be kept in the English language, with a view apparently to the more extensive use of it as the medium of judicial proceedings. Persian is not entirely dispensed with, as a *roobucaree* is also to be kept in that language; and in complicated cases, which may possibly require reference to the superior authority, records of the evidence are still to be preserved — *India Gaz.*

The accounts from Simla mention that much advantage is anticipated from the arrangements in contemplation for giving to the Western Provinces distinct controlling authorities. Reference is here made, we believe, to the establishment of the new sudder court at Allahabad, a subject on which, we confess, we have very imperfect information. We should like, for instance, to be informed whether the jurisdiction of the Calcutta Sudder will be concurrent with that of the new court, or whether the jurisdiction of each will be kept as distinct from that of the other as from the jurisdiction of the Sudder Courts at Madras and Bombay. If the jurisdiction of the Calcutta and Allahabad Sudder Courts of Appeal is to be concurrent, then we should like further to know what provision has been or can be made to prevent contradictory decisions, and thereby the addition of one other anomaly to those which already disfigure and vitiate our judicial system.—*Ib.*

We understand that the Governor-general has determined on the abolition of the "Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit" system. We are unable to say precisely what description of machinery it is intended to substitute for that now in operation, if operation be not too strong a term to apply to the results which have followed the experiment recommended as we believe by a late distinguished secretary. It was from the very first predicted by some of the soundest thinkers on subjects of civil administration here, that the improvement, as it was called, would not answer the expectations of its originators, and its subsequent working has, we apprehend, fully confirmed the prediction. We are not without hopes that the change now contemplated, if (and we have every reason to rely on the accuracy of our information) it has actually been determined on, is but preliminary to the entire abandonment of the so much cherished system which unites the judicial and fiscal functions in the same officer, an union altogether at variance with the best and soundest principles of government, and which possesses no redeeming qualities, beyond the recommendations of cheapness and convenience to the governors.

Connected in some measure with this subject, we may notice that a very extensive levy of junior assistants (to the number we believe of from forty to fifty) has lately been made from the Lower Provinces. The conscription, it is said, is destined for the Western Provinces, the object being, according to rumour, to aid in at length making settlements in those provinces. We had heard that not very long ago intimation was sent hence to Leadenhall-street, that the Honourable Directors might for some time to come spare themselves the irksome and ungrateful labour of appointing any more writers to Bengal as the service was greatly overstocked with juniors, and no more could be advantageously employed until *absorption* had done its work. This rumour however can hardly be true, for it would not at all assort with the levy above alluded to, which we are told will leave some of the commissioners in the Lower Provinces without an assistant, whilst those huge *absorbents* the "Bundelcunds twain," soak up all the moisture and freshness of Bengal and Orissa, and further supplies are cut off.—*Bengal Chron., Oct.* 22.

CURE FOR THE BITE OF VENOMOUS OR RABID ANIMALS.

Mr. W. Kennedy, of Tirhoot, has declared the efficacy of common salt in the cure of serpent bites, hydrophobia, &c. He says, "I have cured within the past month, two men who were bitten by the cobra, one in the arm, and the other in the leg, simply by rubbing the wounded parts well with a *very strong* Solution of Salt: the usual deadly symptoms had made some progress, before the remedy was applied, but they were got under by dint of hard rubbing. Not a moment should be lost in applying the Solution of Salt, especially in the bites of those serpents whose poison is of an active nature; the stronger the solution is the better, and the rubbing it on the wounded part ought never to be discontinued until the circulation is well restored. In case of the bite of a mad dog, I would rub the wound for several hours with the solution, and then spreading a thick layer of salt on a linen rag, place it over the bitten part, and secure it by a firm bandage; I would then keep the part moist for at least twenty-four hours, by squeezing with a sponge, or any other soft substance, dipped from time to time in the solution, and after that I would apply a fresh batch of salt to the wound, and, bandaging it well, allow it to remain on for at least two days—all this ought to be commenced immediately after the infliction of the wound."

This remedy, as it is observed in the paper where the letter we have quoted from

appears, is identical with that recommended by John Wesley, in his *Primitive Physic*. "Mix a pound of salt with a quart of water. Squeeze, bathe, and wash the wound with this for an hour: then bind some salt upon it for twelve hours." Mr. Wesley, adds: "the author of this recipe was bit six times by mad dogs, and always cured himself by this means."

Bombay.

THE GOVERNOR.

The Right Hon. the Governor arrived at the Presidency on Thursday last from Dhapoore. His lordship has taken up his residence for the present at Malabar Point, as the repairs at Parel are not sufficiently forward to allow of its being occupied.—*Bom. Cour. Oct.* 22.

THE GOREEPUDEE CASE.

We learn with considerable pleasure that our noble Governor has directed the full powers of his mind to the investigation of many gross abuses, which have hitherto remained unredressed, although the subject of almost daily conversation.

The baneful principle of political expediency having of late years given growth to the seeds of corruption, widely spread, will now, we most sincerely trust, be by this illustrious individual rooted out, and an exposé made of all and every fact that will be productive of effective *matériel* for prosecution here, and eventually, if necessary, impeachment at home.

Such palpable injustice, as shewn in the Goreepudee case, detailed in a former number of our paper, as it well might, excited considerable astonishment, and awakened feelings of deep commiseration for the unhappy sufferer and exile.

We ask, can it be possible that when thousands of the adherents of the Rajah of Modhool will bear testimony to his identity and to the legal rights of this most respectable native chieftain, that he shall be by the British authorities proclaimed an impostor, be treated as a traitor, and his wife and all connected with him, be subject to that ignominious fiat, which has been engendered and promulgated under the influence of a narrow and heartless policy, founded on the *chimera* of political expediency?

If there is any doubt, let the individual have the advantage of it—let him have the benefit of a trial before the distinguished lawgivers of British justice—let him be tried in His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, and there afford to him the opportunity of exposing the intrigues and conspiracies that have been concerted, having for their object the depriving him of his legal rights.

This but adds another instance to the innumerable ones already on record, that where a system of authority and power is so imperfectly and unlimitedly defined, it must always be prolific of abuses to an extent unthought of, undreamt of, and in consequence disbelieved.—*Bom. Gaz. Sept.* 14.

REJECTION OF THE POST-OFFICE REGULATION.

We omitted in our last Wednesday's paper to mention, that on Saturday last, in the Supreme Court, on a motion on the part of Government, the proposed regulation for the Post-office was withdrawn. This regulation we have not read, as, except being filed, no further publicity has been given to it; but a correspondent in the *Courier* informs us, that unusually severe penalties are attached to it, for a breach of any of its provisions. We quote the instance he gives:—"That three persons, A. B. and C., are not to forward as many letters to D. at Calcutta under the same cover, as it is contended they should be sent separately, and thus increase the postage; but could not the same end be nearly accomplished by charging according to weight? The penalty is, I hear, a fine, and in default six or twelve months imprisonment—rather a severe sentence you will admit for so trivial an offence." Indeed we think so, and cannot but congratulate the community at large upon the withdrawal of a regulation so prejudicial to their interests, and so severe in its enactments.—*Bom. Gaz. Sept.* 24.

LION-HUNTING IN KHANDEISH.

"The morning of the 15th May last found us seated in the howdah, and in quest of two lions, which had been surrounded by the shikarries, in one of those extensive patches of half-dried, half-green bulrushes, which must be familiar to all who are acquainted with the peculiarities of the Saruswuttee. We were soon aware of the impracticability of ejecting the gentlemen by any of the common means resorted to in tiger-hunting, and it was not until we had called in the assistance of fire, and brought the thermometer to a pitch which rendered the place no longer tenable, that a noble lion stalked forth with the greatest conceivable majesty, regarding us and our bonfire with sovereign contempt. In went a broadside—'hark to him!' was the word, but he beat us in view to a second clump of reeds, so thick and tangly, that the element was again in requisition. Bolted him close under the feet of the elephant, away into him again, and after a second and third volley he was who-whoop'd in a small open nullah, where we gathered up

his remainders, measuring nine feet six. The other did not cast up.

"We were out betimes on the 17th, on intelligence not half-a-mile from the same place, and since we had taken the field well provided with fire-balls, and had moreover appointed a lieutenant fire-worker, who occupied the kwass, and had all the implements of ignition in his pocket, we were not tardy in kindling a blaze so potent, that a lioness was in the open ground almost immediately. Let go three barrels when within six yards of her, one of which taking effect in her loins, she sprung perpendicularly from the ground the full height of the howdah, and in another instant was doing her half-mile to the river in fifty-seven, as if nothing had happened. Carried her marks across the plain to a patch of bulrushes which extended as far as the eye could see, and the mohout, who clearly did not look upon lion-hunting as 'a distinguished amusement,' was lecturing gratis upon the method of doing the trick in Hindoostan. 'She is not here, khodabund,' said he; 'the place is full of bullocks, and in Hindostan tigers are never—ah! by the bye, what is that moving in the grass?' And she was looking him in the face within five yards, so we gathered her unto her fathers.

"A finer lion than we had yet seen, gave us the slip on the following day, by charging salamander-like, through a narrow clump of blazing rushes, after he had been burnt, inch by inch, across several acres of similar cover. But the process had trenched so far upon our daylight, that we had barely sufficient left to carry us home. I was infinitely diverted with one of the village coolies who accompanied us; his matchlock over his shoulder, the pan comfortably closed with a bit of cloth, and a lump of cow-dung in his hand, with which to ignite the tinder if required. This worthy, thus equipped, was literally poking his addled head into the middle of the very bush said to contain the lion, and moreover pulling the grass on one side to admit of a better view. 'What, in the name of God, are you doing?' exclaimed my companion. 'Doing,' said the chap, with evident surprise, and blowing his fid of cow-dung; 'why, looking for the lion to be sure; are not you looking for him?'

"About noon the next day our people had surrounded the same lion close to the old city of Puttun. Our incendiary was not long in making the place too hot to hold him, and he took across a dead plain of half-a-mile and more in extent at a walk. It was a grand sight, and had the mohout done his duty, Leo must have mended his pace, or paid the debt of nature then and there; but unfortunately our friend did not consider it consistent with the dictates of prudence to hurry his elephant, and having once made up his mind on the subject, was alike deaf to fair words and foul, thereby suffering the game to make the opposite jungle with only one wound. After several unsuccessful casts, found him again, dead beat and wheezing, and hollowing at a devil of a rate. Bolted him and tickled him under the throat, upon which he mustered a gallop for twenty yards or so, and then died suddenly, and so ended the fourth day."
—*Oriental Sporting Mag.*

Singapore.

CHINESE JUNKS.

We are happy to find that the number of Chinese junks which have arrived here this season nearly doubles the arrivals of last year, contrary to general expectation. This year we have had eighteen junks, while ten only arrived last season.

The following general statement shews the description of vessels, the ports they come from, their tonnage, and value of cargoes.

From different ports in Canton province, there have arrived eleven junks, of from 100 to 400 tons; these are distinguished as being "red-headed junks," the fore-part being painted red. From Amoy, in Fokien province, two have arrived, one of 300 and the other of 250 tons; these are distinguished as being "green-headed junks." From Chonglim, which, we believe, is in Canton province, two have arrived, of 200 tons each; they also are distinguished by red heads. From Seang Hai, which place is described to us as being near Ningpo, in Sse-chuen province, two have arrived, one of 500 and the other of 175 tons burthen; the heads of these are painted green. From Japing (which is named in Arrowsmith's Atlas *Jaoping*, and is laid down there as laying between Quantung and Fokien provinces), only one has arrived, of 200 tons. It is distinguished by having a red head. The total tonnage of these eighteen junks, according to the reports of their commanders, amounts to 3,713 tons; and the value of their cargoes amounts to 218,927 Spanish dollars.

The cargoes which these vessels bring are of a very mixed nature; the principal articles, however, are earthen and China-ware, roofing and flooring tiles, China tobacco, nankeens, silk camlets, umbrellas, and raw silk. The other articles of inferior note are: paper of various descriptions, a variety of dried fruits, fish and vegetables, vermicelli, flour, twine, tallow, candles, jaggery, oranges, bamboo-chairs and couches, looking-glasses, some salt, sugar-candy, hams, tea, medicines, saf-

flower, crackers, alum, paints, varnish, combs, China camphor, granite slabs, &c.

The Canton junks, as well as those from Japing and Chonglim, are laden principally with the last-mentioned commodities, which, as may be observed, are mostly intended for consumption amongst the numerous Chinese settlers here, as well as those scattered throughout the different settlements, mines, and plantations in the Malayan peninsula and archipelago. To the latter, these articles find their way by means of the various sampan pucats, and other native trading craft which frequent this port, on which the Chinese traders of Singapore transship them to every place likely to ensure a market. Of the more valuable articles, tobacco, raw silk, nankeens, and silk camlets, the greater portion comes from Amoy and Seang Hai. These are generally reserved for the Bugis market.

The junks leave their different ports at the commencement of our new year, when the north-east monsoon sets in, and generally make the passage in a very few days. When the contrary monsoon begins to prevail, they prepare for their departure, and commence purchasing their return cargoes, which they receive principally in barter for their import cargoes. The articles they take are pepper, tin, rattans, beche-de-mer, sea-weed, edible birds'-nests, tortoiseshell, Malay camphor, sharks' fins, sandal-wood, ebony, opium, and some woollens and cotton piece-goods. These two last-mentioned articles, however, are not much in request with the people of the junks, and indeed their demand for them is trifling in comparison with that made by the Siamese and Cochin Chinese, whose junks, at this period likewise, swarm the harbour. These latter purchase very large quantities of British manufactures, which they take in return for the extensive supplies of sugar, rice, oil, and salt which they bring.—*Sing. Chron.*

TIGERS.

We regret to learn that tigers are beginning to infest the vicinity of the town, to such a degree as to require serious attention on the part of the local authorities with regard to their destruction. Not many days ago, the friends of a Chinese woodcutter, who had been missing for some days, discovered the head and part of one leg of their companion, in the thicket not far distant from the rear of the Chinese temple which lays near the road leading to New Harbour, and contiguous to the sepoy lines. Marks of a tiger's feet were plainly indented in the ground round about the spot. We have heard that another native has been killed since, by a tiger, in a different direction.—*Ibid., Sept.* 8.

PIRACY.

We are at a loss whether we should be more astounded at the savage barbarity of the lawless desperadoes who hover about the entrance of our very harbour, or at the apathetical indifference (we would almost call it criminal) of our rulers, who, though they hear repeated reports, officially, of piracies committed on numerous native vessels trading with this port, shut their ears and eyes to every thing except their own immediate interests, and tacitly allow piracies to attain to such a fearful height in the neighbourhood, as to threaten the very existence of our valuable trade with the neighbouring native states, on the success and extension of which hinges the very existence of this important settlement.

A groupe of Bugis nakodas, headed by the chief of the Bugis campong at Rocho, has just called to inform us of the most extensive and unparalleled act of piracy we have heard of for some time, committed within these few days. They state, with the most positive assurance, and on the evidence of some of the sufferers themselves, who were present, that a formidable pirate-fleet, consisting of no less than twenty-two prows, most of them double-banked, and carrying upwards of 100 men each, are, up to this moment, at or near Pulo Tingih, off Johore, and that they have succeeded already, within a very few days, in cutting off no less than seven trading prows. The crews of these boats, amounting to eighteen in all, on being fired at (by which two were killed), deserted the kakaps, and reached the neighbouring coast of Johore; and while wandering along the shore, on their way hither, they could observe the proceedings of the pirates. The nakodas of the three boats, only, have arrived, by crossing from Johore in a sampan.

These state that the pirates have established themselves in a camp at Pulo Tingih, from which they sally out occasionally, and that their object in coming at this period is evidently to interrupt the Bugis boats, which usually begin to arrive at this season.

These pirates are of the most desperate class, being from Illanoon, in Majindano, and from Sadung, in Brunai, or Borneo Proper, to the pangeran of which they are subject.

One of the Bugis nakodas said, that in consequence of the pirates succeeding last year, with impunity, in making a prize of two Bugis boats proceeding hither, they have been induced to come again in greater numbers, to try their fortune again; but, said he, if matters are allowed to go on thus, the Bugis traders, on whose traffic Singapore greatly depends, will desert it altogether, and will seek another port, from whose government they will probably

meet with greater protection.—*Singapore Chron., Aug. 25.*

We are glad to learn that H.M.S. *Crocodile*, lately arrived, is about to proceed to Pulo Tingih, in quest of the pirates who are stated to be harboured there.—*Ibid., Sept. 15.*

Penang.

This settlement is reported to be in some alarm from a threatened attack by the Malays of Quedah. The rajah is now a state-prisoner, or in honourable durance, at Malacca. The Siamese, in the mean time, extended their authority over the country. The Quedah people, however, have taken up arms, worsted the Siamese in a general engagement, and expelled them from the country. They now, it is said, threaten to invade Penang!

Borneo.

The following is the conclusion of Mr. Dalton's interesting paper, of which we have already published extracts* from the *Singapore Chronicle:*

Having but briefly mentioned the excellence of the iron and steel of those people (the Diaks), it may not be amiss to say something more on the subject, it being but little understood, how much the Diaks excel in those articles. The iron found all along the coast of Borneo is of a very superior quality, which every person must know who has visited Pontiana or Sambas. At Bangermassing it is, however, much superior; they have a method of working it which precludes all necessity of purchasing Europe steel (excepting for cock-spurs, which they prefer when made from a razor). But the best iron of Bangermassing is not equal to that worked by the rudest Diak; all the best kris blades of the Bugis rajahs and chiefs are manufactured by them, and it is most singular, but an undoubted fact, that the farther a person advances into the country, the better will be found all instruments of iron. Seljie's country is superior in this respect to all those nearer the coast; his golloks, spears, and kris blades are in great demand. I have counted forty-nine forges at work merely in the campong of Marpow; but the mandows and spears, which he uses himself and gives to his favourite warriors, are obtained further north. Those men whom I have noticed living in a state of nature, building no habitations of any kind, and eating nothing but fruits, snakes and monkeys, yet procure this excellent iron and make blades, sought after by every Diak, whose hunting-excursions have in view the possession of the poor creature's spear or mandow as much as his head, improbable as it may sound. Instruments made of it will cut through over-wrought iron and common steel with ease. I have had several penknives shaved to pieces with them by way of experiment; and one day, having bet a wager of a few rupees with Seljie, that he would not cut through an old musket-barrel, he without hesitation put the end of it upon a block of wood and chopped it to pieces without in the least turning the edge of the mandow. This favourite weapon he presented to me as the greatest and most acceptable present he could bestow, and I gave it to the governor of Macassar, who, I believe, sent it to his Excellency the Commissioner of Java. I may here mention another proof of their power. In the sultan of Coti's house, I have myself seen three muskets, formerly belonging to Major Mullen's detachment, which were each cut more than half through in several places by the mandows of the party which destroyed them. I once mentioned this circumstance to Seljie; he laughed, and assured me the mandows used on that occasion were not made of his iron, otherwise the barrels would have been cut through at every stroke. Of the sumpit, I need not say much; they are similar to those used in various parts of the island; the darts are of various sorts; those used in war are poisoned by dipping them into a liquid taken from a young tree called by the Diaks *upo:* the effects are almost immediately fatal. I have been in Seljie's boat when a man was struck in the hand; the poison ran so quickly up the arm, that by the time the elbow was green the wrist was black. The man died in about four minutes; the smell from the hand was very offensive. Each man carries about with him a small box of lime-juice, by dipping the dart into this immediately before they put it into the sumpit, the poison becomes active, in which state they blow it. They will strike an object at forty yards, and will kill a monkey or bird at that distance; when the darts are poisoned they will throw them sixty yards, as in war, or at some large ferocious animal which they seldom eat; however, I have seen them eat of the flesh notwithstanding it was killed with a poisoned dart; in such cases they boil it before roasting, which they say extracts the poison.

During my detention in Borneo, altogether nearly fifteen months, I experienced much attention and kindness from many Diak chiefs, particularly from Seljie, who I was some months with. Indeed I was always of opinion that I was unsafe elsewhere. Being the first and only European he had ever seen, we no sooner

* See vol. vi. p. 7, 174 (Asiatic Intell.), and vol. vii. p. 295) Miscellanies).

met than I informed him, through an interpreter (as he could not speak a word of Malay), that I had come on the part of the Europeans to make friends with him; and trusted he and his people would do me no harm. I mentioned this at once, fearing the sultan of Coti had given some previous orders by no means favourable towards me. Seljie replied, that he was incapable of such an act; but for our future good understanding, it was proper that all his followers should know on what footing we were, and he therefore requested I would make *sobat* with him. On my gladly consenting, he went in person, and struck a spear into the ground above his father's grave. This being the signal for a general assembly, each of the chiefs sent a person to know the rajah's pleasure: it was, that every warrior should assemble around the grave by twelve o'clock the next day. Some thousands were present; a platform of bamboo was raised about twelve feet above the grave, and on this Seljie and I mounted, accompanied by an agi, or high priest. After some previous ceremony, the agi produced a small silver cup, which might hold about two wine-glasses, and then, with a piece of bamboo made very sharp, drew blood from the rajah's right arm. The blood ran into the cup until it was nearly full; he then produced another cup of a similar size, and made an incision in my arm, a little above the elbow, and filled it with blood. The two cups were then held up to the view of the surrounding people, who greeted them with loud cheers. The agi now presented me with the cup of Seljie's blood, giving him the other one with mine. Upon a signal, *we drank off the contents, amidst the deafening noise of the warriors and others.* The agi then half-filled one of the cups again from Seljie's arm, and with my blood made it a bumper; this was stirred up with a piece of bamboo and given to Seljie, who drank about half; he then presented the cup to me, *when I finished it.* The noise was tremendous. Thus the great rajah Seljie and I became brothers. After this ceremony, I was perfectly safe, and from that moment felt myself so during my stay amongst his people. Drinking the blood, however, made me ill for two days, as I could not throw it off my stomach. The rajah took his share with great *gusto*, as this is considered one of the greatest ceremonies, particularly on this occasion, between the great rajah and the first European who had been seen in his country; great festivities followed, *and abundance of heads were brought in*, for nothing can be done without them. Three days and nights all ranks of people danced round these heads (after being as usual smoked, and the brains taken out), drinking a kind of toddy, which soon intoxicates them; they are then taken care of by the women, who do not drink; at least I never observed them.

No Diak can marry the daughter of a warrior unless he has previously taken a head or two; neither will one of the great chiefs allow a marriage with one of inferior celebrity. On a proposition being made to wed, it is referred to the rajah, who calls before him the lover and the father of the girl; the former is asked what number of heads he has taken, the same question is put to the father; if the old man can produce ten heads, the young one must have five; as, according to Seljie's reasoning, by the time the lover is of the age of the girl's father, he will, in all probability, be likewise in possession of ten. Should the young man not have so many, he must get them before he presumes to take another step in the affair. He then musters a few friends, takes a swift boat, and leaves that part of the country, and will not return until the number is complete: they are often absent three months. To return unsuccessful would expose him to ridicule ever after. Women's heads will not answer the purpose; they, however, generally bring back with them a few young ones and some children, as an acceptable present to the rajah and to attend his wife. They wend their way to some unprotected campong, taking advantage of the absence of the young men, and kill the old ones or poor straggling fishermen; it makes no difference whose heads they may be, so they do not belong to the rajah's friendly camponga. Having procured the desired number, they paddle quickly back, and send immediate intelligence to the intended bride, who puts on all her ornaments, and with her father and friends advances to meet the heads. These are, in the first instance, always placed on a spot about half-way between the dwelling places of the two partners and near the rajah's house. On the approach of the young lady, the lover meets her with a head in each hand, holding them by the hair; these she takes from him and he gets others, if there are sufficient; if not, they have one each. They then dance round each other, with most extravagant gestures, amidst the applause of the rajah and his people. After this ceremony, the rajah, or some warrior of his family, must examine the heads, to see that they are fresh; for this purpose they are not allowed to be smoked or the brains taken out, which destroy the smell; but they must bring them in a green state, in full proof that old heads have not been borrowed for the occasion. I have frequently seen heads which have been cut off a week or more, the smell of which to me was intolerable, but to them nowise offensive. The family honour of the bride's father being now satisfied, he asks the rajah's consent, which is always given: the young women and children taken during the ex-

pedition are at this interview presented. A feast is now prepared, at which the young couple eat together. This being concluded, what clothes either of them may have on are taken off, and sitting on the ground naked, the old women throw over them handfuls of paddy, repeating a kind of prayer that the young couple may prove as fruitful as that grain. At night, the bride attends her husband to his dwelling.

The burials of these people are not less singular than their marriages. The old men have every attention paid them whilst living, and indeed long after they die. On the death of a chief or rajah they dress him out in his war habiliments, and carry him to the grave (after keeping him in the house a certain time according to his rank, seldom longer than ten days), on a large litter enveloped in white cloth, they lay the body in a place prepared, without a coffin; by his side are deposited his arms, particularly his shield, spear, and mandow; a quantity of rice and fruit are likewise enclosed with other such articles of food as the deceased was most partial to; the grave is then enclosed, and a high mound raised; this is encircled with strong bamboo, upon which fresh heads are placed, as the most acceptable offering to the deceased. No warrior would dare to appear before the family of the chief without at least one head as a consolatory present; these are thickly studded round the grave, and occasionally renewed during the first year or two, the old ones being considered the property of the succeeding chief.

The warrior can take any inferior man's wife at pleasure, and are thanked for so doing. A chief, who has twenty heads in his possession, will do the same with another who may have only ten, and upwards to the rajah's family, who can take any one at pleasure. The more heads a man has, the braver he is considered, and as the children belong to the husband he is happy in his future prospects. On the contrary, a man of inferior note to think of the wife of a superior is entirely out of the question; perhaps such a circumstance never occurred. The women, when young, are handsome, some of Seljie's wives particularly so, and fair; such as come from the mountains have a colour in their cheeks. They have a method of bandaging the body when young, particularly the hips, which preserves them plump even to old age; the legs and thighs are always tattooed, more or less, according to their rank. The higher dames are not a little proud in shewing these distinguishing marks of quality to a stranger, contrasting them with others of their attendants. The Bugis are a villainous set. I knew many of them who married in different Dusk countries, merely for the purpose of getting children and selling them to their countrymen and others as slaves; this they do without fear of being discovered by these simple people.

On the whole I consider the Diaks have many good qualities amongst some frightful ones; the latter are, however, the vices of barbarians, who know no better, and who have seen nothing else; the most odious feature in their character is the propensity for cutting off heads, but I am convinced an intimacy with Europeans would soon break them from the custom. I once took occasion to mention to Seljie that he could not hope to become friends with white men whilst his countrymen persevered in this practice; he replied, they would immediately leave it off and obey the Europeans in all things, if they had the opportunity of coming in contact with them, bringing them the produce of the country, and receiving in return such articles as they require, such as salt, tobacco, cloth, beads, &c. I have heard the same from other rajahs, particularly from Segden, with whom I could converse in the Malay language without an interpreter. The period is, I trust, fast approaching when they will have the opportunity of so doing. The Europeans will find, with little trouble of cultivation, an obedient, patient, and hardy race of men; they will discover an extensive country, rich in soil and mineral productions, abounding with the staple commodities of eastern commerce, and, what perhaps is of still greater importance, they will become known to an immense population who are in the utmost want of the superabundant productions of Europe, particularly of cloths and fancy articles, which they can easily pay for with bees'-wax, edible birds'-nests, agar agar, gold-dust, and other valuables. Trepang and tortoiseshell may be procured off the coast in almost any quantity, and the best rattans got for the trouble of cutting. Further west, at Passier, the same articles may be procured in similar abundance, considering the size of the country. The gold-dust is, however, more plentiful and finer at Passier, and collected with more facility. Battaliching has more bees'-wax and less gold. On the coast are the diamond-mines, at present very imperfectly worked. Any person, who has visited Pontiana, Slako, and Sambas, must know gold-dust can be purchased by the picul, if suitable articles are offered in exchange. The north and western coasts of Borneo, I believe, are but little known; the north coast has been but little visited by Europeans. All the Bugis and other traders agree that it is by far the richest part of the island, and we have proof of a very dense population who carry on an extensive traffic with Camboja and the Sooloo Islands, as I have noticed in a former part of this paper. The Diaks, however, have undisturbed possession of the whole of the interior of this large island, which contains nearly 360,000

square miles, and if a sample of the whole may be taken from Bagottan, Passier, and Coti (through the latter of which country I have travelled at least 600 miles), I should say it is equal, in point of climate, and superior in productions, to any part of Asia I have seen or heard of.

Mauritius.

The *India Gazette* of Calcutta gives the following picture of the state of this island, founded on a private communication from thence:—

Our correspondent supplies many details respecting the state of society and government in the island, and its commercial prospects, which we should in vain look for from the *Mauritius Gazette*. So completely shackled is the press, that all the talent of the colony seems to have been either banished or buried, or if it still exist, its owners are compelled to employ their intellectual resources in the pursuits of abstract science, without venturing to extend their speculations to those questions of legislation and government in which their welfare and prosperity are so deeply involved. If we read St. Pierre's tale, or the chaste but glowing descriptions of a late female voyager, we might suppose that the island was a heaven upon earth; but whatever nature may have made it, the sober reality is, that society is exceedingly dull and disagreeable. We regret to add that, according to our information, this is owing, in a great measure, to the invidious conduct of its English rulers and their subordinates, who, with that hateful and insulting pride of office and caste which is not unknown in India, keep themselves entirely aloof from French society. Scarcely any Frenchmen, and very few Englishmen out of the service, are invited to the Government House, and the consequence is, that a jealous and unfriendly feeling very generally exists between the two classes. Sir Charles Colville has received some severe reprimands from the government at home for his behaviour in this respect, and according to the last accounts from England, some important measures are in contemplation with a view to conciliate the colonists, and to improve the public administration.

The commercial condition of the colony has become very uncertain and perilous. When the duties on Mauritius sugars were equalized with those on West-India sugars, the rage for the cultivation of the sugar-cane was so great, that speculators with little or no capital came forward to offer almost any terms to the old, steady-going, and respectable landholders, promising to pay by instalments in seven and ten years. The enormous prices thus received enabled them to retire to their native homes, and the most of them returned to France, leaving the young and rash speculators to work out engagements burdened with mortgages and heavy interest. They commenced by rooting out coffee, cloves, and cotton, and by discontinuing the cultivation of every description of provisions, in order to substitute for them the sugar-cane. The necessary consequence of this was an immense increase to the import trade of the island. Nothing was too good for a planter—expensive furniture, carriages, horses, mules, &c., which were all paid for by promissory notes bearing twelve per cent. interest; and such was the mania, that no one seemed to doubt their credit and stability, so that these notes of hand became in a great measure the paper-currency of the country. By this means the colony grew entirely dependent on foreign supplies of grain, and during the last three years it has consumed about 900,000 bags of Bengal rice per annum. A mournful change has, however, taken place. The low prices to which sugars have fallen since 1829 have opened people's eyes, suddenly crushed the overgrown credit system, and brought ruin on many who were formerly in easy circumstances, and considered men of property. It is impossible to convey any idea of the sudden change it has caused, except by saying that universal distrust has been diffused through society. The planters can no longer procure funds from their agents to purchase their supplies of rice, and necessity has forced them to turn their attention to something besides sugar. The manioc, a favourite food of the negroes, and a hardy plant, requiring no care in the cultivation, has been again introduced, and in many parts of the island it is already so plentiful, that there is more than can be consumed without requiring foreign supplies. Indian corn is also abundant, in consequence of which the consumption of rice has been considerably reduced, and prices have fallen so low as hardly to pay prime cost to the importers. One ship is said to have brought her rice back to this country rather than be at the expense of landing it, and taking in ballast; while in another case a shipment was made from Port Louis to Europe as a speculation. The sugar crops are beginning to come into the market, and are expected to be fully as abundant as in former years, viz. about 35,000 tons. There is, however, at present, very little shipping in the port, so that the merchants are apprehensive of a scarcity of freight to England.

At a time like the present, when the merchants of Calcutta are soliciting an equalization of sugar-duties, an object which we admit to be highly desirable, it may be useful to know the effects which a

similar measure produced at the Mauritius. We do not anticipate that the same effects would follow here to the same extent; but there would not improbably be a *tendency* to such results, and it will be well if the merchants and planters of Bengal should be taught by the example of others rather than by their own experience of the evils which rash and inconsiderate speculation has brought on the Mauritius.

Malacca.

DISASTROUS RESULT OF THE EXPEDITION AGAINST NANING.

The *Singapore Chronicle* of September 8th contains the following history of the campaign against the Panghooloo of Naning, "from several authentic sources:"

The expedition, which consisted of 200 sepoys, with two brass six-pounders, under the command of Capt. Wyllie, and four other officers, a surgeon, and Mr. W. T. Lewis, as commissioner, proceeded, on the 6th August, towards Naning, which is about thirty miles from Malacca, the road or path laying, for the most part, through a thick, impervious jungle. At Sunjie Pootih, or, as others call it, Pitay, distant about twelve miles from Malacca, a kind of depôt for provisions, &c. had been formed, at a government bungalow. Here the expedition halted for the night, and on the next morning proceeded towards Naning. At Alor Gagah, more than half way between Sunjie Pootih and Naning, in an open space, it met with the first signs of hostility, and which, we believe, were rather unexpected, as it was thought at Malacca, that it would prove a very easy matter to march up and take Naning with 200 men. The force the expedition encountered at Alor Gagah consisted of about 100 Malays, armed with spears, crises, &c. and headed by a panglima, who, with great gesticulations, defied the soldiers to combat, and called on his men to run *amuk*. A grape-shot from one of the guns, however, swept him away, with five others; at which the whole band fled into the thicket.

Had the troops always encountered the enemy thus openly, the war might have terminated speedily and successfully; but this, we believe, was the only opportunity they enjoyed of meeting their opponents in a close body, or even of seeing them. From that day, they were subjected to hidden attacks from the jungle, which bordered both sides of the narrow path. At this place, or farther on, the troops became possessed of a granary, in which were about 3,000 gantans of paddy, and to which they set fire, as they had no means of removing the paddy, and in order to distress the enemy. A house belonging to one of the panghooloo's relatives was also burned.

Thus far the expedition had the advantage, but its success was destined to cease here. Having encamped, and finding that the expected supplies of provisions did not arrive from Sunjie Pootih, seventy coolies and a small guard of sepoys were despatched on the 10th to hasten it on. Very shortly after, it was with difficulty that the guard and thirteen only out of the seventy coolies returned to camp, the communication between it and the depôt having been entirely cut off by the Malays and the coolies dispersed by the enemy's fire from the jungle. Thus situated, the troops found it necessary to fall back to Sunjie Pootih, which they accomplished by forced marches and with much difficulty, leaving the camp, officers' furniture, baggage, and every thing not of a very portable nature, behind, in the possession of the enemy. In this retreat, unlooked-for obstacles presented themselves, the Malays having felled large trees across the path, and in some places barricaded it with trees to a considerable height. Pitfalls, stuck with sharp bamboos, had also been dug, into which, however, none fell, we believe. The greatest difficulty was in bringing on the guns, which were about to be abandoned several times. This was accomplished, however, by cutting circuitous paths for them in the jungle, round the fallen trees.

Previous to the return of the troops to Sunjie Pootih, the depôt had been attacked at night by a band of Malays, who killed two out of the twelve sepoys left to guard it. The soldiers behaved well, having succeeded in defending the place, and in shooting several Malays, whose bodies were found next morning.

On the return of the expedition to Sunjie Pootih, a stockade or defence was raised, in which it remained secure. Provisions becoming scarce, on the 13th, ninety-six Chinese coolies were despatched, under a small escort, from Malacca, with rice, &c., but when they reached Rumbier (about nine miles from Malacca), they were attacked by the Malays, who killed two of the coolies and wounded another; the remainder, throwing away their burthens, fled back towards town, and no inducement or price could procure a coolie of any description to hazard another attempt to throw provisions into the camp.

During the forenoon of the 16th, Capt. Wyllie and Mr. Lewis, with about seventy sepoys, reached town, having left the camp at 3 A.M. that morning, during a squall: they did not meet with any of the enemy on the way.

On the 18th, the reinforcement of 100 men from Singapore, under Capt. Hibgame, arrived at Malacca, as also did the

resident, Mr. Ibbetson. Early on the 20th, Capt. Hibgame marched up, with his detachment, to join the camp, taking with him 120 convicts to carry provisions, ammunition, &c. But, at a little more than half way to the camp, this detachment fell in with three new stockades, which were easily stormed, the Malays having left them on the first attack, and retired within the jungle. Here it was that one of our brave officers, Lieut. White, most unfortunately met with a lamentable death. Having been very active and bold in storming the stockades, he was just in the act of taking some refreshment, when a number of bullets were fired from the thicket towards the spot where he was standing, one of which penetrated his breast at one side, and was driven nearly through to the other side.* The bullet was long and cylindrical in form, such as the natives of Malacca generally use in killing deer. Lieut. White survived but a very short time; his body was carried to the camp, and there interred. One or two sepoys were shot at the same time. Finding it impossible to continue this kind of covert warfare, Capt. Hibgame and his detachment returned to Malacca from the camp, on the 22d, and on the evening of the 23d, sixty sepoys, under command of an officer, and fifty convicts, were sent to assist the retreat of the first detachment, still in camp at Sunjie Pootih, which they reached in safety.

Before retreating, however, it was found impracticable to bring on the guns; they were accordingly spiked, and the carriages burned; such provisions and baggage as could not be conveniently carried were destroyed, and the shot and ammunition buried; the stockade was demolished, and the government bungalow set on fire; this latter occurrence, however, is attributed to accident. The retreat was attended with other disasters; two ponies, laden with fifty grape-shot, fell into the hands of the Malays, who harassed the troops on the way, and took seven convicts prisoners. These unfortunate men were taken to Naning, and put to death, with the exception of one, whose life was spared, he being a Mahometan. This detachment reached Malacca on the 25th.

Of all the troops sent on this fruitless expedition, we understand upwards of seventy or eighty men are reported to have been either killed or wounded. Most of them, however, as also the convicts, were wounded in the legs and feet by certain small wooden spikes, which the Malays tie together in such a manner as to present sharp points whichever way the weapon may be thrown on the ground, and which are so sharp as to penetrate shoe-leather. We are not aware that more than three or four sepoys were killed by gun-shots.

The last accounts we have from Malacca are of the 28th and 30th August. From these we learn that the Malays have become emboldened by the (to them) unexpected retreat of the troops, and that small parties go about threatening destruction to all Company's property. Another government bungalow, situated on the road to Naning, and within four or five miles from town, has been burnt by the Malays; and five houses, belonging to Chinese, at Bukit Rambee, a plantation not very distant from town, have been plundered and burnt, while the inmates were either killed or wounded. The Malays have likewise threatened to burn Pringit House, Mr. Lewis's residence near town, and to take away that gentleman's life, when an opportunity offers. It is said, likewise, that the two brass guns have been unspiked by the Malays, and are already in use; and that one of them has obtained the appropriate name of *Sapu Rantow*, "sweeper of the jungle;" and the other, *Serree Naning*, "welcome to Naning:" further, that all the shot, and two barrels of gunpowder, buried in the stockade at Sungie Pootih, have been dug up and carried to Naning. In digging for these, the Malays came to the bodies of Lieut. White and the sepoys interred there, but they did not molest them, covering them over again with earth.

Eighty additional troops had arrived from Penang, on the H.C.S. *Marquess of Huntley*, which increases the whole force at Malacca to about 600 men. Under such protection, the inhabitants have now no reason to be in such a state of alarm as they were in, with some cause, when the Malays were in possession of the communication between the town and the expedition, and when, before the arrival of a reinforcement from this place, the enemy was known to be within five miles of Malacca, threatening an attack on the town at night—for which, indeed, every preparation was made.

That the Malays will not now venture openly near Malacca may be guessed from their method of warfare—the jungle is their element—there, experience, for the first time, in a humiliating lesson, has shown us, they are more than a match for our sepoys, courageous and disciplined as the latter are.

We are glad to find, however, that the panghooloo of Naning, already tired of hostilities, has written to two or three respectable inhabitants of Malacca, requesting their interference with regard to a re-

* In a Calcutta paper there appears a private letter from Singapore, which contradicts this account of Lieut. White's death, and states that "he was mortally wounded whilst leading on a party (in front of which he was at the moment several paces) against the stockades, the bullet passing through his right wrist, for he held a pistol elevated in the hand, entering the chest, and lodging under the skin at the opposite side, from whence it was extracted."

conciliation, and that the authorities are inclined to treat with him on terms which may be satisfactory to both parties. The panghooloo requires security of person, and a hostage, before he will venture to come to Malacca for this purpose.

The *Chronicle* of Sept. 15 adds:

"The latest accounts from Malacca state that all hostilities have been suspended on the part of the government until the rainy season (now just commencing) shall have ceased, and which will not permit a renewal of operations against Naning until the latter end of the year. The panghooloo, however, loses no time, and is erecting stockades throughout the country, some of them very near to town. The Malays continue to burn down houses in different parts, and would have destroyed the remaining government bungalows built in different directions, and Mr. Lewis's habitation on Pringit Hill, had they not all been well-guarded by sepoys. The guard at one house were assaulted with a shower of stones, thrown from slings, by the Malays. Out of twenty-seven buffaloes, formerly used in dragging the guns, and which were all captured, likewise seven have served the Malays for a grand feast lately given by the panghooloo of Naning (some say, in commemoration of his victory), on which occasion the two six-pounders were fired. We have heard nothing definite as to a negociation with the panghooloo.

"The *Isabella* conveyed 150 sepoys, and two pieces of artillery, from Penang to Malacca; but it is said, such was the state of affairs at Penang itself, that the vessels and the troops were ordered back immediately."

The same paper contains the following comment upon this subject:

"The present hostilities against Naning, we find, were first suggested by Mr. Fullerton, sanctioned by the Court of Directors, approved of by the Supreme Government, and are now carried into effect by the orders of the latter. It were well, however, that Mr. Fullerton, and those who were his advisers and abettors in this suggestion, had studied the Malayan character and disposition before recommending hostilities; that great ignorance of both has been betrayed throughout the whole affair is pretty evident, from the manner in which matters have been conducted from the commencement.

"Without having some great and useful object in view, and without ample resources in men, ammunition, money, and other necessary "sinews of war," it would be actually foolhardiness to continue hostilities against Naning, especially in the present state of the country. Even with these, we question much the policy of war at all. Supposing two or three regiments were to arrive and to march up and take possession of Naning—the country will be theirs it is true—but can they compel the Malays to till the ground, and to continue that amicable and almost necessary intercourse with Malacca which has existed, uninterrupted until now, for years and centuries past? The inhabitants of Naning have only to move a few miles further inland, and they are completely out of the reach of soldiers, and amongst independent, wild, and barbarous states. Our gain then will indeed prove a most ruinous loss, were we merely to count the costs of outfit for such an expedition, adding the expenses already incurred. Even as it is, it will take some years, and require a few more such grinding collectors as ——— to make up the losses in money, sustained in this most unnecessary war. We say unnecessary, because we agree in opinion with many well acquainted with Malacca affairs, that the present rupture might have been avoided, and the object of the government gained to some extent, had a more conciliatory system been adopted at first by Mr. Fullerton and his advisers towards the panghooloo. We have been informed that, on the contrary, the latter has been treated not only with contumely, but with insult to his dignity as a Malayan chief—a point on which his honour had been offended most. Had prudent and skilful commissioners been likewise despatched, at first, to treat with the chief, all this bloodshed and confusion and loss might have been avoided; but it was no doubt thought that an overbearing, haughty demeanor, with a little bullying and blustering, would obtain by intimidation what courtesy and conciliation could have won without much trouble."

Persia.

The *Tigris* brings most melancholy accounts of the plague in Persia. At Tabreez, and throughout the whole country, as far as Tehran on the one side, and Hamadan and Bagdad on the other, it continued to rage with unabated vigour.—*Bom. Cour. Oct. 15th.*

We have been able to gain but little information of a political nature respecting the affairs of Persia. The last accounts state that the Shah was encamped on a plain to the southward of Ispahan, near the frontiers of the province of Fars. His Majesty, it appears, had been extorting large sums of money from the Prince of Sheeraz, by threatening him with a visit from Abbas Meerza (who is still at Kerman), should he refuse to disgorge the arrears due from the revenues of the province of Fars.

Abbas Meerza still talked of proceeding to Khorassan with his army, and spoke even of going to Kandahar, where he expects to find a large party in his favour; but it was generally supposed that the hazardous nature of the expedition, and the want of money, would compel him to relinquish the undertaking. We understand that the Prince is still accompanied by an officer of Engineers and a Civil employé in the Russian Service.—*Ibid.*

China.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Proclamation against Foreigners going to the Parade Ground.—Hwang, the acting Nan-hae-hëen, to interdict a certain affair. It appears that of the foreigners who come to Canton to trade, only regular merchants and their assistants may repair to the factories: all others, seamen and such like, are not permitted to land; and even the regular merchants and their assistants must on no account presume to go to any other place than the factories.

Now, the military parade being near at hand, it is to be feared that foreigners will presume to go to the eastern parade-ground to see the shooting of the cavalry and infantry archers. The foreigners are by disposition hasty and violent, and at all times carry about them swords or dirks. Being pushed and jostled by the crowd, it is likely they may, in the madness of the moment, wound some one with their swords; or, when the soldiers are shooting, the forigners, being ignorant how to avoid the arrows, may get wounded by them: there can be no certainty as to what may not happen.

For these reasons this interdict is issued; and it is accordingly commanded, that the hong merchants, the linguists, the patrole, and the common boat people and chairmen, make themselves fully acquainted therewith. It is of importance that they obey orders and keep the laws; and that they enjoin on the foreigners that they must not go to the parade to see the shooting. Should any dare wilfully to disobey, the hong merchants and linguists shall certainly be brought to trial for it. Nor may the boat people and chairmen presume to convey foreigners thither: if any disobey, they shall, when once found out, be immediately tried severely. Let each tremblingly obey! Oppose not! A special order. Dated 8th moon, 12th day (Sept. 17th 1831).

Governor Le.—A native correspondent has furnished us with a short conversation said to have passed between his Imperial Majesty and Governor Le during the late visit of the latter to Peking. Le, in reply to his Majesty's inquiries, described the people of this province as exceedingly licentious and depraved, and attributed the insubmissive conduct of foreigners entirely to the instigations of natives. He represented the impossibility of governing such people by unyielding firmness, and the necessity of a more indulgent rule, as the only means of overcoming the licentious spirit of the people, and preserving peace. His Majesty was highly pleased with his method of government, and commanded him to return to his situation.

On the 25th of September his Excellency had arrived at Cho-cho, in lat. 39° 31′ N., on his way from Peking, and as he is travelling by land he is expected to arrive here within forty days at farthest. —*Canton Reg., Nov.* 1.

Affray at Whampoa.—Two of the officers of one of the H. C.'s ships were walking on Danes' Island on the evening of the 10th ult., and in the course of their walk came to a pretty large village nearly abreast of where their ship lay. This they entered, without at first experiencing much, or indeed any, resistance from the natives. When they had got a considerable way round the village, for they did not go in, but only skirted it, the Chinese suddenly became exceedingly anxious that they should return. Upon seeing that they really wished them away, the gentlemen stopped, and were in the act of returning, when the Chinese, supposing they were afraid to proceed further, attacked them in the most cowardly manner, drove them from the village to about a quarter of a mile beyond it, with hoes, a sort of spears and bamboos, from the effects of which they suffered severely, and also stole a dog which accompanied them.

The commanding officers on board many of the ships, seeing them thus ill-used, immediately sent boats to their rescue, with the crews of which they returned to the village, and having caught three or four of the most active, gave them a good drubbing with the stretchers of the boats, and then left the village and returned on board.—*Ibid.*

Picture of Macao.—Do not recommend China to any of your invalid friends; there is such an utter want of every thing like Indian comfort, that the evils greatly counterbalance the benefits of climate. The benefits are purely of a negative quality, the evils are positive. One of the most remarkable varieties of the genus *homo* is a kind of Englishman, called, in courtesy, "a merchant," in plain language, an opium-smuggler. The individuals of this class make large fortunes by breaking the laws of one country to go home and make laws for their own, for more

than one of them have become M.P.'s. Their ships are anchored off one of the islands called Lintin, and they exhibit the strongest combination of the ship and the counting-house, the warlike and the mercantile, that you can well imagine. Here a huge ledger, and there a blunderbuss; in one corner the last price-current stuck in the handle of a cutlass, and in another piles of chests filled with good Spanish dollars: all bespeak the crafty trader, ready to deal with you in a peaceable way, if such be your wish, or to defend their illegal gains in case of necessity against the constituted authorities of the country from whence their wealth is derived. Yet these are "most honourable men," and, in private society, most respectable and respected! The gentlemen of the Company's factory form the English aristocracy of China. One half of the year they are employed in weighing out tea, the other in counting their fingers, or amusing themselves in any other way which they choose.—*Oriental Observer of Calcutta.*

Free Trade.—The *Canton Courier*, a new paper,* has the following reflections on "Free Trade to China:"—The opening of the British Trade, which is supposed to be a likely event, and at no very distant period, is by many regarded as an era of advantage and improvement to the Commerce of Foreign nations with China. Anticipations of success are indulged in, which we fear are doomed never to be realized; and we confess that the indiscriminate opening of the trade appears, when properly considered, as one of the most unfortunate events which can occur to affect the interests of our mercantile community. So little is known of this country in Europe, that the demand for British manufactures here will be much overrated, and the active competition causing an advance in the prime cost, will render the losses on the sales ruinously great. The present state of the market for piece goods will convey an idea of the enormous reduction in value which must inevitably follow the introduction of such immense quantities as will be sent out during the first two or three seasons.

A change in the political relations of the two countries is also expected, and the representations of the handful of merchants now established here, will be no longer unheeded by the Government when backed by the importunate solicitations of a crowd of contending speculators who will be perpetually at variance with the authorities.

Treaties for the protection of the foreign trade are to be dictated to the "Sons of Heaven" at the point of the bayonet; and the concessions which have been refused to respectful solicitations, speedily obtained by coercion. The inveterate prejudices of the Chinese will be looked upon as obstacles, the removal of which will be neither tedious nor difficult, and the facility with which the natives of India have been induced to tolerate, and in some instances to adopt, the customs of Europeans, will be considered as a guarantee that a similar revolution here is to be easily effected. Foreign novelties of every description will be forced upon the natives, without reference to the taste of the Chinese, or their adaptation to the climate. Benevolent individuals will pity their benighted intellects, and prepare for them the means of acquiring the information which they are unfortunate enough to want. The tenets of Malthus will be inculcated to arrest the unbecoming increase in the overgrown population, and the principles of Say or Macculloch administered by the fostering care of foreigners whom they despise. Old custom will be annihilated; and instead of the youth of this happy country hastening to school burthened with the celebrated "Four books" of the peerless Confucius, we shall see each precocious little politician lingering to con over a disquisition on "Paper currency," or the "Catechism of the Corn Laws!"

It is not on the imports alone that heavy losses may be calculated, but on the productions of this country which are taken hence by foreigners. Excessive deterioration, in consequence of the increased demand, will be immediately perceived; and in order to supply it, articles of the most inferior kind will be palmed upon the ignorant and unwary. Some years will be requisite to increase the produce to correspond fully with the requisition; and the Government, perceiving the great augmentation of the trade, will impose additional restrictions upon it; supposing very naturally that the fiction which they propagate respecting the poverty of other countries in the comforts, and even necessaries of life, has in reality driven strangers in increased numbers to seek here those articles, which their own inhospitable regions are incapable of producing.

* There are now three English papers published at Canton: The *Canton Register*, the *Canton Miscellany*, and the *Canton Courier*.

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

TRADE OF THE COLONY.

The *Sydney Gazette* contains a view of the commerce of the colony, compiled from the Custom-House books, comparing 1891 with 1829. The following is a summary of the result.

	1830. £.	1831. £.
Total imports:		
From the United Kingdom	423,463	244,883
From the British colonies	136,496	66,971
From foreign states	42,055	134,076
Total	601,004	457,930
Decrease in 1831, £143,074.		
Total exports	161,716	313,019
Increase in 1831, £151,303.		
Items of imports:		
Spirits ..... galls.	183,804	105,624
Tobacco ..... lbs.	230,404	50,775
Grain and flour ..... bush.	336,184	73,381
Export of wool ..... lbs.	1,005,333	1,256,193
Produce of sperm oil .... tuns	885	1,854

The foregoing particulars exhibit a highly prosperous picture of the condition of the colony, shewing a diminution of the importation of articles prejudicial to its morals and agriculture, and an increase in its own productive resources.

CHANGE OF GOVERNORS.

The expected departure of His Excellency the Governor, in a few days, and his comparatively innocuous powers, have given room for the display of scenes of the deepest ingratitude on the part of some public officers, that is, to say the least of it, disreputable and reprehensible. So long as the "loaves and fishes" were in their patron's hand, even though confessedly "a small thing among so many," it was not unusual to witness the most fawning, cringing, fulsome servility by the coteries we allude to, while they exercised the most odious and overbearing supremacy to others. If His Excellency were as familiar with public opinion as we, he should feel mortified that he committed his fame to such individuals. If General Darling has erred, it is in the substitution of persons before whom humble applicants are worried to death or despair, without redress, while the blame of refusal attaches to himself. The public may bear a refusal directly from such a quarter, when parties are satisfied that the case is understood; but immense disgust and disquiet have been occasioned from a supposition that mis-statements were made, and none were able to trace their source.

It is stated in certain circles, which pretend to accurate information on public matters, that General Bourke will be armed, on his arrival, with powers of a much more sweeping character than those enjoyed by his predecessor. Great changes are talked of in various departments, and others are spoken of as subject to certain abolition. It is said, also, that every possible form of service that can be done by contract will be put up to public tender, that the Council will undergo a most surprising modification, and that something of a popular character will be mixed up with it; that the colony will shortly cease to be a penal establishment; that we shall be left to our own resources more than we have been; and that if not possessed of a parliament in name, we shall have a public legislative assembly, being the same thing in point of fact.—*Sydney Herald, Oct.* 10.

Departure of the Governor.—On Saturday last, the military, civil, and law officers, the clergy, and a number of respectable persons, congregated at Government House for the purpose of escorting his Excellency Gen. Darling. The procession, accompanied by the band of the 17th Regiment, moved to the Domain steps, where a boat was in readiness to convey his Excellency on board the *Hooghley*. On the Governor stepping into the boat, a salute was fired from Dawes' Battery, and the populace cheered. As soon as his Excellency arrived on board, the *Sophia Jane* took the *Hooghley* in tow, and conveyed her out of port, under a salute from the Fort. Very little party feeling was exhibited on this occasion.—*Ibid, Oct.* 26.

Colonel Lindesay was sworn in as acting Governor till the arrival of Gen. Bourke.

QUIT RENTS.

Our readers are no doubt generally aware that a meeting of the committee, appointed at Parramatta, was held last Monday, to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning His Majesty for the removal of the late regulations regarding the sale and quit-rent of land in New South Wales. The basis of certain resolutions was proposed and adopted; and the meeting, which was composed of some of the wealthiest and most intelligent men in the colony, seemed unanimous in their sentiments respecting their repeal. We admire the spirit of moderate opposition displayed to the erroneous views impressed on his Majesty's ministers; and we congratulate the colonists in general on this first vigorous effort, which the leading members of the community have made to disentangle the minds of the ministry in Britain from the mysteries and intricate sophistries of heartless political economists, who calculate the sources of enjoyment by the roots, not of the earth, but of numbers, and legislate for distant colonies with the promptitude and decision they display in the arrangement of their garrets in Grub-street.—*Sydney Herald, Oct.* 31.

DISCOVERIES IN THE INTERIOR.

We understand that an official report has been forwarded to the Government, by the Commandant at Bathurst, of a most important discovery said to have been made in the interior, to the Northward of the colony. It seems that a runaway prisoner of the crown, who had absconded on several occasions, and has been for many years in the bush, lately surrendered himself to Major Macpher-

son, at Bathurst, and reports the existence of a noble river to the northward of Liverpool Plains, from which it takes a north-westerly course, and empties itself into the gulph of Van Diemen.—The man states that he traced the river to its mouth, near to which he fell in with several tribes of natives, armed with bows and arrows, who informed him, by signs, that numerous boats occasionally came there, with black men, who cut down particular trees, and fished for a sort of slug which they pointed out in the water, answering the description, in every respect, of the beech-de-mer. The trees are supposed to be sandal wood. On looking at the map, it will be seen that the bay or gulph of Van Diemen is nearly opposite to Timor; so that the men in boats described by the natives may be fairly presumed to be parties of Malays in prows, who come over to procure sandal wood and beech-de-mer—articles which form so valuable a part of their trade, particularly with China. In addition to these particulars, the narrator reports that he fell in with numbers of hippopotamuses and ourang outangs—animals of whose existence in New Holland we have never before heard even a surmise. The most important part of the discovery, supposing the statement of this man to be correct, is the existence of a river such as he describes; and there is no doubt that the Government will immediately take proper measures to ascertain the fact.—*Sydney Gazette, Nov.* 1.

Major Mitchell sets out with a picked party, under his directions, on Saturday next, we understand, on a tour of discovery to the northward, in quest of the new river, which a runaway prisoner of the crown lately reported he fell in with, and traced into the gulph of Carpentaria.—From the Major's skill and assiduity, we expect much. Mr. Fraser, botanist, we are told, accompanies Major Mitchell.—*Australian, Nov.* 18.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The small-pox continues to make serious ravages amongst the aborigines. Dr. Mair has been sent by the local government to the infected districts, to alleviate the sufferings of the diseased, and to vaccinate the young.

The agricultural reports from Bathurst, represent the crops as in the finest condition, with a prospect of forty bushels to the acre.

A report that there are to be no more convicts sent from England to these colonies, has created great alarm. The *Sydney Gazette* considers that such a measure would be fraught with ruin to Australasia.

The crops of potatoes are in all parts of the colony remarkably prolific. At the sheep-shearing in November, the wool is found to be improved by the crosses.

Dr. Lang, of Sydney, states that one of the fossil bones discovered in the limestone cave at Wellington Valley, turns out to be the thigh-bone of a young elephant.

The native dogs are so numerous as to render it unsafe for women and children to pass in many places. Domestic dogs are attacked and destroyed by them.

The foundation of a Scottish college is laid at Sydney. The Government will advance, on loan, £3,500 towards the college, on condition that a similar sum is advanced by private contribution: the loan to be repayed in five years.

An act of council, published, as it is understood, by directions from home, abolishes the severe punishment by which exile was decreed for a second conviction of libel.

A *corrobbora* of the aborigines took place at Wooloomoolloo on Monday night. Young Bungaree did the honours of the ceremonies. Before the party broke up, his sable majesty became done up with bull; and in consequence of some pranks played by him he was floored by a waddie, on which a regular *mêlee* ensued, the company espousing different sides of the question; and after a hard fought battle they parted good friends, some of their cobberas having sustained considerable damage.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

STATISTICS.

Population of the Settlement in 1831.

	PRISONERS.				FREE.				
	Females.	Males.	Females under age.	Female Adults.	Males under age.	Male Adults.			
Hobart Town	604	1,800	400	1,170	600	1,400			
New Norfolk	50	440	150	170	170	281			
Richmond	120	980	200	400	200	900			
Clyde	50	350	50	68	50	195			
Oatlands	56	460	70	88	70	230			
Oyster Bay	5	165	50	30	30	80			
Campbell Town	40	510	90	180	90	250			
Norfolk Plains	30	460	105	80	105	250			
Launceston	150	680	300	270	300	800			
	1,055	5,845	1,585	3,375	1,605	4,495			

Total Population ..... 17,731 souls.

The territory is about 14,360 square miles; the land under cultivation consists of 692,050 acres.

PUBLICITY OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor having referred to a committee to make the necessary arrangements for the admission of strangers, which will be completed forthwith, we shall soon be enabled to report fully the whole proceedings of our colonial parliament.—*Tasmanian, Sept.* 3.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The blacks have made their appearance at Oatlands and on Schouten Island, Oyster Bay; the latter party were secured by the settlers. They had burnt a hut on the estate of Mr. Barnes, New Launceston.

The Lieutenant Governor has set out on a journey to the interior, accompanied by Mr. Robinson, to endeavour to *conciliate* the blacks. Mr. R.'s expectation of success with the Oyster Bay and Big River tribes (against whom the movement of 1830 was chiefly directed), is said to be sanguinary.

A son of Mr. Horne, the barrister, and a relative of the Solicitor-General, has been shot by an assigned servant of his father's. It appears that on the 13th of October last, the deceased required the services of the servant in bottling off wine; he became inebriated—and, by some means, got possessed of his master's double-barrel gun loaded with small shot, then very abruptly opened the parlour door (where Mrs. H. and the deceased were sitting, the latter amusing himself at drawing), and presenting the gun, discharged the contents of one of the barrels at the young gentleman, whose back was towards him, which passed between the shoulders and lodged in the breast, and caused almost instantaneous death. The wretch then conducted himself with the greatest barbarity to Mrs. Horne. He was at length secured.

SWAN RIVER.

Accounts from this quarter to the 27th of August, say the colony continues to thrive. Forty of the settlers have crossed the mountains, and settled on the banks of the river Avon: they have established a new settlement, called York.

Netherlands India.

JAVA.

Our advices from Batavia down to the commencement of August last, describe the market there as being completely overstocked with almost every article of import, particularly with provisions and cotton manufactures: we give the prices of several of their leading articles of export:—

Coffee, Batavia, fs. 17, Samarang 16, Sourabaya 18½ a 19. Sugar, fs. 11½ a 12—not in request. Rice, fs. 70 a 75. Tortoiseshell, fs. 2,200 a fs. 2,700. Pepper, Lampong, fs. 11; West coast, fs. 12; long, fs. 12. Cubebs, fs. 25. Nutmegs, 1st sort none; 2d, fs. 155 a fs. 160. Mace fs. 275 a fs. 280. Cloves, about 4,000 piculs of Amboyna had been exposed to sale by the government—but no buyers at fs. 50. Exchange on Calcutta 79 per fs. 100: England 1. 6½ a. 1. 7 per fs. Holland 93 cents. Tonnage for England much wanted.—*Canton Reg. Sept.* 17.

New Zealand.

We stated on Saturday that the *Fairy* had brought up news of the French having taken possession of one of the New Zealand islands. We have since heard another version of the affair; namely, that certain repairs, &c., being required for the ship, *La Favorite*, Captain La Place had pitched a tent upon an island convenient for the purpose; that upon the apex of the tent a tri-coloured flag had been hoisted simply as an ornament; and that a couple of guns had been placed before the encampment as a means of preventing opposition on the part of the natives. This certainly is a very probable story; though we by no means vouch for its truth. Nothing would be more natural than for the French to act in the manner described, while it would be equally natural for hasty observers to put a wrong construction upon their conduct.

A correspondent has favoured us with the following sensible observations on the question of national right:—

"As the reported intrusion of the French at New Zealand is at present a topic of much interest, I take the opportunity of bringing to your notice, that in the work of Peuchet, Paris, 1821 (*Etat des Colonies des Européens dans les deux Indes*), New Zealand is expressly recognized as *a British possession*.

"That Great Britain may not have stationed any civil or military establishment at New Zealand could not derogate from that continued right of possession, which contiguity to these colonies, and the necessity, for their safety, that adjacent islands be not occupied by any other foreign power, would always infer."—*Sydney Gaz., Nov.* 1.

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

KOTWAHLS OF SUDDER BAZARS.

Head Quarters, Simla, Sept. 27, 1831.—The Commander-in-chief having had under his consideration certain proceedings recently adopted against the Kotwahl of a Sudder Bazar, is pleased to issue the following orders:—

Whenever information of a criminal nature, on which an officer commanding a station may be disposed to rely, shall be preferred against a Kotwahl of a Sudder Bazar, it shall be investigated by a court of inquiry, composed of experienced officers; and should the commandant, on a perusal of their report, consider any further proceedings to be requisite, the case is to be submitted to the general officer commanding the division, and by him, if he thinks it necessary, to be referred to the commissary general, in whom the appointment of the Kotwahl is vested; or in last resort, to the commander-in-chief.

In ordinary cases, it is presumed, that the commissariat officer, in charge of the bazar, will be responsible for a Kotwahl's appearance; but, whenever circumstances may indicate the expediency of resorting to actual imprisonment, a guard should be placed over the accused, in such situation as the commissariat officer may point out.

All officers will bear in mind, that the office and duties of the Kotwahl are, in themselves, as arduous and responsible, as they are useful to the public; that his authority, consequently, requires support, and is entitled to it; and that unless this support be afforded to him by his superiors, he is not likely to receive from those placed under his orders, the respect they are bound to pay to him.

ANNUAL PRACTICE OF THE ARTILLERY.

Head Quarters, Simla, Sept. 29, 1831.—The annual practice of the regiment of artillery will commence at the several stations of the army on the 1st Dec. next, and the following movements are to take place, so that the moving parties may reach their destination by that date:—

The Dinapore and Allahabad companies of artillery will unite at Benares.

The artillery in Meywar will unite with that in Rajpootana at Nusseerabad.

The company of native artillery at Delhi, and the artillery at Kurnaul, will join the artillery at Meerut.

The officers commanding at Dinapore, Allahabad, Neemuch, Kurnaul and Delhi, will respectively determine what details are required to be left behind on the movement of the artillery from their stations.

The other artillery divisions will conduct the practice at their own stations respectively; and, in all practicable cases, out-post details are to join the head quarters of their divisions during the practice season. At the conclusion of the practice, all Golundauze details which have been more than one year detached, and especially such as cannot conveniently join at the practice, are to be relieved, as far as practicable, from the head-quarters of their respective battalions.

On the conclusion of the practice-season, the companies and details which move will be directed to return to their respective stations.

EGYPT PRIZE-MONEY.

Fort William, Oct. 14, 1831.—The time limited by the act 1st and 2d of Geo. IV, for the receipt of claims to shares in the 4th and final payment of the Egypt prize money having expired, the Hon. the Vice President in Council is pleased to direct the prize committee appointed for the investigation of such claims, to close their proceedings, and to forward to government the appropriation statements required by the Hon. the Court of Directors.

The Vice President in Council further directs, that any shares of the above-mentioned prize money remaining undisbursed in the hands of individuals, or in deposit with pay masters, be immediately remitted to the general treasury, with lists of the parties on whose account the same may have been received, forwarding duplicate of such lists to the general prize committee at the presidency for their information.

DIVISION ORDERS.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND RUNJEET SINGH.

Sirhind division orders by Major-Gen. Adams, C. B. commanding.

Head Quarters, Soobathoo, Aug. 21, 1831.—The troops mentioned below, to be held in readiness to march on the dates specified in route to Roupie on the Sutledge river, *viz.*:

His Majesty's 31st foot.

2 Rissalahs 1st local horse.

4th Troop horse artillery.
14th Regt. native infantry.

The corps from Kurnaul will move on the 10th October by a route that will be hereafter furnished. The Rissalahs from Hansi, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Skinner, C. B. on the 1st October. The troops from Loodianah on the 18th October.

The prescribed service ammunition to accompany the above detail.

The infantry corps thus ordered to move in October, will immediately forward emergent indents on the Delhi Magazine for 60 rounds of light ammunition per man.

The troop of horse artillery will indent for as much extra blank ammunition as will amply suffice for salutes on occasional interviews between the Governor General and Maharajah Runjeet Singh, and for three field days.

COURT MARTIAL.

LIEUT. WOODS.

Head Quarters, Simla, Sept. 28, 1831. —At a European general court-martial assembled at Meerut on the 29th July 1831, of which Colonel H. Oglander, H. M. 26th Foot, is president, Lieut. James Woods, of the 32d regt. N. I. was arraigned on the following charges:—

Charges.—" Lieut. James Woods, of the 32d regt. N. I., placed in arrest, and charged with conduct highly unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances; *viz.*

1st Charge.—" In having, at Meerut, on or about the 29th Aug. 1829, for a valuable consideration, given to Seitoo Ram, a cloth merchant, residing at Meerut, an order on the deputy paymaster at Meerut, bearing date 29th Aug. 1829, for rupees six hundred (600), payable by monthly instalments of rupees one hundred and fifty (150), to commence as therein set forth, from his, Lieut. James Woods', allowances for February 1830, and having, after payment of the first instalment, and on the second instalment becoming due, stopped the payment of such second instalment by a note addressed by him, Lieut. James Woods, to the deputy paymaster, after which no other instalment was recovered by the said Seitoo Ram; and further, in having, by frequent breach of his word, and non-payment of the balance of the said order, obliged the said Seitoo Ram to seek redress in the monthly military court of requests at Meerut, in which court the said Seitoo Ram obtained a verdict against him, Lieut. James Woods; payment under which verdict the said Seitoo Ram afterwards agreed to accept, at the rate of one hundred rupees, by monthly instalments from the Pay Office, by an order on the allowances of Lieut. James Woods.

2d Charge.—" In having at Meerut, on the 6th November 1829, in consideration of money lent him, Lieut. James Woods, in the name of one Munsa Ram, by Jorah Mull, the son and authorized agent of the said Munsa Ram, given to the said Jorah Mull, an order on the deputy paymaster at Meerut, dated 6th November 1829, in favour of the said Munsa Ram, for rupees five hundred (500), payable as therein set forth by monthly instalments from his, Lieut. James Woods', allowances for May, June, and July 1830, which order he, Lieut. James Woods, cancelled, by a communication to the deputy paymaster, in consequence of which no part of any instalment, under the said order, was realized by the said Jorah Mull.

3d Charge.—" In having, at Meerut, given to the said Jorah Mull, an order on the deputy paymaster at Meerut, dated 5th August 1830, for rupees nine hundred and fifty (950), payable by instalments of one hundred rupees (100) monthly, to commence in October 1830; that sum being, in part, the amount balance of the unpaid order, dated 29th Aug. 1829, payable to the above-mentioned Seitoo Ram, as stated in the first charge (these instalments being in terms of the agreement entered into by the said Seitoo Ram, under the verdict of the court of requests, as stated at the close of the first charge), and, in part, the amount of the cancelled order, dated 6th November 1829, in favour of Munsa Ram, as mentioned in the second charge; he, Lieut. James Woods, well knowing at the time, that the deputy paymaster had not, and would not have, assets in his hands, to meet the payment of the said order; and of which order no part, or instalment, has been paid to the said Jorah Mull, nor the said Seitoo Ram.

4th Charge.—" In having, at Meerut, on or about the 9th of March 1831, for a valuable consideration, given to Mrs. E. Orde, a trader, residing at Meerut, an order on the deputy paymaster at Meerut, bearing date 9th March 1831, for rupees ninety (90), payable on the then next issue of pay; and having, on the said Mrs. E. Orde's declining to accept the said order, fraudulently assured her by note, dated 9th March 1831, that the said order would undoubtedly be honoured by the deputy paymaster, he, Lieut. James Woods, well knowing at the time, that the deputy paymaster had no assets in his hands to meet the payment of the said order."

Upon which charges the court came to the following decision:

Finding—" The court, upon the evidence before them, do find as follows:

" On the first charge, the court find the prisoner guilty of so much of the charge,

viz. in having at Meerut, on or about the 29th Aug. 1829, for a valuable consideration, given to Seitoo Ram, a cloth merchant, residing at Meerut, an order on the deputy paymaster at Meerut, bearing date 29th August 1829, for rupees six hundred (600), payable by monthly instalments of rupees one hundred and fifty (150), to commence as therein set forth, from his, Lieut. James Woods, allowances for Feb. 1830, and having, after payment of the first instalment, by non-payment of the balance of the said order, obliged the said Seitoo Ram to seek redress in the monthly military court of requests at Meerut; under a verdict of which court, Seitoo Ram agreed to accept payment at the rate of one hundred rupees, by monthly instalments from the pay office, by an order on the allowances of Lieut. James Woods; and the court do not find the rest of the charge.

"On the second charge, the court find the prisoner guilty of so much of the charge, *viz.* in having, at Meerut, on the 6th of Nov. 1829, in consideration upon money lent him, Lieut. James Woods, in the name of one Munsa Ram, by Jorah Mull, the authorized agent of the said Munsa Ram, given to the said Jorah Mull an order on the deputy paymaster at Meerut, dated 6th Nov. 1829, in favour of the said Munsa Ram, for rupees five hundred (500), payable as therein set forth, by monthly instalments from his, Lieut. James Woods', allowances for May, June, and July 1830, of which order the court find that he, Lieut. James Woods, cancelled one instalment, but the court acquit the prisoner of the rest of the charge.

"On the third charge, the court find the prisoner not guilty, and do accordingly acquit him.

"On the fourth charge, the court find the prisoner not guilty, and do fully and honourably acquit him.

"With regard to the two first charges, the court find Lieut. Woods, 32d N. I., guilty of conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman."

Revised Sentence.—"The court having duly considered their former judgment, do adhere to their former finding on the charges.

"The court cancel their original sentence, and do hereby sentence the prisoner, Lieut. James Woods, 32d regt. N. I., to lose a portion of his rank, by being placed next below Lieut. A. L. Willis, of the 32d N. I., both in the army and the regiment; the date of Lieut. Woods' commission to be on and from the day next after that of Lieut. Willis."

Approved,
(Signed) DALHOUSIE.
Commander-in-chief.

Remarks by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-chief.

The Commander-in-chief having thought it his duty to disapprove the sentence passed upon Lieut Woods, it affords him the greatest satisfaction to meet with so ready an assent and deference to his sentiments as have been shown by the court.

A punishment has now been awarded commensurate with the unworthy conduct of Lieut. Woods, and the Commander-in-chief is thereby perfectly satisfied.

It now remains with him to carry that sentence into effect, or to pardon. Had that sentence been passed at first, the Commander-in-chief would not have hesitated to confirm it; but as it has proceeded from re-consideration, he desires to assure both the court and prisoner, that his object was not severity of punishment.

The Commander in-chief now feels great pleasure in the exercise of that power which is given to him to pardon, when the interest and honour of the service may justify it: such is the case in this instance, and he remits the sentence, in the hope that Lieut. Woods will seriously consider the position in which he has been placed, and take immediate and effectual measures to pay those debts which he has evaded so long, and in a manner so unbecoming the character of an officer.

Lieut. Woods is to be released from arrest, and to be directed to return to his duty.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

General Department.

Oct. 4. Mr. J. Reid, assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit 16th or Chittagong division.

Judicial and Revenue Departments.

July 12. Mr. A. W. Begbie, magistrate of southern division of Bundlecund.

Mr. R. Cathcart, magistrate of northern division of Bundlecund.

Oct. 11. Mr. W. M. Dirom, an assistant under the commissioner of revenue and circuit of the 13th or Bauleah division.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENT.

Oct. 11. The Rev. George Ward, district chaplain at Allahabad.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Head-Quarters, Sept. 16, 1831.—Capt. J. Jervis, 15th N.I., to officiate as deputy judge adv. gen. at a native general court-martial ordered to assemble at Ajmere; date 8th Sept.

Ens. J. Macdonald, 47th, and Ens. J. T. Daniell, 36th N.I., permitted to exchange regiments.

Supernum. Ens. J. Sandeman, 33d, removed to 17th N.I., to fill a vacancy.

Lieut. S. W. Bennett, of artil. regt. (recently app. a brig. maj. on estab.), posted to eastern frontier.

Sept. 17.—Capt. R. C. Macdonald, 49th regt., doing duty with 4th N.I., to rejoin his regt. at Lucknow on 1st Nov.

Sept. 20.—The following regimental order confirmed; Ens. H. T. Tucker to act as adj., and Ens. W. A. J. Mayhew as interp. and qu. mast. to 8th N.I.; date 9th Sept.

32d N.I. Lieut. C. O'Brien, 1st N.I., to officiate as interp. and qu. mast., until further orders (there being no properly qualified officer in regt. available).

Fort William, Oct. 7, 1831.—Cadet of Artillery E. W. Mitchell admitted on establishment.

Ms. H. H. Goodeve admitted on establishment as an assist. surgeon.

Head-Quarters, Sept. 21.—Capt. E. Herring, 57th N.I., to officiate as deputy judge adv. gen. at a general court-martial to assemble at Mhow; date 31st Aug.

Lieut. W. C. Hicks, 3d, doing duty with 15th N.I., to rejoin his regt. at Nusseerabad on 10th Dec.

Lieut. J. N. Rind, 37th N.I., to continue to do duty with pioneers.

Supernum. Ens. J. E. Verner, 50th, at his own request, removed to 69th N.I.

Sept. 22.—The following division and station orders confirmed:—2d-Lieut. R. H. Baldwin to take charge of detachment of artillery at Arracan; date 20th Aug.—Assist. Surg. J. Bruce to do duty with 57th N.I., and remain in medical charge of detachment at Mundlaisir; date 1st Sept.

35th N.I. Lieut. A. Fisher to be interp. and quarter master.

Supernum. Ens. C. H. Wake, 34th, removed to 41st N.I., to fill a vacancy.

Cadet C. G. Beecher to do duty with 5th regt. L.C.

Sept. 23.—Cadet W. H. L. Bird permitted, at his own request, to do duty with 38th N.I.

Sept. 24.—Lieut. S. Nash to act as adj. to 4th L.C., during absence of Lieut. and Adj. Master; date of order 13th Sept.

47th N.I. Ens. W. C. Hollings, 51st N.I., to officiate as interp. and qu. mast., v. Armstrong removed from situation.

The following removals and postings made:—Colonel G. Sargent from 19th to 20th N.I.—Colonel J. Alexander (new prom.) to 19th do.—Lieut. Col. J. Craigie, from 22d to European regt.—Lieut. Col. E. H. Simpson, from 56th to 22d N.I.—Lieut. Col. T. Taylor, from 6th to 19th do.—Lieut. Col. J. Hunter (new prom.) to 71st do.—Lieut. Col. W. R. C. Costley (new prom.) to 56th do.—Lieut. Col. R. Rich (new prom.) to 6th do.

Fort William, Oct. 14.—Capt. W. C. Denby, 20th N.I., to take charge of Kemaon local bat., during absence, on leave, of Capt. J. Corbett, and to officiate, during same period, in civil offices held by Capt. Corbett.

Messrs. Geo. C. Rankin, Alex. Reid, and Andrew Drummond, admitted on estab. as assist. surgeons.

Lieut. A. W. W. Fraser, 8th L.C., at his own request, transferred to invalid establishment.

Mr. J. B. Hussey to be an assistant overseer in department of public works, and attached to 12th division of ditto.

The undermentioned cadets of cavalry and infantry (who have been more than two years in India) to be acting cornets and ensigns, to enable them to draw allowances authorised by Hon. the Court of Directors, as published in G.O. of 27th March 1819:—*Cavalry.* Mr. W. H. Hepburne, Mr. R. J. Hawthorne, Mr. J. D. Moffat, Mr. J. Irving, Mr. C. R. H. Christie, Mr. E. J. Robinson, Mr. C. A. Kitson, Mr. S. F. MacMullen, Mr. C. G. Becher, and Mr. J. A. D. Fergusson.—*Infantry.* Mr. J. H. Garrett, Mr. J. Duncan, Mr. W. A. Cooke, and Mr. J. Smith.

Infantry. Major Richard B. Jenkins to be lieut. col., v. W. D. Playfair retired; with rank from 23d Aug. 1831, v. G. Warden, dec.

29th N.I. Capt. Robert Hornby to be major, Lieut. Peach Brown to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. Angus De Fountain to be lieut., from 23d Aug. 1831, in suc. to R. B. Jenkins, prom.

44th N.I. Supernum. Lieut. Thos. Wm. Hill brought on effective strength of regt., from 9th March 1831, v. J. H. Rice retired.

Capt. J. Hay, 35th N.I., to take charge of Calcutta native militia, during absence of Capt. Richmond.

Lieut. Hugh A. Boscawen, 54th N.I., transf. from command of Mug Levy, agreeably to his request, to adjutancy of Calcutta native militia, v. Corfield prom.

Assist. Surg. Hugh Falconer, app. permanently to civil station of Seharunpore, and to superintendency of botanical garden there.

Surg. Royle to be considered on special duty in civil department, from termination of his present leave, until 1st Dec.

Assist. Surg. John Macrae transf. to situation of assist. surgeon to civil station at Moughyr, from 1st Nov., from which date the appointment of garrison assist. surgeon will cease, the military establishments at Monghyr being broken up.

Head-Quarters, Sept. 27.—The following division orders confirmed: Cadet F. Shirreff to duty with 2d N.I. at Dinapore; Assist. Surgs. T. Scott and J. McCosh to proceed by water to Cawnpore; and Assist. Surg. W. O. H. McCheyne to do duty with H.M. 3d Buffs; all date 6th Sept.

Surg. J. M. Todd removed from 25th and posted to 35th N.I., and Surg. C. W. Welchman removed from latter and posted to former corps.

1st Lieuts. Fred. Brind and Henry M. Lawrence transf. to horse artillery, in room of Lieut. D. Æ. Mackay, appointed a major of brigade on estab., and Lieut. G. R. Birch, on furlough to Europe.

Sept. 28.—The following division and other orders confirmed: Capt. C. Andrews, 64th N.I., to officiate as major of brigade to eastern frontier, until further orders; date 6th Sept.—Assist. Surg. T. Ginders to proceed by water to Cawnpore; date 10th Sept.—Lieut. A. Mackintosh to officiate as interp. and qu. mast. to 52d N.I., during absence of Lieut. Shudham; date 19th Sept.

Lieut. N. D. Barton, 6th L.C., officiating interp. and qu. mast. to 2d L.C., permitted, at his own request, to resign that acting appointment on 1st Nov., and to rejoin his regiment.

Supernum. Cornet A. Hall, 5th, removed to 7th L.C., to fill a vacancy.

Sept. 29.—*39th N.I.* Ens. C. U. Tripp to be adj., in room of Troup resigned.

Sept. 30.—Lieut. O'Brien to officiate as interp. and qu. mast. of 1st regt., during absence of Lieut. Fisher.

Surg. T. Henderson removed from 36th and posted to 40th N.I., and Surg. J. Griffiths removed from latter and posted to former corps.

Assist. Surg. E. Tritton, 36th, posted to 40th N.I.

Oct. 1.—Lieut. A. Horne to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 62d N.I., during absence of Ens. Grant; date of order 25th Sept.

Lieut. Col. J. P. Boileau removed from 2d, and app. to 3d brigade horse artillery; and Lieut. Col. J. Rodber removed from latter and posted to former brigade.

The removal of Ens. R. S. Tickell from 72d to 2d N.I. cancelled, and that officer re-appointed to situation he stood previous to his removal.

Sen. Supernum. Ensigns J. Shaw, of 5th, and F. T. C. Hayward, of 37th, transferred, former to 2d, and latter to 66th N.I., to fill vacancies.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Oct. 7. Maj. Geo. B. Bell, 68th N.I.—14. Capt. S. Moody, 7th N.I.—Capt. John Grant, 66th N.I.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Oct. 7. Lieut. Thos. Roberts, 51st N.I., for health.—Lieut. Wm. G. J. Robe, 58th N.I., on private affairs.—Ens. Fred. Torrens, 53d N.I., for one year, on private affairs.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the Hooghley.

Oct. 6. *Mount Vernon*, Davis, from Boston (America); *Albion*, McLeod, from Liverpool and

Madeira; and H.M. *Satellite*, Laws, from Madras.—8. *Virginia*, Hullock, from Rangoon.—9. *Red Rover*, Clifton, from China and Singapore, and *Duke of Buccleugh*, Henning, from London and Madras.—11. *Providence*, O'Brien, from London, Mauritius, and Madras; *Sultan*, Mitchell, from Bombay and Madras; and *Jules*, Momet, from Havre and Bourbon.—12. *Frances Ann*, Ramsay, from Liverpool and Madras.—14. H.C.S. *Thomas Grenville*, Shea, from London; and *John Adam*, Butler, from Bombay.—16. *Cordelia*, Weaver, from Liverpool.—17. *Cygne*, Fraisinet, from Marseilles.—19. *Fifeshire*, Crawley, from Mauritius and Ceylon; *Lady Flora*, Ford, from London and Madras; and *Dronyan*, McKenzie, from Bombay, Ceylon, and Madras.—20. *Belle Alliance*, Arkcoll, from London, Cape, and Madras; and *James Pattison*, Grote, from London, Bahia, and Madras.—22. *Donna Carmelita*, Gray, from New South Wales; *Prinsep*, Hackwood, from Mauritius; and *Lord William Bentinck*, Hutchinson, from London.

Departures from Calcutta.

Oct. 6. *Nereids*, Roe, for London.—10. *Timor*, Henry, for Boston (America).—11. *Cæsar*, Watt, for London; *Hindostan*, Potter, for Penang; and *Forth*, Robinson, for Singapore and China.—14. *Nandi*, Priestman, for Liverpool.—16. *Lady Nugent*, Wimble, for London.—21. *Caledonia*, Symes, for Mauritius.

Freight to London (Oct. 21).—£5. 5s. to £6. per ton.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 8. In the Nilgherry hills, the lady of Lieut. P. S. Hewett, of the Nizam's service, of a daughter.

Sept. 5. At Calcutta, the lady of E. J. Emin, Esq., of a son.

— At Calcutta, the lady of C. A. Vertaness, Esq., of a son.

10. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Royce, of a son.

17. At Delhi, the lady of Capt. F. E. Rowcroft, 1st N.I., of a son.

27. At Allahabad, the lady of Lieut. Moir, 28th N.I., of a daughter.

30. At Juanpore, the lady of Lieut. Col. Newton, 28th N.I., of a daughter.

Oct. 2. At Benares, the lady of Ayshford Anstruther, Esq., of a daughter.

3. At Bithoor, the lady of Major R. C. Faithful, officiating commissioner with Bajee Rao, of a daughter.

4. At Seonee, the lady of Lieut. Edwards, 18th N.I., of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Perry, widow of the late Mr. Edgar Perry, of a son.

— At Dum-Dum, Mrs. H. J. Blamey, of a daughter.

5. At Baboo Gurh, near Meerut, the lady of Capt. J. Mackenzie, superintendent H.C. stud north-western provinces, of a son.

— At Dinapore, the lady of Capt. Penny, assist. adj. gen., of a daughter.

6. At Akra, the lady of J. M. De Verinne, Esq., of a son.

— At Calcutta, the lady of G. Apcar, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Sealdah, Mrs. Daniel Cardozo, of a son.

7. At Burdwan, the lady of David Scott, Esq., civil service, of a son.

— At Saugor, the wife of Lieut. Bomfield, 56th N.I., of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Drugeon, of a daughter.

8. At Calcutta, Mrs. E. B. Mann, of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Cooper, junior, of a son.

9. At Sultanpore, Benares, the lady of Lieut. R. S. Trevor, Interp. and qu. mast. 3d Cav., of a son.

— At Allahabad, Mrs. A. McMillan, of a son.

11. At Chunar, the lady of W. H. Urquhart, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Beerboom, the lady of C. W. Fuller, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, the lady of James Weir Hogg, Esq., of a daughter.

12. At Gussery, the lady of the late Capt. A. A. Williamson, 25th N.I., of a son.

13. At Calcutta, Mrs. G. Shearwood, of a son.

— At Calcutta, the lady of C. L. Pinto, Esq., of a daughter.

14. At Calcutta, the wife of Johannes Avdall, of a daughter.

— At Chandernagore, Mrs. L. J. Onraet, of a son.

15. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. G. H. B. Gonsalves, of Jessore, of a son.

16. At Chowringhee, Mrs. John Wood, of a daughter.

— At Balygunge, Mrs. J. Reily, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

July 15. At Agra, Lieut. John Russel, pension establishment, to Ellen, youngest daughter of the late Colonel Pedron, of the Marattah service.

Sept. 8. At Patna, Mr. Charles Gladwin to Miss E. D'Silva.

Oct. 3. At the residence of her Highness Begum Sombroo, at Surdhunna, John Rose Troup, Esq., of North Britain, to Miss Anne May; and on the same day, and at the same place, Capt. Solorali, of her Highness Begum Sombroo's service, to Miss Georgianna, daughters of Colonel George Alex. David Dyce.

— At Calcutta, Richard Lloyd, Esq., Indian Navy, to Maria, eldest daughter of Capt. Daniel Ross, Indian Navy, and marine surveyor general.

— At Patna, Mr. L. H. Carville to Mademoiselle A. E. Panon.

11. At Calcutta, Capt. P. McKie, of H.M. 3d buffs, to Miss Olivia Mary Sharp, neice of Colonel Mitchell, commandant of Fort William.

12. At Calcutta, Mr. James Herbert Spencer to Miss Wilhelmina Cecilia Salter.

18. At Calcutta, Lieut. John Bruce, of H.M. 16th regt., to Jane, fifth daughter of G. Herklots, Esq., of Chinsurah.

19. At Calcutta, Mr. P. Vernieuw to Mademoiselle Hélène Rabot.

DEATHS.

Sept. 5. At Calcutta, the lady of Sarkies Owen, Esq., aged 50.

— At Calcutta, Sarah, second daughter of the late Mr. George Adie, of the secret and political department, aged 14.

20. In the Nilgherry hills, Sarah, wife of Lieut. P. S. Hewett, of the Nizam's service.

25. At Lucknow, of bilious fever, Mr. John Simpson, of Marechee, late partner in the firm of Bush, Pickard, and Co.

Oct. 3. At Calcutta, G. P. Bagram, Esq., aged 54.

— At Calcutta, Sarah, wife of Mr. Henry Kyte, aged 37.

4. At Tipperah, Charles Gordon Drummond, Esq., of the civil service, aged 22.

— At Goamalty, near Malda, Mr. John Arle Brown.

— At Phuppoonol, in his 30th year, Mr. Chas. Loving, of the Belah joint magistrate's office, eldest son of the late R. H. Loving, Esq., of Exeter, county of Middlesex.

— At Saugor, Jane, youngest daughter of Lieut. Col. Nott, aged 5 years.

— At Calcutta, Mr. William Tucker, tide waiter, and verger of the Scotch church, aged 61.

5. At Calcutta, after a short illness, William Ingham, Esq., second son of Joseph Ingham, Esq., of Leeds, Yorkshire, aged 30.

6. At Calcutta, Mary Ann, daughter of the late Mr. John Goodbran, aged 19.

— At Dum-Dum, Charles Glanville, son of Mrs. Otto, aged 5 years.

7. At the Sand Heads, Mr. John T. Ross, late of the firm of Currie and Co.

10. At Chandernagore, Madame C. R. Dechal, widow of the late Mr. P. J. Liotard.

14. At Calcutta, Mr. George Rye, assistant printer at the Exchange Gazette press, aged 50.

— At Calcutta, Mr. James Whale, deputy commissary of ordnance, aged 65.

17. At Calcutta, Mr. Joseph Empson, aged 56.

Lately. At sea, on board the ship *Nancy*, bound from Calcutta to Bordeaux, near St. Helena, James Carnegie, Esq., jun., of the E.I. Company's Bengal civil service.

— Drowned, at Allahabad, Mr. R. Albert.

— At the General Hospital, Mr. R. Whitford, aged 29.

Madras.

COURT MARTIAL.

CORNET STEPHENSON.

Head Quarters, Choultry Plain, Sept. 9th, 1831.—The following extract from the confirmed proceedings of an European General Court Martial, holden at the Judge Advocate General's office, Fort St. George, on the 22d of Aug. 1831, by virtue of a warrant from His Exc. Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Sir R. W. O'Callaghan, K. C. B., commander-in-chief of the forces serving under the Presidency of Fort St. George, is published to the army:—

Cornet Edward John Stephenson, quarter-master and interpreter of the 6th regiment of Light Cavalry, placed in arrest by order of Major-General Andrew McDowell, C. B., commanding the centre division of the army, upon the complaint of Capt. Malcolm McNeill, senior officer in charge of the said regiment.

Charge.—For scandalous and infamous behaviour, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having at Madras, on the 30th day of June 1831, in a pamphlet purporting to contain proceedings before Courts Martial,* upon the trials of himself, the said Cornet Stephenson, and of Lieut. Edward Arthur Humffreys, of the 8th regt. L. C., inserted, caused to be printed and circulated, *extraneous matter*, not on the record of the said proceedings, tending to hold up as objects of infamy and scandal certain officers of the 6th and 8th regiments of L. C., and especially to throw odium obloquy, and slander, upon his, the said Cornet Stephenson's commanding officer, as specified in the following extracts; namely:

At page 75, of the first part of the said pamphlet, at the foot of the page,

"As false as Hell!"

(alluding to calumny assumed to have been uttered by Capt. William Edmund Litchfield, of the 6th regt. L. C.)

At page 83, of the first part of the said pamphlet, beginning at the tenth line,

"To tell what they"

(meaning Lieut. John Reid Brown, of the 6th regt. L. C., and Cornet K. E. A. Money, of the 8th regt. L. C., the third and fourth witnesses in support of the prosecution upon the trial of the said Cornet Stephenson)

"had heard, and tales devise,
"Each fiction's still improved with added
"lies."

At page 83, of the first part of the said pamphlet, beginning at the thirteenth line,—

"To the honour of that sex, I cannot omit declaring, that from every one of whom I have asked the question, I have received answers of the same unvarying import, *viz.* that so far from making voluntary disclosures of such matters, they would feel it their imperative duty to decline speaking of them, even if called on; and should ever spurn the mean individual (meaning the above-mentioned Capt. Litchfield) who could require it of them."

At page 87, of the first part of the said pamphlet, beginning at the twenty-first line,—

"After such a specimen of his" (meaning the above-mentioned Capt. Litchfield) "skill in withholding all that is true, and substituting for it nothing but the most corrupt fiction."

At page 102, of the first part of the pamphlet, beginning at the twelfth line,—

"To which I would reply that I consider the evidence of the Matee's far the preferable to be relied on of the two; if but from the one circumstance that I have ascertained the entire truth of their declaration, on a point on which Capt. Litchfield" (meaning the above-mentioned Capt. Litchfield) "was perfectly silent, namely, that of his having, in temporary forgetfulness of the 'good soldier maxim,' always to keep an 'enemy in sight' during the attack on his gate pillars in front, taken post in the necessary in the rear; from whence, I am informed, he did not emerge, until the thoughtless party had taken their departure, and commenced their freaks on his next neighbour."

At page 13, of the second part of the said pamphlet, beginning at the tenth line,—

"And I can give you, gentlemen, the best proof possible, that none ever has occurred; *viz.* that Capt. Litchfield" (naming the above-mentioned Capt. Litchfield) "has never in any way, either by word or deed, hinted to me of my having made a misrepresentation, which it is but natural to believe he would have done had he felt that I ever made a misstatement, however trivial, to his prejudice. It is possible however that my statement of the truth of what passed between him and myself, on one or two occasions, may have been displeasing to him, for I must admit the matters were not such as redound much to his honour or credit, among men who never hear of any thing done or said by another, to the injury of their fair fame, without promptly taking measures for its protection; and since there is a charge of misrepresentation, I will here relate the particulars of the affair, to which I imagine Capt. Litchfield alludes: for I know of no other. On the 1st of January last, when I was suffering under the three heavy calamities (to one in my small receipts) of the total loss of six months' pay and allowances, the

* See p. 43.

death of my only remaining charger, and the presence of a person from Madras, with a heavy pecuniary demand on me, a lot of Arab horses was exhibited for sale in the Cantonment; and it being imperative on me to replace my charger immediately, I sent my servant down to the Lot, on that evening, to make an offer for one, which I thought would suit me. My servant (who has lived with me since my first arrival in the country, and who thoroughly understands English) returned and told me that Captain Litchfield had much abused the horse I wished to purchase, and had (among other uncalled-for impertinences) asked if I was going to pay ready money for him? Such unfeeling heartlessness for the difficulties he knew I was involved in, and want of decorum in jeering my servant regarding them, roused my feelings for the time beyond what I can now describe. I immediately mounted a pony, and rode to the Lot. Captain Litchfield, on seeing me approach, walked away. I followed him, and on overtaking him, pulled up and said, "So, sir, my servant tells me that you have been talking to him impertinently at the Lot of horses about me and my affairs. Now let me tell you, that if you ever again dare to meddle with a servant of mine, or say any thing about my private affairs, I will take a stick and break every bone in your skin;" to which Capt. Litchfield replied, after some hesitation (during which he held up a large stick he was walking with, as if he expected I was then going to chastise him), that he had never meddled with my servant in any way; on which I turned and left him, saying "I should make further enquiries;" but expecting he would notice the threat I had in my extreme excitement uttered to him, I immediately mentioned the circumstance to Cornet King (whose quarters were in my way home), and also to Mr. Prescott on the same evening at the mess. Capt. Litchfield, however, took no notice whatever of the matter to me, or to any other person that I know of, save in some efforts he has made in two visits to Mr. King, since Mr. Stephenson and myself were placed in arrest on the present affair, to confound his, Mr. King's, recollection, and to get him to admit that what I had communicated to him was only a declaration, that I would have broken a stick over him had he not denied it. But whether this or that, it quickly went round the Cantonment, as the latter, after it was perceived he neglected to take steps to resent it: as to my certain knowledge it reached Captain Litchfield's own ears, from more than one quarter, that I had repeated my having so threatened him; yet he never called on me to explain, or to contradict it. Pretty positive proof, I think, that he felt I had only reported the truth; as otherwise, in a matter so degrading to his character, he could not have contented himself with his own simple denial of it only."

At page 16 of the second part of the said pamphlet, beginning at the twenty-eighth line,—

"And now" (meaning Captain Malcolm McNeill, of the 6th regt. L. C., his, the said Cornet Stephenson's, immediate commanding officer) "mischoosing the least of evils, denies it in the presence of Capt. Litchfield, who of course must know exactly what was told him, and what he authorized to be said in reply to me."

The above being in breach of the Articles of War.

(Signed) M. McNeill, Captain.
S. O. in charge 6th L. C.

Arcot, Aug. 1, 1831.

The Court, having most maturely weighed and considered the whole of the evidence brought forward in support of the prosecution, as well as what the prisoner has urged in his defence, and the evidence in support thereof, is of opinion,

Finding on the Charge.—That the prisoner is guilty of the charge.

Sentence.—The Court, having found the prisoner guilty as above stated, doth sentence him, the said Cornet Edward John Stephenson, Quarter-Master and Interpreter of the 6th regt. L. C., to be discharged from the service.

(Signed) Edmund K. Williams,
Col. and President.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) R. W. O'Callaghan,
Lieut.-Gen. and Com. in Chief.

Mr. Edward John Stephenson will place himself under the orders of the Town Major of Fort St. George.

Bombay.

DIVISION ORDERS.

BRIGADIER GENERAL KENNEDY.

Extract from Division Morning Orders, by Colonel Henry Thomas, C.B., His Majesty's 20th Regt.

Southern Division of the Army, Head-Quarters Belgaum, Sept. 7, 1831.

1st. The painful duty devolves upon Col. Thomas, C.B., of announcing to the troops in the southern division of the army, the death of that very respectable and distinguished officer Brigadier General Kennedy, C.B., who expired yesterday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, after an honourable career of nearly half a century of zealous and faithful services to his employers.

2d. This meritorious officer's useful and gallant services have been marked, on numerous occasions, by the highest testimonies of praise from Government, and the authorities under whom he served, rewarded, as they were, by the strongest proof of his sovereign's approbation, and by his appointment to the elevated station which he filled at the termination of his life.

3d. On this melancholy occasion, the flag in the fortress of Belgaum is to be immediately raised half-mast high, and to remain in that state until sunset; minute-guns being fired to the number of sixty-nine, corresponding with the age of the deceased.

4th. The funeral of this gallant veteran will take place this afternoon, at four o'clock, and the officer commanding the station will be pleased to cause the troops, with seven field-pieces, to be paraded in the fort at that hour, furnished with three rounds of blank ammunition, to attend the remains of the deceased to the place of interment.

5th. All officers are directed to attend.

6th. Colonel Thomas, C.B., requests that the officers serving in the southern division, as a mark of due respect to the memory of the late Brigadier General Kennedy, C.B., will wear mourning for a fortnight from this date.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Territorial Department.

Oct. 26. Mr. W. W. Bell to be junior second assistant to principal collector of Ahmedabad.

Mr. H. Liddell to be third assistant to ditto.

Mr. H. W. Reeves to be junior second assistant to principal collector of Ahmednugger.

Mr. E. J. Stracey to be third assistant to ditto.

Mr. J. D. Inverarity to be assistant ditto.

Mr. G. Coles to be junior second assistant to principal collector in Concan.

Mr. E. Chamier to be third assistant to ditto.

Mr. P. Scott to be junior second assistant to junior principal collector of Poona.

Mr. G. Malcolm to be third assistant to ditto.

Mr. R. C. Chambers to be junior second assistant to principal collector of Surat.

Mr. J. Gordon to be third assistant to ditto.

Mr. G. L. Farrant to be assistant to ditto.

Mr. J. Steven to be second assistant to collector in Candeish.

Mr. R. S. Frampton to be third assistant to ditto.

Mr. M. Larken to be assistant to ditto.

Mr. A. Bettingham to be assistant to principal collector at Dharwar.

Bombay Castle, Oct. 17, 1831.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to notify the following promotions in the civil service:—

To be Senior Merchants. Harry Borradaile, Wm. R. Morris, Wm. Simson, and Benj. Hutt; all date of rank 29th May 1830.—David A. Blane, Sir Robert K. Arbuthnot, Jos. H. Jackson, Alex. Bell, Alex. Elphinston, John Warden, John H. Ravenshaw, James H. Farquharson, Wm. Willis, and Nathaniel Hornby; all 7th June 1831.

To be Junior Merchants. Henry Young, Edward H. Townsend, Wm. C. Andrews, John W. Langford, Fred. J. H. Reeves, Nugent Kirkland, W. Malet, Wm. W. Malet, James Seton, Hon. Musgrave A. H. Harris, Wm. Clerk, Alex. N. Shaw, Charles Sims, Walter J. Hunter, Henry G. Barret, Robert C. Money, Richard G. Chambers, Henry Bebb Morris, Charles Prescott, and Wm. Richards; all date of rank 15th Aug. 1830.—John Steven, James Erskine, Lancelot Wilkinson, Geo. H. Pitt, Thos. H. Talbot, and Fred. A. Corsar; all 6th July 1831.

To be Factors. Edward G. Fawcett, Wm. G. Clarke, Henry W. Reeves, Arthur Malet, Robert D. Luard, and Arthur Hornby; all date of rank 6th June 1830.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 27, 1831.—The following temporary arrangements confirmed:—Lieut. D. M. Scobie to act as adj. to 14th regt., from 16th March to 14th May 1831.—Lieut. A. Hand to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 2d Gr. N.I., during absence of Ens. Hart on duty at Poonah.—Capt. T. Graham, 2d Gr. N.I., to assume command of troops at Satara, during absence of Col. R. Robertson, on duty at Poonah; date 9th Sept.

Oct. 4 *and* 5.—The following temporary arrangements confirmed;—Major J. D. Crosier, 23d N.I., to assume command of troops at Hursole, from 6th Sept.—Capt. G. Bolton, H.M. 20th regt., to command station of Belgaum; date 7th Sept.

Infantry. Sen. Major W. H. Sykes to be lieut. col., v. Whitehill dec.; date of rank 10th June 1831.—Sen. Maj. R. W. Flemming to be lieut. col., v. Willis prom.: date of rank 7th Sept. 1831.

Europ. Regt. (left wing). Major J. Little, Capt. A. P. Hockin, and Lieut. G. F. Sympson, to take rank in suc. to Sherreff prom., v. Hough prom.; date 7th April 1831.—Ens. R. H. Young (former rank to be cancelled) to take rank from 17th July 1830, v. Sympson prom.—Ens. O. D. Ottley to be lieut., v. Pulling dismissed service by sentence of a general court-martial; date of rank 26th July 1831.—Ens. J. B Seton to be lieut., v. Thompson dismissed service by sentence of a general court-martial, date 19th Aug. 1831.—Ens. G. J. D. Miles to take rank from 26th July 1831, and to be posted to left wing, v. Ottley prom.—Sen. Cadet R. Phillips to be ensign from 19th Aug. 1831, and posted to left wing, v. Seton prom.

1*st or Gr. N.I.* Major A. Morse, and Capt. T. Donnelly to take rank in suc. to Dunstervills prom., v. Campbell dec.; date 8th July 1830.—Lieut. B. H. Crockett admitted on effective strength from above date, v. Donnelly prom.

2*d N.I.* Capt. S. Long to be major, and Lieut. W. W. Dowell to be capt., in suc. to Flemming prom.; date of rank 7th Sept. 1831.—Supernum. Lieut. E. Whichelo admitted on effective strength of regt., from above date, v. Dowell prom.

15*th N.I.* Major C. Davies and Capt. W. Ward to take rank in suc. to Pearson prom., v. Morison retired; date 26th Feb. 1830.—Lieut. H. S. Watkins admitted on effective strength of regt. from above date, v. Ward prom.

17*th N.I.* Capt. A. B. Campbell to be major, and Lieut. F. H. Billamore to be capt., in suc. to Sykes prom.; date of rank 10th June 1831.—Supernum. Lieut. G. H. Leavis admitted on effective strength of regt., from above date, v. Billamore prom.

18*th N.I.* Sen. Cadet H. Price to be ensign from 19th Aug. 1831, and posted to this regt., v. Westbrook prom.

25*th N.I.* Major A. Grafton and Capt. H. C. Teasdale to take rank in suc. to Pedlar retired; date 26th May 1831.—Ens. J. W. Cunningham to be lieut., v. Teasdale prom.; date ditto.—Sen. Cadet H. Rudd to be ensign from 19th Aug. 1831, and posted to this regt., v. Cunningham prom.—Lieut. J. R. F. Willoughby admitted on effective strength of regt., from 2d May 1830, v. Tollemache dec.—(Lieut. J. W. Cunningham and Ens. H. Rudd to be borne as supernum. to estab.)

26*th N.I.* Major M. Soppitt and Capt. G. Smith to take rank, in suc. to Barnwell prom.; date 15th Dec. 1830.—Lieut. G. Wilson admitted on effective strength of regt., from above date, v. Smith prom.

Oct. 6.—Lieut. R. Long to act as adj. to 23d N.I., from 18th Sept., during absence of Lieut. Hale on sick cert.; as a temp. arrangement.

Oct. 7.—Supernum. Lieut. N. H. Thornbury, 4th N.I., admitted on effective strength of regt., from 26th Sept. 1831, v. Lawrence dec.

Oct. 8.—Mr. C. W. Tremenhère admitted on estab. as a cadet of engineers, and prom. to 2d-lieut.

Oct. 10.—The following station order confirmed:—Lieut. Col. R. Robertson, 2d Gr. N.I., to assume command of troops at Sattara from 30th Sept.

Oct. 18.—Assist. Surg. J. Ross to be surgeon to agency at Bussora, in suc. to Assist. Surg. Balgrie dec.

Oct. 19.—Capt. H. Jamieson to command escort to accompany Right Hon. the Governor to Ajmere.

Capt. Mansfield, of Poona auxiliary horse, to take charge of stud establishment during absence of Capt. Jamieson.

Oct. 20.—The following division orders confirmed:—Lieut. Wilson, major of brigade, to take charge of engineer department at Poona, on departure of Lieut. Harris from station; date 7th Oct.—Assist. Surg. Arnott, 2d tr. horse artil., to take medical charge of staff at Deesa, during absence of Assist. Surg. Brown, of 2d L.C.; date 23d Sept.

Oct. 22.—Capt. F. M. Iredell, commanding troops at Veerpoor, placed at disposal of commander of forces for regimental duty, in consequence of there being no captain present with 10th N.I.—[The Governor in Council, in a G. O., testifies his full approbation of Capt. Iredell's conduct and services, while in command of the troops at Veerpoor.]

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Oct. 8. Major E. Jervis, 3d L.C.—Capt. R. Sellar, 8th N.I.—Lieut. C. J. Conyngham, 1st L.C.—Lieut. C. B. Lloyd, 7th N.I.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Sept. 30. Ens. A. Morison, 22d N.I., for one year, on private affairs.—Oct. 11. Capt. J. D. Browne, 10th N.I., for health.—Lieut. J. Hale, 22d N.I., for health.—11. Ens. F. P. Lynch, 16th N.I., for health.—12. Lieut. T. Probyn, 17th N.I., on private affairs.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Sept. 28. *Tam O'Shanter*, Mitchinson, from Calcutta.—*Oct.* 10. H.C. brig of war *Tigris*, Lowe, from Bassadore.—11. *Resource*, Clark, from Bussora.—15. *Golconda*, Stewart, from China.—*Nov.* 5. *Dorothy*, Garnock, from Liverpool.

Departures.

Sept. 3. H.C. sloop of war *Clive*, Harris, for Macao.—26. H.C. brig of war *Nautilus*, Atkinson, for Persian Gulf.—*Oct.* 2. *Neptune*, Whittleton, for Port Glasgow.—3. *Cavendish Bentinck*, Humphreys, for Calcutta.—6. H.C. surveying ship *Benares*, Elwood, for Cossair.—9. H.C. sloop of war *Elphinstone*, Rose, for Malabar coast; and *La France*, Lartique, for ditto.—16. *Navarin*, Guerin, for Mauritius and Bourbon.—17. *La Cherie*, Roy, for Malabar coast.—21. *Maria*, Wheatley, for Persian Gulf.—24. *Minerva*, Metcalfe, for Liverpool.—26. *Resource*, Clark, for Calcutta.—*Nov.* 2. *Vesper*, Brown, for London.—6. *Tam O'Shanter*, Mitchinson, for London.

Freight (Nov. 5) to London, £7. 10s.; to Liverpool, £7.; to the Clyde, nominal.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 6. At Ahmednugger, the lady of Capt. H. D. Robertson, of a daughter.

18. At Poonah, the lady of Lieut. H. A. Ramsay, of a daughter.

26. At Rajcote, the lady of Lieut. Col. Edw. Pearson, commanding 18th regt., of a son (still-born).

Oct. 8. At Poonah, the lady of James Taylor, Esq., H.C.C.S., of a son.

9. At Bombay, the lady of H. P. Hadow, Esq., of a son.

11. At Girgaum, Mrs. Archibald Campbell, of a daughter.

12. At Byculla, Mrs. Thomas Howell, of a son.

18. At Bombay, the lady of W. C. Bruce, Esq., civil service, of a son.

25. At Colabah, Mrs. Thomas Theobald Von Geyer, of a daughter.

Lately. At Bombay, the lady of Major Jervis, 3d L.C., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 28. At Rajcote, Lieut. Sutton, of the H.C. artillery, eldest surviving son of Dr. Sutton, Kent, to Emma, daughter of the late Sir C. Willoughby, Bart., of Baldon House, Oxfordshire.

Oct. 13. At Bombay, Capt. Francis Farrell, 6th regt. N.I., to Caroline Anne, second daughter of Joseph Gilbert, Esq., of Wilts.

DEATHS.

Aug. 31. At Poonah, Capt. A. D. Hogg, of H.M. 6th regt. of Foot.

Sept. 6. At Belgaum, Brigadier General M. Kennedy, C.B., commanding the southern division of the Bombay army, and colonel 15th regt. Bombay N.I. The General Orders by the Bombay Government, of the 14th Sept. 1831, and the Division Orders of the 7th Sept. 1831, by Colonel Thomas, C.B., of H.M. 20th regt., who succeeded as senior officer in temporary command on the general's decease, do honour·ble justice to the public merits of this distinguished officer.* His private worth is written on the hearts of all who knew him. An unaffected simplicity and unpretending gentleness and kindness of disposition were combined in him with the most steady and straightforward resolution in the discharge of his public duty—a rare mixture of benevolence and firmness; so that he was able to say, when he left India on furlough in Feb. 1827, that through the long period of forty-four years' service he had enjoyed the happiness of feeling that no junior under his command had ever reproached him with an injury; whilst that he, though five times wounded in action, had been able, through uninterrupted good health and indifference to relaxation, to remain at his post whenever duty had called him, and had never asked nor enjoyed one month's leave of absence. General Kennedy was born Sept. 20th, 1762, and married, in 1790, to Martha Eliza, daughter to Philip Courtraye, Esq., of Surat; she died at Bankote in 1803, aged 29 years. Their surviving issue are, K. Hartley Kennedy, M.D., Bombay medical establishment; and James Kennedy, LL.B., of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and Lincoln's-inn; and Eliza, only daughter, was married, in 1832, to J. P. Willoughby, Esq., second surviving son of the late Sir C. Willoughby, Bart., of Baldon, Oxon.

25. At Poonah, Eliza, wife of G. W. Anderson, Esq., of the civil service.

Oct. 13. At Baroda, of fever, Ensign G. F. McHutchin, 16th regt. N.I., aged 19.

25. At Bombay, Anne Maria Hart, infant daughter of Alex. Bell, Esq., judge of the Konkan.

27. In the fort, Mr. Solomon Lawless, aged 21.

St. Helena.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

St. Helena Regiment.

Head-Quarters, Dec. 8, 1831.—The following arrangement is to take place until pleasure of Hon. the Court of Directors be known; meanwhile the officers thus provisionally promoted will draw pay and allowances of their respective ranks from 26th Nov. 1831:—

Capt. James Bennett to command invalid company, v. Statham dec.—Sen. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. John B. Spiller to be capt. of a comp., v. Bennett transf. to command of invalid company.—Sen. Ens. John R. C. Mason to be lieut., v. Spiller.—Cadet David H. H. Lester to be ensign, v. Mason.

Dec. 19.—Mr. Alex. Simpson, late surgeon of ship *North Briton*, to do duty of an assist. surgeon on this estab., until return to the island, either of Surg. Price or Surg. McRitchie, or until pleasure of Hon. Court of Directors be known.

* See pp. 106, 205.

PRESENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF:

Bengal—His Exc. Gen. the Right Hon. Earl of Dalhousie, G.C.B., &c.
Madras—His Exc. Lieut. Gen. Sir R. W. O'Callaghan, K.C.B.
Bombay—His. Exc. Lieut. Gen. Sir Colin Halkett, K.C.B.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

KING'S TROOPS.

Regts.	Stations.
11th Lt. Dragns.	Meerut.
16th do.	Cawnpore.
3d Foot	Fort William.
13th do.	Agra.
16th do.	Chinsurah.
26th do.	Meerut.
31st do.	Kurnaul.
38th do.	Ghazeepore.
44th do.	Cawnpore.
49th do.	Berhampore.

COMPANY'S TROOPS.

1st Lt. Cav.	Nusseerabad.
2d do.	Kurnaul.
3d do.	Sultanpore.
4th do.	Meerut.
5th do.	Muttra.
6th do.	Cawnpore.
7th do.	Mhow.
8th do.	Cawnpore.
9th do.	Neemuch.
10th do.	Kurnaul.
Europ. Regt.	Dinapore.
1st Nat. Inf.	Delhi.
2d do.	Dinapore.
3d do.	Nusseerabad.
4th do.	Saugor.
5th do.	Nusseerabad.
6th do.	Allahabad and Juanpore.
7th do.	Goruckpore.
8th do.	Delhi.
9th do.	Agra.
10th do.	Cawnpore.
11th do.	Chittagong.
12th do.	Lucknow.
13th do.	Bareilly.
14th do.	Loodhiana.
15th do.	Shahjehanpore.
16th do.	Saugor.
17th do.	Futtyghur.
18th do.	Jubbulpore.
19th do.	Hansi.
20th do.	Seetapore.
21st do.	Cawnpore.
22d do.	Lucknow.
23d do.	Loodhiana.
24th do.	Benares.
25th do.	Barrackpore.
26th do.	Nusseerabad.
27th Nat. Inf.	Gurrawarra and Hussinga-bad
28th do.	Agra.
29th do.	Meerut.
30th do.	Almorah.
31st do.	Barrackpore.
32d do.	Nusseerabad.
33d do.	Barrackpore.
34th do.	Barrackpore.
35th do.	Jumalpore.
36th do.	Mhow.
37th do.	Kurnaul.
38th do.	Midnapore.
39th do.	Agra.
40th do.	Allyghur.
41st do.	Pertaubgurh.
42d do.	Neemuch.
43d do.	Secrora.
44th do.	Bareilly.
45th do.	Neemuch.
46th do.	Muttra.
47th do.	Cuttack.
48th do.	Allahabad.
49th do.	Kurnaul.
50th do.	Barrackpore.
51st do.	Neemuch.
52d do.	Meerut.
53d do.	Dacca.
54th do.	Benares.
55th do.	Benares.
56th do.	Saugor.
57th do.	Mhow.
58th do.	Sooltanpore (Oude).
59th do.	Allahabad.
60th do.	Cawnpore.
61st do.	Neemuch.
62d do.	Delhi.
63d do.	Mullye.
64th do.	Dinapore.
65th do.	Mhow.
66th do.	Arracan.
67th do.	Banda and Etawah.
68th do.	Mynpoorie.
69th do.	Muttra.
70th do.	Baitool.
71st do.	Meerut.
72d do.	Berhampore.
73d do.	Banda.
74th do.	Mirzapore.
Artillery	Dum Dum (Hd. Qu.)
Engineers	Fort William (Hd. Qu.)

MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT.

KING'S TROOPS.

Regts.	Stations.
13th Lt. Drags.	Bangalore.
41st Foot.....	Trichinopoly.
45th do.	Moulmein.
46th do.	Secunderabad.
48th do.	Bellary.
54th do.	Cannanore.
55th do.	Fort St. George.
57th do.	
62d do.	Bangalore.

COMPANY'S TROOPS.

1st Lt. Cav.	Bellary.
2d do.	Jaulnah.
3d do.	Nagpoor.
4th do.	Trichinopoly.
5th do.	Secunderabad.
6th do.	Arcot.
7th do.	Bangalore.
8th do.	Arcot.
Europ. Regt.	Nagpore and Masulipatam.
1st Nat. Inf.	Palamcottah.
2d do.	Bellary.
3d do.	Palaveram.
4th do.	Vellore.
5th do.	Palaveram.
6th do.	Palamcottah.
7th do.	Nagpoor.
8th do.	Vizianagrum.
9th do.	Bangalore.
10th do.	St. Thomas's Mount.
11th do.	Secunderabad.
12th do.	Vizianagrum.
13th do.	Cuddapah.
14th do.	Mangalore.
15th do.	Bangalore.
16th do.	Jaulnah.
17th Nat. Inf.	Mangalore.
18th do.	Dindigul.
19th do.	Tenasserim.
20th do.	Cannanore.
21st do.	Ellore.
22d do.	Nagpoor.
23d do.	Palaveram.
24th do.	Hurrybur.
25th do.	Trichinopoly.
26th do.	Quilon.
27th do.	Palaveram.
28th do.	Jaulnah.
29th do.	Penang, &c.
30th do.	Vellore.
31st do.	Jaulnah.
32d do.	Trichinopoly.
33d do.	Bellary.
34th do.	Nagpoor.
35th do.	
36th do.	Bangalore.
37th do.	Nagpoor.
38th do.	Berhampore.
39th do.	Trichinopoly.
40th do.	Trichinopoly.
41st do.	Chicacole.
42d do.	Masulipatam.
43d do.	Secunderabad.
44th do.	Cannanore.
45th do.	Palaveram.
46th do.	Penang, Singapore, &c.
47th do.	Salumcottah.
48th do.	Vellore.
49th do.	Masulipatam.
50th do.	Secunderabad.
51st do.	Paulgautcherry.
52d do.	Secunderabad. [Qu.)
Artillery	St. Thomas's Mount (Hd.
Engineers ...	Fort St. George (Hd. Qu.)

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.

KING'S TROOPS.

4th Lt. Drags.	Kirkee.
2d Foot.....	Poonah.
6th do.	Poonah.
20th do.	Bombay.
40th do.	Belgaum.

COMPANY'S TROOPS.

1st Lt Cav.	Sholapore.
2d do.	Deesa.
3d do.	Rajcote and Hursole.
Europ. Regt.	Deesa.
1st Nat. Inf.	Poonah.
2d do.	Sattara.
3d do.	Belgaum.
4th do.	Bombay.
5th do.	Dharwar.
6th do.	Bombay.
7th do.	Baroda.
8th do.	Ahmednuggur.
9th Nat. Inf.	Sholapore.
10th do.	Malligaum.
11th do.	Bhewndy.
12th do.	Surat.
13th do.	Dapoolee.
14th do.	Kulladghee.
15th do.	Rajcote.
16th do.	Baroda.
17th do.	Poonah.
18th do.	Asseerghur.
19th do.	Malligaum.
20th do.	Hursole.
21st do.	Deesa.
22d do.	Ahmedabad.
23d do.	Baroda.
24th do.	Bhooj.
25th do.	Hursole.
26th do.	Kulladghee.
Artillery	Matoonga (Hd. Qu.)
Engineers ...	Seroor (Hd. Qu.)

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, March 22.

A Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held at the Company's House, in Leadenhall-street.

The *Chairman* (Sir Robert Campbell, Bart.)—I have to state that the list of superannuations granted since the last general court is laid on the table; I have also to acquaint the court, that sundry papers presented to parliament since the last general court are now laid before the proprietors.

ZEMINDAR OF NOZEED SIRL.

The *Chairman*—I have next to acquaint the court that it has been made *special*, agreeably to the by-law, cap. 5, sec. 4, for the purpose of laying before the proprietors a draft of a bill now before parliament, entitled, "A bill for providing for the discharge of a claim in respect of Monies advanced by the late James Hodges, Esq., on security of the lands of the late Zemindar of Nozeed and Mustaphanagur, in the district of Fort St. George, in the East-Indies, now under the sovereignty of the Honourable India Company."

The bill was then read short by the clerk.

NATIVE EDUCATION.

Captain *Gowan* said, although it was no longer necessary for him to make the motion which he intended to have proposed had he been present at the last general court, because he understood that the papers relating to the steps which had been taken by the Company for the promotion of a rational system of education amongst the natives of India, had been ordered by parliament, and would hereafter come before the court; still, at the same time, he was sure that the honourable Chairman would pardon his solicitude in endeavouring to know, generally, what progress had been made in that important object. Since the administration of the Marquis of Hastings, he believed that laudable assistance had been given for the institution and improvement of indigenous schools in India, to schools having the legitimate and primitive object of affording proper education to the natives, which had very happy consequences. Time was, however, and he had himself witnessed it, when, to disseminate useful knowledge among the natives of India was considered by the government as little less than treason, and was viewed by the European inhabitants with the utmost jealousy. Twenty-six years ago, when he first went out to India, very little had been done to promote intellectual improvement among the natives. But he was happy to say, that times were now changed: and, in proof of that fact, he could state what had come under his own observation. In 1817, finding that a great number of wealthy chiefs, and rich natives of Delhi, were anxious to disseminate the English language, and to encourage science, for which purpose they subscribed very liberally, it was determined on his recommendation to found a school; and the Marquis of Hastings ordered an old college to be handed over to him in furtherance of that object. Knowing that very many gentlemen held lucrative appointments there, he thought proper to apply to several of them for assistance, but, in nine instances out of ten, he met with a flat refusal. He could state correctly the answer of those who thus refused, for he had preserved their letters. One did not like the plan proposed—another excused himself from having any thing to do with a school—and a third was not of the same way of thinking with him, and therefore declined. Sir Thomas Metcalfe, who had been for a long time agent for political affairs there, subscribed most liberally, as he always did for every thing useful and beneficent. At the period to which he referred, the government had done little or nothing towards improving the moral and intellectual condition of the natives of India. The Serampore missionaries alone were engaged in that laudable and useful pursuit. And he begged leave here to state the gratitude he felt towards those gentlemen for their honourable and disinterested exertions in forming schools, acquiring the language, and publishing a variety of tracts. He was confirmed in his opinion of the service which they had done, by the concurrent testimony of that respectable and intelligent individual, Ram Mohun Roy, who declared that they had done great good in India. That excellent person said, in one of his publications:—"I conclude my essay, with offering up my thanks to the Great Disposer of the Universe, for having rescued this country from the evil of misrule, and placed it under the English government, which distributes so much liberty and happiness amongst all those nations to which their influence extends." This he understood as having been especially applied to the benefits conferred during the administration of the present illustrious Governor-General. In conclusion, he requested the Honourable Chairman to give him

some general information as to what progress had been made in the formation of schools and colleges for the improvement of the natives of India.

The *Chairman* (Sir R. Campbell) said, the hon. proprietor inquired what progress had been made in disseminating education amongst the natives of India? It was not in his power, at that moment, to enter into all the particulars connected with this subject, but he could state, generally, that great and successful efforts had been made to impart instruction to the natives of India, and to afford them means for the acquirement of useful knowledge. The hon. proprietor had stated, that when he went to India, twenty-six years ago, the government viewed with jealousy and suspicion any attempt to educate and enlighten the natives. Now, it was upwards of forty-five years since he (the chairman) proceeded to the East, and he could state positively, from his own experience, that an anxious desire was always manifested by the government to promote the prosperity, the happiness, and the education of the natives, by every means in their power. (*Hear, hear!*) The hon. proprietor, in his winding up, had appealed to the authority of Ram Mohun Roy, somewhat inconsistently, on this subject. Ram Mohun Roy was a most respectable gentleman, and, from his statement it appeared, that the greatest blessings had been conferred on the native inhabitants by the missionaries, or, in other words, by the very men who were supported and encouraged by the government. At the present moment, he could not state all that had been done by the government to forward the education of the natives. By an Act passed in 1813, the government was authorized to lay out one lac of rupees annually for the purposes of education; this had been done, and therefore since that time £170,000, at the least, had been expended. (*Hear, hear!*) The papers which would detail these proceedings were at present before Parliament. They were laid before Parliament on the 29th of February, and there was every probability that they would be speedily printed. When that was done, they would be placed on the table of the court for the information of the proprietors. They would be found to contain all the information which the hon. proprietor was so desirous of obtaining; and they would clearly prove, that there was an anxious disposition on the part of the government to extend education to the natives of India. (*Hear, hear!*)

SPECIE AND INTEREST BILLS.

Mr. *Stewart* said he had been requested by an honourable baronet, whose health he was sorry to say prevented his attendance, to ask if there was any foundation for a report in circulation, that orders had been sent to India to prohibit the exportation of specie from thence to this country, or, what would amount to the same thing, to lay an export duty upon it, as was done about fifteen years ago?—The honourable baronet to whom he had alluded pressed upon the attention of the Court of Directors, at the last General Court, the very serious inconvenience and loss which must be sustained by many of the creditors of the Honourable Company, in consequence of bills for interest on their five per cent. paper having been withheld by the government in India, without sufficient notice to enable them to make other arrangements; and the honourable chairman stated in reply, that a notice had been given two or three years ago. It was apprehended, however, that there must have been some mistake in this, as he had not been able to discover that any intimation of such intention was given; and if this should prove to be the case, he would yet submit to the consideration of the Court of Directors the expediency of extending the period for granting bills in payment of the interest in question, for a year or two longer.

The *Chairman* said, he wished the hon. proprietor had apprized him of his intention to ask these questions, and then he would have been prepared to answer them fully. At all times and seasons he was desirous to give every information to the court and the public, provided he was aware that questions would be asked. An intimation certainly had been given that it was probable those interest bills would be withheld. The notice was not a short one, as the change was spoken of three or four years ago. With respect to the prohibition of the exportation of specie, he could say that no such order had been given.

Mr. *Stewart* asked whether he could be referred to the date of the notice?

The *Chairman* said, certainly; but as it might not be immediately at hand, he would send it to him.

GENERAL COURT DAYS.

Mr. *Dixon* said, he had observed, for many years, that the two great corporate bodies, the Bank of England and the East-India Company, met to transact business on the same day and the same hour. This was inconvenient to those persons who were members of both, and he wished to know whether there was any necessity for it?

Mr. *Rigby* said, he believed the fact was otherwise. But for the circumstance of yesterday being the fast day, the proprietors of East-India stock would have met then, while the Bank meeting would

have been held, as usual, to-day. He was a bank proprietor, and he knew that the general courts of that Company were usually assembled on the Thursday, those of the East-India Company on the Wednesday.

EXPENSES OF THE DIRECTORS.

Capt. *Gowan* trusted that he would not be considered presumptuous in bringing forward the motion which he was now about to submit to the court. He hoped that the course of his general conduct was sufficiently well known to the chairman and his hon. colleagues, to justify him in taking upon himself a duty, which to some might appear to be invidious, considering the ordinary routine of proceedings in that court. He however begged leave to state to the court his extreme anxiety to rescue the Company from the numerous atrocious attacks that were now constantly made on it. They were accused of waste, of extravagance, and even of jobbing. His object was to meet and to answer those injurious allegations, which otherwise might prove prejudicial to their interests on the renewal of the charter, which was so near at hand. There had just issued from the press, a work bearing the name of an intelligent gentleman, who had been long and high in the service of the Company. In that work, which bore evidence of great research, great care, and great pains, the author asserted that the finances of the Company were in a most dismal and distressing plight. Now, he concluded that every proprietor must wish to have this point satisfactorily explained, in order to quiet our own as well as the public mind. He regretted that it had not hitherto been the practice, at least within his memory, to cause to be laid annually before the proprietors a detailed statement of the Company's expenses; for, if such were the case, a great saving, he believed, would accrue in many items. After the statement which Mr. Rickards had made, and to which he had alluded, the great question was, whether the Company were or were not solvent? Compared with that question, the subject which he was now about to call the attention of the court, dwindled into insignificance. But still it must be observed, that a waste of public money was wrong and improper, however small the items might be in themselves. Now it was positively asserted, that their Directors, while they caused large retrenchments to be made in India, did not retrench at home. Amongst other examples, he would mention first of all, that to which reference had often been made, namely, the official visits of the Directors to Haileybury, Addiscombe, Poplar, the East-India docks, Rochester, &c. It was said, that they travelled to those places in chaises and four (*laughter.*)—that they alighted at the most expensive hotels (*laughter*)—that they did not, as we did yesterday, fast on penitential fare (*laughter*)—but that they feasted on all the luxuries of the season; and that they also invited their friends, to console them under the heavy duties which they had to discharge (*laughter*). Now, though it was proper that those places should be visited, he really did not see the necessity for more than one or two Directors performing that task, with perhaps the exception of the colleges. And here he would give his decided recommendation, that the civil college of Haileybury should be discontinued; a great saving would be effected thereby, and certain evils would also be avoided. There would be no difficulty in procuring for the young men the requisite education at either of the universities; and he observed, that, at Oxford, a very able and learned individual had been placed in the Sanscrit chair. But, though he admitted that there might be a necessity for visiting those places occasionally, still he thought that that duty ought to be performed by a small deputation, and certainly he could see no necessity for employing four horses on such excursions. There could not be any cause for so much speed and hurry. The last point he would advert to was the Royal East-India Volunteers, which, in a publication that he had read, was stated (could the proprietors believe it?) to cost the Company £10,000 a-year. Or, as the book had it, there was expended, for the maintenance of that splendid hobby of Col. Astell, £10,000 a-year. Now, £10,000 a-year at any time was no joke, and, as their finances were said to be situated, it was a very great item. He believed that this was a monstrous exaggeration; but he stated the fact, for the purpose of putting the executive on their guard against such reports, which were maliciously, and if he might use such a word, sinisterly propagated, to the prejudice of the Company. He should now conclude by moving, "That a statement be laid before the proprietors of the number, nature, and expense of the official visits of the Court of Directors, during the last year, to Haileybury, Addiscombe, Poplar, the East-India docks, Rochester, &c."

Mr. *Carruthers* said, that giving the hon. proprietor every credit for a sincere intention to correct any improper expenditure that he might perceive in the Company's establishment, believing also that he was anxious to counteract any false and scandalous reports that might prevail out of doors on this subject; still he did not see the utility of the present motion. He did not mean to enter into a justification of the conduct of the Directors, or

to discuss minutely whether they should employ four horses or two horses, when they visited Haileybury or Addiscombe. He should only say, that from all he had ever seen, they did not deserve to be accused of extravagance. Placed as they were in the character of sovereigns of India, they had a right to support that rank at some little cost. But, he believed they were as moderate in their expenses as men in their situation could be. This position was pleasantly illustrated in the amusing book entitled *Hadje Baba*, where these sovereigns of India were described as generally coming down to the court in hackney-coaches. When he heard such an exordium and such a peroration as the hon. proprietor had favoured the court with, he certainly expected that the hon. proprietor would not have arrived at so "lame and impotent a conclusion." From the language which the hon. proprietor had used, he had been led to believe, that the court would have been called on to consider of something more important than whether it was proper for the Directors to employ two or four horses in their visits to Haileybury and Addiscombe. He had visited those places, and he knew that it was sometimes necessary to have four horses, in order to get down in time to hear those examinations which were of very great interest to the Company. He must also observe, that if the time of the Directors were considered important, as no doubt it was, to the Company, for their exertions were constantly required in the government of 100,000,000 of people, then it followed, as a matter of course, that the sooner they discharged their duties out of doors, the better. They ought not, therefore, to be reproached, if, for the sake of expedition, they travelled to Haileybury and Addiscombe with four horses instead of two. This was all that he felt it necessary to say on the motion.

Mr. *Willes* observed, that the Directors, on these journeys, might use four horses if they pleased; but he trusted that they would exercise a just discretion, and not create more expense than was necessary. He was of opinion, that the Court of Directors ought rather to thank the hon. mover than otherwise, for introducing this subject, because it gave them an opportunity of shewing that their expenses were not so great as had been represented.

Sir *Peter Laurie* said, he would leave it to other members of the court to enter into a discussion as to the dinners provided for the Directors, and as to the propriety of their travelling with four horses or two; but he begged leave to say a few words with respect to the East-India volunteers. They were a most useful body of men; and, whenever their exertions were required, they were at the service of their fellow-citizens. (*Hear, hear!*) He was very sorry that any observations had been made in reply to the speech of the hon. mover. (*Hear, hear!*) They were, he conceived, perfectly unnecessary. (*Hear, hear!*) Whatever reductions were made in their establishment (and he hoped that the reductions at home corresponded with those that were effected abroad), still, he trusted, whatever they did, that they would not reduce the East-India volunteers. They were extremely useful in protecting the immense property of this great city; and nothing could be more economical than the scale on which they were supported.

Mr. *Rigby* said, that having, in some degree, attended to the affairs of this Hon. Company, he would state, that there was not a doubt on his mind, that if the most rigid investigation were instituted, with respect to the mode in which those affairs were conducted, it would be found that they were regulated with a degree of economy which was truly surprising. Such an examination would prove to England, Europe, and the world at large, that their extensive and important affairs were transacted with every due attention to a wise and proper economy. (*Hear, hear!*) He thought that there was nothing more mistaken, he would almost say, nothing more censurable, than for gentlemen to make broad assertions, not only not founded on investigation, but actually arising out of the absence of investigation,—(*hear, hear!*)—assertions, which had a tendency to injure the Company with the country at large. (*Hear, hear!*) Such a proceeding was particularly injurious and reprehensible at this moment, when they were on the eve of the renewal of their charter. (*Hear, hear!*) How many interests might be affected, and injuriously affected, at such a time as this, by the propagation of calumnious reports! (*Hear, hear!*) As to the remarks about the expense which the Directors incurred in visiting the Company's different institutions and colleges, he felt that they were almost below notice. (*Hear, hear!*) But, as little minds took a delight in looking into these matters, a word or two on the subject might not be inappropriate. He would say, then, that there was not a corporate company in that city, from the goldsmith's and cloth-workers, down to the barbers and patten-makers, that did not expend more on luxury than that great Company did. (*Hear, hear!*) It had been asked, "What is the use of these visits?" He had had the honour of being a pleased and gratified visitor at one of these colleges—pleased and gratified at the moral and intellectual scene which he there witnessed. (*Hear, hear!*) The Archbishop of Canterbury, the President of

the Board of Control, and many other eminent individuals, were present. The examination did honour to all parties—both to the young gentlemen, and to the professors by whom they had been instructed. If those examinations were carried on in the presence of only two or three individuals, where would be that stimulus which now impelled the young men to study with redoubled vigour? (*Hear, hear!*) Would the industry and exertion of the students be so greatly excited, if they were examined privately before a cold assembly, consisting of two or three persons, instead of being placed before a public tribunal, where many individuals were present? This it was that gave hope and spirit to the young gentlemen—and produced a scene that was honourable of a Christian and civilized nation. (*Hear, hear!*) If he might be allowed to speak of the feast which was provided for the company who attended on those occasions, he would say, that it was not of an epicurean description. For his own part, he considered his own mutton-chop at home decidedly preferable, so little was there of luxurious feasting. (*Hear, hear!*)

The *Chairman* said, that if the motion of the hon. proprietor had not been seconded, it would not have been less his intention to give the proprietors the information which he called for, in order to disabuse the public mind, if indeed it had been abused, with reference to this subject. He, however, had never heard any of those reports to which the hon. proprietor had alluded. He never knew that the directors had been accused of guttling and gormandizing at the expense of the Company; and there was not, he was bound to say, the least foundation for any such charge. With respect to the excursions of the directors to Haileybury and Addiscombe, he conceived they were not only justifiable, but praiseworthy. Where would be that emulation, which now existed amongst the young men, if those who had the charge of them, and who fostered their growing talents, did not occasionally appear amongst them, and give to them that meed of praise which their exertions deserved?—(*Hear, hear!*) Then, what was the expense of the different visitations to which the hon. proprietor had referred? The expense incurred by the directors for going to Haileybury, in the past year, was £99. 18s. 7d.; to Addiscombe, £134. 6s. 7d.; to Blackwall, where there were extensive warehouses, which they visited to see that all was right, £5. 0s. 6d.; and for the last three years, the visits to Chatham, where there was a depôt of troops and young men, cost £172. 10s. 2d. With respect to the Royal East-India Volunteers, they were a most useful and effective body of men. They were commanded by an honourable gentleman, well known to this court and to the public, who had greatly exerted himself to promote their interests. Indeed he might say that no individual had exerted himself more to forward the interests of the Company, in a variety of ways, than his honourable friend (Col. Astell) had done, during a period of thirty years' service. He had brought the corps to a degree of excellence which had commanded the approbation of many of the Company's best officers.—(*Hear, hear!*) The amount of the expense incurred for the support of the corps, as referred to in the paper which the hon. proprietor had read, was a gross exaggeration. The charge for 1831, was £7,430. 5*s*.; but in that sum was included a complete new equipment, regimentals, &c., and that after a service of ten or twelve years. The estimate, from August 1831 to August 1832, was £4,398. 10s.; whilst in the year ending August 1830, the expense was only £2,927. Now, looking to the immense property which this corps had, on more than one occasion, been called on to protect, he did not think that any man could fairly assert, that this was a wasteful or extravagant expenditure.—(*Hear, hear!*) With regard to what the hon. proprietor had said on the subject of reductions not having been made at home in the same proportion that had been enforced abroad, he would merely appeal to his hon. friends around him, whether large reductions had not been made in the last and in the present year? and whether there was not, at all times, an anxious desire *to effect reductions*, due regard being always had to the efficiency of the Company's service.—(*Hear, hear!*)

Captain *Gowan* said there did not appear to him to be any weight in the argument that had been used by way of reply. He had felt it to be his duty to place before the court the stigmas which had been cast on the Company, with respect to their wastefulness and extravagance, although the honourable chairman said that he had never heard them. But it so happened, that the parties found fault with were frequently the very last persons, who became acquainted with the complaints that were made. He thought that the arguments which were adduced against the motion were more specious and plausible than any thing else. It was pretended that the directors could not maintain their dignity and importance unless they employed four horses—(cries of *no! no!*)—unless they kept up a certain style, and incurred a considerable degree of expense.—(*no! no!*) That was a species of reasoning or argument that did not meet his ideas. It might answer *ad captandum vulgus*, but was not suited for an enlightened au-

dience like that which he then addressed. He would ask whether it was altogether consistent—whether, in fact, it was quite honest—when they had so large a debt, and while the directors were obliged to refuse applications for relief on the part of the widows of old and meritorious officers, in consequence of the state of the Company's finances; was it, he asked, under such circumstances, consistent to expend money in this way? With regard to the necessity of visiting the two colleges in a certain style, in order to create excitement and stimulus amongst the students, such an idea was never thought of at Oxford, at Cambridge, or at any of the great public seminaries in this country. When he was at the military college, Lord Hertford was in the habit of coming down; no one, however, knew or cared how he travelled, whether in a coach and four, or a coach and pair. It had been insinuated that he had cast a slur on the East-India volunteers. He had done no such thing, nor had he any intention to do so. He had merely called the attention of the court to a printed statement, in which it was set forth that the East-India volunteers cost the Company £10,000 per annum. And if it were so, indeed, might not such a charge be fairly deemed not only considerable, but unnecessarily extravagant? As to the feasts which the honourable proprietor had described as being cold, and not so desirable as his own comfortable mutton chop, he could only say that he had dined at the Lord Mayor's feast, and got a cold bad dinner, but he knew for all that that it was extremely expensive. Now, the two chairs received each £500 a-year, and the other Directors £300 a-year each, which, he always understood, was granted to defray coach-hire, dinners, and other incidental expenses. *(no! no!)* They would very soon have to consider the question of their finances. The pamphlet, a very large one, of Mr. Rickards, contained the statement on that subject to which he had before referred. Mr. Wilkinson, a distinguished accountant, taking the *data* contained in Mr. Rickards' book, wound up the financial state of the Company in no very encouraging way. Their debt, on the 30th of April, 1830, he stated at £17,862,812; losses, £2,831,396; making a deficit of £20,714,208. To which, if they added the capital stock of £4,000,000, they would arrive at a grand total of between £24,000,000 and £25,000,000.

Mr. *Twining* rose to order. He wished to know whether the hon. proprietor meant this as a reply? The hon. proprietor had a right to reply, but surely it was not strictly in order to introduce other matters, which were unconnected with his motion.

Capt. *Gowan* said, he would not proceed farther with the subject which he had last touched on. In India, according to long established, and he thought, silly usage, splendour of outside appearance was very influential and necessary. But some of their best governors and servants had discouraged the practice, and dispensed with the trumpeters who were employed to proclaim their titles, and with many other ceremonial attendants. He did not, however, see the necessity for keeping up any sort of state in making these annual visits. (Here there was a great noise occasioned by scraping the feet and coughing.) It was not a factious feeling, or a feeling of self-interest, that induced him to come forward; and nothing should deter him from bringing before the Court of Proprietors any question which he thought affected their honour or their interest. He knew that such a motion was not palatable there. He knew that much was not to be expected in that court with reference to any question that might be raised on the subject of expense. Such questions were so rarely introduced, that he could easily understand the reasons which led some of the proprietors to disapprove of the present motion. He hoped, however, that the statements which he had brought under the attention of the court would be answered. It was the more necessary that they should receive a complete refutation, because, certain gentlemen at Sheffield, Leeds, &c, were labouring with great industry and ability to lower the Company in the estimation of the public.

An *Hon. Proprietor*.—I had hoped, after the statement which the hon. chairman has furnished, that the hon. proprietor would have withdrawn his motion.

Captain *Gowan*.—I have no objection to withdraw it.—(Cries of *no! no!*)

The question was then put, and the motion was negatived.

INDIA HOUSE MUSEUM.

Capt. *Gowan* was anxious to throw out a suggestion with respect to the Company's Museum in that House. The British Museum was now open to the public every day in the week, except Sunday, and he wished the Directors to meet that example half way, and to allow the Company's Museum to be open to the public three days in the week. The Museum in that House contained much that was rare and curious; but the *etiquette* that was to be observed in procuring tickets deterred a great number of persons from seeing the Museum at all, or from going there as often as they wished. Therefore, he conceived that greater facilities should be afforded for visiting it than had been granted heretofore. He thought that every person who

who pleased ought to be allowed to visit it, during three days in the week, without tickets, but on merely writing their names in a book. A board might be put up in the India House directing the way to the Museum, and stating the days when it was kept open. In his opinion it would be a measure of improvement as well as of refinement to grant easy access to the Museum. He threw out this suggestion for the consideration of the proprietors, and he hoped that it would meet with the approbation of the court.

The *Chairman* said, if any person had opposed the gratification of a laudable curiosity—if respectable individuals had been prevented from examining the museum—he could then admit that there were grounds for the hon. proprietor's motion. But when there was no difficulty in the case—when individuals had only to send in their names to a director, for the purpose of obtaining admission—he saw no necessity for altering the system. If they were to admit all persons who presented themselves, what would be the event? Why, they must keep a much larger establishment of attendants than they were now called on to do—an additional expense for which they would probably receive the animadversion of the honourable proprietor—(*hear, hear!*)—because he feared very much, that, unless a strict watch were kept, various valuable articles might, by a sleight-of-hand process, find their way into the pockets of some of the promiscuous visitors.—(*Hear, hear!*) He had never heard the slightest complaint on this subject, and therefore, he could not recommend the proposition to the court.

Mr. *Willes* said, that as a proprietor of that court, he had applied for a ticket of admission, and found no difficulty in procuring it.

Mr. *J. Poynder* said, if the Museum were thrown open, as the hon. proprietor wished, not merely was it probable that valuable articles would be abstracted from one of the most curious Oriental collections in Europe, but those who attended the library for literary or other important purposes, would be so obstructed, that it would be impossible for them to carry their intentions into effect. The plan would be found utterly impracticable in itself, even if they greatly enlarged the number of *custodes*. So that, in the end, the Directors would be obliged themselves, in consequence of the extreme inconvenience that would arise, to withdraw the boon which they had been unfortunate enough to grant on a single application. Whilst he was making some extensive researches in that library, he had received the kindest attention from the librarian and deputy-librarian. They not only afforded him much valuable information, which their studies had enabled them to collect, but, to all the inquiries made, not only by himself but by others, the most ready attention was paid. The propriety and the extreme assiduity with which the labours in that department were conducted, called on him, as an humble individual, to declare how much he felt himself indebted and obliged to those two gentlemen. He never had to apply to any of the Directors for admission. He merely sent in his name, and was at once admitted. He spent weeks, nay months, in that precious repository of ancient and modern learning; and he thought it right to make this statement, lest it might go abroad, that the visitors to it were not properly attended to.

An *Hon. Proprietor* observed, that the plan proposed would create a very considerable expense.

Capt. *Gowan* said, that the sale of the catalogue, which he understood was in progress, would meet the expense. He had heard that it was contemplated to transfer the Museum completely to the British Museum. He wished that such might be the case, because there the articles would be taken proper care of. As to people being disturbed while studying Oriental lore, he did not think that would be the case more than it was at the library of the British Museum. Neither did he believe that articles would be purloined. In his opinion there would not, all at once, be such an influx of visitors as the hon. proprietor apprehended. That there was some degree of obstruction in procuring tickets he knew; for a friend of his from the country, to whom every minute was important, had to wait a considerable time before he could get one.

Here the conversation ended, and the Court adjourned.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

BEFORE THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE COMMONS, ON THE AFFAIRS OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

(*Continued from vol.* vi. *p.* 115.)

5th April, 1830.

T. G. Lloyd, Esq., re-examined.—The mode of computing the interest on the upset price of tea is to charge an interest for six months upon the funds placed in China, for the provision of investment, from the time of their being placed there till the arrival of the ships in England; secondly, to charge eighteen months' interest from the arrival of the ship in England till the realization of the sale proceeds in the Company's treasury. (The witness delivered in a statement shewing the exact mode of computation for the investment in season 1828-9; and another statement, shewing the cost of each species of tea in the year 1829.*)

Injuries sustained by a cargo from Bombay or England to China, which would reduce the selling price in China, would, if not covered by the insurance, increase the computed value of the tale. Witness does not think the charge of interest for six months in China is forbidden by the Commutation Act. The freight is charged with a year's interest, though the greatest proportion of it is not paid till after the ship has delivered her cargo. The interest on the freight is settled by an average of the different rates.

The tea put up for consumption is often nearly three years from the time of its leaving Canton to the time of its being sold: the average may be eighteen months. Witness believes (though he speaks with hesitation) that, supposing the Company had a sufficiency of tea for one year's consumption, including that in their warehouses and that *in transitu*, they would have complied with the act. The Company have always been anxious to promote the consumption of tea, and with that view to be provided with an adequate supply for any increased demand.

Bills drawn by the Company for the payment of tea purchases are on various terms upon England; in India, they are drawn at thirty days' sight. When bills are drawn in Canton by the Company, interest is not charged till the bills are satisfied.

The Company's apparent profit on their China trade would have appeared greater, in the accounts given by witness, but that a great part of the supply for the China investment is furnished through India, on reimbursement of territorial charges paid in England, and adjusted at the rate of exchange fixed by the Board of Control.

* Which is given in vol. iii. p. 190.

"*Q.* The only difference being the difference between the rate of exchange fixed by the Board of Commissioners, and the real rate of exchange between London and Calcutta, how is this circumstance accounted for, that upon the sum of £16,000,000 sterling trade between India and London there is a difference arising from that circumstance of £2,004,650, whilst upon the trade between China and London of £18,264,000 there is only a difference of £154,500; how is that accounted for, as the same element of difference entering into both calculations, the rate of difference ought to be proportionate?—*A.* It depends upon the amount that has been respectively applied to the two trades of those sums for which we pay the high rate of exchange. This high rate of exchange attaches only to the repayment of the advances made from commerce to the territory; there have been other funds applied to the China investment upon which the Board's rates of exchange have no operation. Equally so in India; all commercial funds do not enter at all into the computation, only those sums arising from the re-payment of the advances which the commerce has made to the territory. *Q.* Why do you take in your calculation of the profit and loss of the East-India Company's trade between India and China, the prime cost at 6s. 8d., when you state that the prime cost was called by you the sum which the tale cost the East-India Company, delivered into the treasury at Canton from the investments they have made?—*A.* Because upon the whole of the transactions from the year 1814 down to the latest period, the tale has been proved to cost, within a fraction, 6s. 8d. *Q.* Then what you state is, that the tale delivered into the treasury at Canton has, ever since the year 1814, cost the Company 6s. 8d. upon the average?—*A.* Within a fraction. *Q.* When you state that the average value of the tale since 1814 has been 6s. 8d., is that the average made up of all the bills drawn upon England and India, as well as upon all the commercial transactions of the Company at Canton?—*A* Upon every transaction that has drawn money into the treasury at Canton. *Q.* Then, of course, it would have been higher if it had not been for the exchange having fallen from Canton upon England? *A.* In whatever degree the exchange has fallen, the Company has had the benefit of it upon all the bills the supercargoes have drawn. *Q.* Supposing that the whole of

the credit created to the Company at Canton had been produced by the sale of investments from India or from England, the tale must have been valued higher than 6s. 8d.?—*A.* By taking a part of the credit by bills of exchange, certainly that has tended to reduce the value of the tale. *Q.* Did you mean to say that the whole benefit arising from the fall of the exchange accrued to the Company, or to the consumers of tea in this country?—*A.* If the Company obtain money at a low rate of exchange, that benefit rests with them; but the consumer of the tea has the benefit of it in the upset price. *Q.* In what way does the Company decide upon the quantity of tea they will put up at the sales?—*A.* That decision does not rest with my department; it is with our Commercial Committee, which I do not attend ordinarily. *Q.* Since cotton is no longer received as revenue at Bombay, have not the Company been in the habit of buying cotton there to send to China?—*A.* They have purchased cotton to send to China. *Q.* Are you aware at what rate of exchange the price of the cotton at Bombay is brought into the account at the India-House, in the prime cost of the tea, or how is that settled?—*A.* I cannot exactly state from recollection; I think it is 216 rupees for 100 dollars. *Q.* In the transactions between Bombay and Canton, do you take the whole cost in tales, or do you take partly the prime cost as valued at Bombay, and partly the value in China?—*A.* The cost of the cotton would be the number of rupees we pay for at the Board's rates. *Q.* Then you would debit commerce with that advance at the Board's rate?—*A.* Yes.

John Crawfurd, Esq., re-examined.—The greater part of the process of mining and refining the metal (tin) in the island of Banca, is done by the Chinese; all that is done well is done by them. They are amongst the most useful of the inhabitants, and indispensable in the labours of the mines. A great deal of machinery is used in the mining, which is made by the Chinese. There are no other people in that part of the world who know how to construct, or to make use of machinery. There is a very large population working gold mines in Borneo. There is a large import and export of this gold at Singapore every year. The Chinese work the gold mines exclusively, on their own account. There is so much land in Borneo, that any body may have it; but they are permanent settlers. The gold mines are in the country lying between Pontiana and Sambas, towards the S.W. part of the island, not very far from the coast, at the foot of the mountains. The gold is from streams, or found in alluvial land. The bulk of the gold brought to Singapore from various quarters is produced through Chinese industry. The Chinese are employed in the same way on the eastern coast of the Malay peninsula. The export of gold has generally amounted to 1,000 lbs. troy. Witness concurs in a statement of Sir Stamford Raffles, that "a great proportion of the trade between China and Batavia is now (1813) carried on by Chinese capitalists trading direct from Amoy, and the northern parts of China, with which a constant intercourse is kept up; and it would be impossible to restrict a trade which appears to have been so long established, and which proves so essential and advantageous to all concerned in it." Witness does not agree in all the opinions stated in the following extract of a letter from Sir S. Raffles, dated Bencoolen, 1820: "What you observe with respect to British cottons, through this port to China, is a most important question; the affair is perfectly practicable, and nothing more easy. Upwards of 10,000 tons of raw cotton are annually sent to China from our territories in India: why should we send raw produce to encourage the industry of a foreign nation at the expense of our manufacturers? If India cannot manufacture sufficiently cheap, England can, and it is idle to talk of the cheapness of our manufactures, unless we can bring them into fair competition. I see no reason why China should not be, in a great measure, clothed from England; no people study cheapness so much, and if we can undersell them, we have only to find the way of introducing the article. The monopoly of the East-India Company in England, and of the Hong merchants in China, precludes the idea of any thing like fair competition in our own ships, or in the port of Canton. Not but the East-India Company can, and perhaps will, assist as far as in them lies, but their ships are too expensive. The articles would also pass through the Hong merchants before they reached the general trade and commerce, and the intermediate benefits would form another barrier." The witness differs from the doctrine that we ought not to encourage the industry of a foreign nation, at the expense of our own. He does not know what is meant by the industry of a foreign nation. If by this industry is meant that of the natives of India, who are not foreigners, but British subjects, he entirely agrees in thinking that it is very practicable to supply China with our cotton manufactures, and in the probability of our contributing very materially towards clothing China from England. There is a mode of evading the duty by junks, which also pay no port charges. (The witness delivered in 22 different accounts and statements relating to the tea trade.)

29th April.

J. C. Melvill, Esq. re-examined.—*Q.* Will you explain the principle upon which the Company fix the upset price of

their teas?—*A.* The Act of the 24 Geo. III. c. 38, usually called the Commutation Act, precludes the Company from putting up their tea for sale at any prices which shall, upon the whole of the teas so put up at any one sale, exceed the prime cost thereof, with the freight and charges of importation, together with lawful interest from the time of the arrival of such tea in Great Britain, and the common premium of insurance, as a compensation for the sea risk incurred thereon. The first point that the Company have to consider in carrying that law into effect is, how they are to compute the prime cost of their teas. All the Company's consignments and remittances to China are made entirely with a view to, and do in fact terminate in, supplying their treasury at Canton with funds for the provision of tea. The course of proceeding which the Company adopt each season is this: they first take a view of the state of the market, and of the probable demand for tea, and according to that view frame their indent for a quantity of tea to be brought from China sufficient to keep up a year's consumption beforehand, as required by law, and estimate the probable cost of that tea in tales. The next step is to provide the means of paying for the tea. With that view they buy cotton in India for consignment to China, which is paid for in rupees received in reimbursement of sums disbursed in sterling, on account of that portion of the territorial charges of India which is incurred in England. They direct the supercargoes to receive dollars in China in exchange for bills upon India, which are paid in rupees, received in like manner. They purchase British manufactures to consignment for China, which are of course paid for in sterling. A very small portion, about one-sixteenth of the whole, in 1828-9, was provided by bills drawn in China upon the Company in London. The prime cost of the tea brought to England under these arrangements is the sum expended in sterling in providing the tales with which the tea was bought, including freight and charges upon the outward consignments, which are in fact remittances, and upon the homeward investment of tea. *Q.* Does it also include the charge of interest?—*A.* Interest forms a necessary part of the charges. The Company, as merchants, are entitled to charge interest from the date of expending the money in making the remittances until the period when, if they were free from the restriction of the Commutation Act, they would be in the situation to sell the tea. That Act, however, restrains the Company from selling their tea immediately upon its arrival, by requiring that they should keep a considerable stock on hand; and in order that they may suffer no loss on that account, it is provided that the Company shall add to the prime cost of the tea lawful interest from the time of its arrival in Great Britian. Combining, therefore, ordinary usage, as respects interest being included in the invoice charges, with the parliamentary enactment, the upset price of the tea should include interest from the time of the first expenditure to the time when the sale proceeds of the teas are realized. *Q.* You state that interest is charged from the date when the money is expended in providing funds for the purchase of the tea; is that the principle upon which you charge interest?—*A.* That is the principle which regulates the Company's charge of interest. The amount of the charge is not minutely ascertained from year to year; but I have taken out the particulars of the year 1828-9, which is that of which the Committee have had a statement of the items of the upset prices, and I have ascertained that the Company's charge for interest, although regulated upon the principle which I have explained, falls short of what it would be upon an actual computation. *Q.* Will you explain upon what data you go?—*A.* The invoice charge of interest upon the outward consignments from England is six months, and I have ascertained that the proceeds of these consignments in the last year, 1828-9, were not realized for ten months upon an average. Again, the charge which the Company make of interest under the Commutation Act is for eighteen months, and I have ascertained that the average period that the tea is in warehouse here is twenty months. *Q.* Can you state what proportion of the funds required for the purchase of tea in China is raised by bills in India, or by consignments of merchandize from India?—*A.* The whole portion remitted from India amounts to about two-thirds of the whole, including consignments of merchandize from India to China, as well as bills drawn from China upon India. *Q.* That proportion which has been raised by being remitted from India being raised in dollars in exchange for rupees, how is the sterling value of the rupees calculated?—*A.* At the intrinsic par of the rupee, computing the value of fine silver at the old mint standard of 5*s.* 2d. an ounce. *Q.* But there is at present no such standard in silver?—*A.* I am perfectly aware of that circumstance. The standard in this country being gold, there is no such standard as 5*s.* 2d.; nor can there, I apprehend, be any accurate standard for silver, but the market-price, in a country where the standard is gold. *Q* What is the market-price of silver at present?—*A.* 4*s.* 11d. an ounce. *Q.* The market value appears then to be 3d. per ounce less than the amount observed in the Company's calculations, has not there been an over-valuation in your computation of the tale to that extent?—*A.* If the Committee were to restrict their view to the two or three last years, un-

doubtedly there would appear to have been an over-valuation of the tale in that respect; but in former years of the present charter the market price of silver considerably exceeded the old mint standard of 5*s.* 2d. and I have ascertained that upon an average of all the years since 1814-5, there is only a fractional difference between the value of the rupee at the market price and at the old standard. *Q.* Then, from your statement, it would appear that upon an average of years there has not been any over-valuation of the tale by the system the Company have observed of bringing the rupees into dollars?—*A.* That is what I meant to say; and I would beg leave to add, that the Board of Controul, acting upon the authority given to them by Parliament, compel the Company to credit the Indian territory with the rupee at more than 12 per cent. above the old standard of 5*s.* 2d., which valuation being one to which the Company as advised, are bound by law to submit, they would have been perfectly justified in applying to their transactions with China. *Q.* That being the case, how do you account for their not having proportionately increased the upset price of tea?—*A.* The Company have never acquiesced in the rates of exchange prescribed by the Board, but have persevered up to the present time in earnestly remonstrating against the observance of those rates, and in entreating a revision of them. The China accounts are not legally within the control of the Board; and therefore, although the Company must submit to the loss by this exchange, yet they have been unwilling to give the least sanction to the rates by introducing them into the valuation of the tale in computing the cost of tea, the more especially as, if they had done so, it would have had the effect, which I trust I may be permitted to say the Company always deprecate, of raising the upset price of tea. *Q.* Do not the Company adopt a different mode of valuing the tale in their account of profit and loss from that which you have explained with reference to the upset price of tea?—*A.* Yes. In their profit and loss accounts they adopt the fixed rate of 6*s.* 8*d.* as a medium rate; and the Committee will see that the Company are compelled to use a different rate in this account, as the effect of the Board's rates must be adjusted in the profit and loss. With respect to this old rate of 6*s.* 8*d.*, I find that it was recognised in the year 1781, in a paper appended to the Ninth Report of a select Committee of the House of Commons on East-India Affairs, being a Report from a Committee of East-India Proprietors, adopted by the General Court, which, with the permission of the Committee, as it explains the view which was then taken of what constituted *prime cost*, I will take the liberty of reading: "With respect to merchandize sent out from England to India, and merchandize returned home from thence, the produce must vary according to the market abroad and at home, and according to the ideal value affixed to foreign currency, but can only affect the Company, or be decided, on the following position; for instance, suppose £100 laid out in broad-cloth in England sells in Bengal for 1,200 current rupees; if on this occasion the exchange be reckoned at 2*s.* per current rupee, the profit is 20 per cent.; if 2*s.* 3*d.* the profit is 35 per cent.: again, if the produce of 1,200 current rupees be laid out in muslins, and these, when brought to England, sell for £150, the produce of the operation, reckoning at 2*s.* the current rupee, will be 1,500 current rupees, or an apparent profit of 25 per cent.; at 2*s.* 3*d.* the current rupee will be 1,333⅓, or an apparent profit of only 13⅓ per cent. But the real profit to the Company in England, by comparison of first costs, will be 50 per cent., which is the only point that can be established, let the discussion be carried on ever so long, except that the higher the exchange in India the greater the apparent profit there, and the reverse in England; so that, for the purpose of the present calculation, your Committee have adopted the Company's valuation; *viz* tale 6*s.* 8*d.*" The Committee will observe, that this latter principle of comparing first costs is that which the Company now adopt. The paper which I have read was before Parliament a short time previously to the passing of the Commutation Act; the clause in which affecting the question of prime cost was proposed by the Company in the very terms in which it is enacted. *Q.* Can you state to the Committee what has been the average cost of the tale to the Company since 1814, upon the principle which you have been explaining?—*A.* The average cost of the tale to the Company since 1814-15, upon the principle which I have explained, has been 6*s.* 7·502*d.* *Q.* What has been the average rate per tale since 1814 at which bills have been drawn upon the Company in England from Canton?—*A.* The average rate per tale at which the Company have been drawn upon from Canton since 1814-15 is 6*s.* 8·77*d.* The Committee will see that if that principle had been observed, the charge of interest in the computation would be for twelve months less than that included in the Company's calculation, because bills of exchange would comprise the interest for that period; but, on the other hand, the Company's calculation includes charges that would be incurred if supplies were obtained by bills. Adjusting both sides of the calculation, I find that the rate at which the tale would have been computed in the upset price of tea, if the bill of exchange rate had been the principle of computation, would have been 6*s.* 8·949*d.* de-

cimals. *Q.* Do you not consider that it is the ordinary usage to value the coin of a foreign country expended in the purchase of consignments to England in sterling at the current rate of exchange?—*A.* I am perfectly aware that such is the usual practice; the principle, indeed, seems quite clear. In ordinary cases it very frequently happens that the cargo abroad is purchased with funds raised by bills of exchange, and the cost of those goods in sterling would, in such a case, be the sterling amount of the bills; but the adoption of any such system by the Company in their present circumstances, even were it practicable, would defeat the financial provisions of the Legislature in respect of India. If the Company were to buy their teas by means of bills upon themselves, they would have to pay those bills out of the proceeds of the teas, and then there would not be funds for the territorial charges of India. *Q.* Will you explain to the Committee what is the nature and the amount of those territorial charges?—*A.* They comprise the reimbursement to the public of that portion of the expenditure of Great Britain which is incurred in respect of His Majesty's troops serving in India. They also embrace the furlough and retired allowances of officers in the Company's army the cost of territorial stores sent to India, political freight and demurrage, and also a portion of the interest of the Indian debt. The aggregate of those several charges may be stated to amount, upon the average, to £3,000,000 per annum, which is remitted by the Company principally through their India and China trade; and the Indian territory has the important benefit of effecting this remittance at advantageous rates of exchange. *Q.* In what mode does the territory obtain this advantage?—*A.* The territory obtains this advantage by remitting the three millions annually at the Board rates of exchange, 2s. 3·84d. per sicca rupee. *Q.* Can you state to the Committee what proportion of the remittance is effected through the China trade?—*A.* At present about one million sterling per annum. It has been, and it continues to be, the policy of the Company to increase the remittances through that mode. *Q.* At what rate do the Company credit the Indian territory with the sums so remitted?—*A.* At 2s. 3·84d. the sicca rupee. *Q.* Instead of 1s. 11d., for the reasons you have stated?—*A.* 1s. 11d. is, I believe, the market rate now. *Q.* Can you state to the Committee what is the present rate of exchange in India for bills upon England?—*A.* The last quotation I have seen is 1s. 11d. per sicca rupee. *Q.* You have stated that this remittance is at 2s. 3d. instead of 1s. 11d. Is that 2s. 3d. put upon the tea in computing the upset price?—*A.* No; the computation of that part of the remittance from India, which affects the upset price of tea, is made, as I have already explained, at the old mint standard of 5s. 2d., which values the rupee at about 2s. 0½d. *Q.* Still would it not appear, according to the computation of the rupee being valued at 2s. 0½d. whilst in Bengal the exchange is 1s. 11d., that it is taken at 1½d. beyond the real worth in Bengal of the rupee?—*A.* But the Company, for the reasons I have already given, cannot extend their drafts upon themselves from Bengal without defeating the Act of Parliament in respect of the Indian charges, and the cost of the Company placing their rupees in Bengal under the system prescribed by the Act much more than accounts for that difference. *Q.* Can you state to the Committee at what rate, upon the average, since 1814, the Company have placed the tale in China by means of bills upon India?—*A.* 5s. 10·04d. *Q.* Can you also state at what rate by consignments of merchandize from India?—*A.* 6s. 7·96d. *Q.* It would then appear that the consignments of merchandize have been a much less profitable mode of remittance than that of bills; how do you account for the Company having continued to adopt that mode?—*A.* The rate I have mentioned for merchandize of 6s. 7·96d. includes freight, which, had the funds been raised by bills, must have been charged upon the tea; omitting freight, the cost of the tale by consignments of merchandize from India to China is reduced to 5s. 7·76d. *Q.* Then you mean to state that the upset price has been rather kept down than otherwise by the practice of the Company in sending merchandize from India to China?—*A.* Clearly so; and encouragement has at the same time been given by the Company to the trade in an important article of Indian produce. *Q.* Can you state at what rate the tale has been placed in China by consignments of British manufactures?—*A.* At 7s. 0·49d. *Q.* You take the average since 1814?—*A.* Since 1814; the rate would be lower if we took an average for a smaller period of years. *Q.* Then you are of opinion that the most disadvantageous mode which the Company can adopt of providing funds for the purchase of teas is by sending British manufactures?—*A.* I think that must be admitted. *Q.* That being the case, can you explain why the Company have continued to adopt that mode, that being so disadvantageous?—*A.* The Committee must of course be aware that the Company have always from policy been desirous of exporting the produce and manufactures of Great Britain to places to which they have an exclusive privilege of trading, and I believe I may say that the Company have felt themselves under something of a moral obligation to do so. This policy has at different times been not only sanctioned but enjoined in the charters granted to the Company and in legislative enactments. At the period of

the last renewal of the charter, the trade with India being then opened, of course the Company ceased to feel it *obligatory* upon them then to send British manufactures to India, although they determined not to cease doing so until it should become absolutely necessary; but as they had the exclusive privilege of trading to China, they felt the force of the old obligation still binding upon them, as relating to exports to that country; and it was well understood between the King's ministers in 1813, and the representatives of the Company, that these exports to China were to be continued. I may add, that when in 1826 the Company found it necessary, from the state of the trade, materially to restrict exports of British manufactures to India, Mr. Williams Wynn, then President of the Indian Board, remonstrated against that determination; and as that related to exports to India, I think the Company were entitled to conclude that the remonstrance would have been much more decided if it had had reference to exports to China. But independently of the policy which has actuated these exports of British produce and manufactures, it by no means appears to me that the tale has been valued more highly than it would have been if all the funds for buying tea had been provided in either of the other modes; for I cannot imagine that the Company could have materially increased their supplies of cotton to India, or their demand upon the Canton market for money in exchange for bills, without immediately either lessening the value of the cotton in China, or raising the exchange for the bills. I would further state, that in a concern of so much magnitude and importance as that of the Company's in China, it is necessary that they should be secure against the possible failure of funds there, which might be the consequence of their having recourse to only one methodof remittance. The Company act upon a system; and I would submit that one good test by which that system might be tried would be, whether the valuation of the tale, by all the combined methods which the Company have pursued, is or is not as good for the public as if the Company had supplied their treasury by consignments of bullion. *Q.* Are you able to state to the Committee what, upon the average since 1814, would have been the cost of the tale, if the consignments had been entirely in bullion?—*A.* 6*s.* 6·278*d.*, which, by the addition of the charges now included in the valuation of the tale produced by consignments of merchandize to China, would be increased to 6*s.* 10·490*d.*, which is 2·988*d.* in excess of the cost, at which, by the Company's combined operations, the tale has been placed in China. *Q.* Can you explain upon what grounds you make this valuation which you have just given to the Committee?—*A.* I take the average market price of dollar silver in London in each year since 1814-15; I add nine months' interest, at the rate borne by the Company's bond debt in England, insurance at the market rate, and one per cent. for brokerage, shipping expenses, and freight. *Q.* What is the amount of the insurance?—*A.* It has varied; it was four per cent. in the early years: and that which the Company now adopt is three per cent. *Q.* Do you take that calculation from facts?—*A.* From the rate of sea insurance adjudged every year by the mercantile committee at the India House. *Q.* Is that upon bullion?—*A.* The Company not being in the habit of exporting bullion, the Committee do not fix a separate rate for bullion. I have taken the rate for merchandize. The rate for bullion is, I believe, less; but the difference will not affect the principle of the calculation I have now submitted. It would make a small alteration in the degree. *Q.* It has been stated in evidence to the Committee, that a very large sum, amounting to two millions sterling, might be obtained in exchange for bills upon England. Do you think, to that extent, it would be possible so to obtain money in exchange upon England?—*A.* Any opinion I can give upon that point must be formed from a perusal of the official despatches of the Company's Select Committee in China; and from what they have at different times reported of the state of the money market at Canton, I must be permitted to entertain very great doubts whether so large a sum as two millions sterling could be raised by bills upon England in any one year, and I am quite convinced that it could not be done consecutively from year to year; were it otherwise, the rate of exchange would be so enhanced by the demand as to make the tale much more expensive than under the present system. Besides, if the Company were known to depend on that mode of supply, they would be at the mercy of a few merchants at Canton, who would have it in their power to combine and dictate the rate of exchange, which inconvenience is not merely speculative; it is one which the Company's servants in China have sometimes mentioned in reference to their limited demands for money in exchange for bills. I would again remind the Committee, that the Company cannot grant the bills, or rather if they were to grant them, the law would be defeated.

(To be continued.)

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Commons, *March* 19.

China.—Mr. *S. Wortley* inquired of the First Lord of the Admiralty, whether any information had been received from, or instructions sent to, the Admiral commanding the squadron in the Bay of Bengal, to proceed to China with a view of protecting the British interests there.

Sir *J. Graham* replied, that advices had been received from Sir Edward Owen, dated 28th September, from the Madras Roads, stating that, in consequence of information he had received from Canton, he had thought it proper to proceed to the mouth of the Hooghley, in order to communicate with the Supreme Government at Calcutta. No further information had reached his Majesty's government.

LAW.

privy council.

In the matter of the Memorial of the East-India Company against the Recorder of Penang.—The decision of their Lordships having been laid before the King, his Majesty has been pleased to approve of the same, and to direct that Sir John Thomas Claridge be removed from the post of Recorder of Penang.

The particulars of this case are fully given in p. 78 (Part I.).

MISCELLANEOUS.

abolition of human sacrifices in india.

The Coventry Society for the Abolition of Human Sacrifices in India, has published its third report, of which the following is an extract:

"It has been the desire of this Society, in reference to the innumerable victims of Hinduism in British India, adopting the language of the eloquent Burke, 'to attend to the neglected and remember the forgotten.' It contemplates the entire abolition of the Suttee, Infanticide, the Exposure of the aged and sick on the banks of the Ganges; and 'last, not least,' the discontinuance of British connection with Hindu idolatry, by which myriads are allured to its shrines, and thousands fall a sacrifice to a sanguinary superstion. The apathy of Britain to the destruction of human life in her eastern territories is most appalling. But the cry of mercy on behalf of those who are 'drawn unto death, and ready to be slain,' has at length 'reached the British isles, and reverberated from her shores; it has sounded in the ears of her legislature; it is heard in the midst of our cities; it is a loud and bitter cry!' A primary object of the Society, on its establishment, was to arouse public attention in Britain and in India, to one of the most horrible forms of human sacrifices in Hindustan, the Suttee (or burning and burying alive Hindu widows); this practice has been prohibited by the strong arm of British power, in unison with the sentiments of a great majority of the most intelligent among the Hindoos; and our government in India now enjoys 'the blessing of *her* that was ready to perish,' and 'causes the widow's heart to sing for joy.' But still, according to the official statements of the philanthropic Colonel Walker, by female infanticide 3,000 children annually perish in the Bombay Presidency; thousands still perish by Ghaut murders on the banks of the Ganges, and in pilgrimages to temples (rendered celebrated by British regulations and support), and yet 'no inquisition is made for their blood.'

"In taking a retrospect of the events which have transpired since the formation of the society in November 1828, it is pleasing to see that the important objects which it contemplates are in the course of realization. How unexpected, but how grateful, was the intelligence of the suppression of the Suttee in the Bengal Presidency by Lord W. Bentinck, in December 1829, and the adoption of a similar measure by the Madras government in Feb. 1830! Its abolition in the Bombay Presidency was also accomplished in the year 1830, of which the secretary has received information by a recent letter from Sir John Malcolm, M.P., late Governor of Bombay. The entire extirpation of this unnatural and horrible custom in the tributary, allied, and independent states in India, and in the Indian islands, will be a noble object for British influence to achieve."

boden sanscrit professorship at oxford.

Oxford, March 15.—A convocation was holden this day, for the purpose of electing a Professor of Sanscrit, on the foundation of Colonel Boden, when, after a poll of several hours, Horace Hayman Wilson, Esq. was elected, the numbers being,

For Mr. Wilson..... 207
For Dr. Mill 200

Mr. Haughton and Mr. Cherry, the two other candidates, withdrew their names a week before the election.

hebrew scholarships at oxford.

Oxford, March 22.—At a convocation holden this day, an offer from Philip

Pusey, Esq., Rev. E. Ellerton, D.D., Fellow of Magdalen College, and Rev. E. Bouverie Pusey, M.A., canon of Christchurch, and Regius Professor of Hebrew, to convey to the Chancellor, Master, and Scholars of the University, a freehold estate, situate at Willoughby and Woolscot, in the county of Warwick, of which the present annual rent amounts to £100, for the endowment of three Hebrew scholarships, subject to certain regulations, was unanimously accepted.

ANNUAL RECEIPTS OF MISSIONARY, BIBLE, EDUCATION, AND OTHER SOCIETIES.

The following are published as the last year's receipts of the undermentioned societies in Great Britain and America:

Missionary Societies.....	£235,535
Bible Societies*	136,546
Education Societies.....	79,594
Tract and Book Socleties...	43,554
Jews' Societies.....	15,913
Anti-Slavery Societies.....	14,137
Seamen's and Soldier's Societies	7,465
Miscellaneous	86,901
Total ...	£619,645

FREE TRADE WITH INDIA.

The following announcement is somewhat miraculous in a Liverpool paper: "Mercantile letters received this morning from Calcutta, representing the India market as so overstocked with British produce, that the *cost of production* can scarcely be obtained for *any* article."—*Gore's General Advertiser, March* 22.

PRESENT TO HIS MAJESTY.

At the King's levee, held on the 8th March, Sir Robert Campbell, the Chairman, and Mr. Ravenshaw, the Deputy-chairman, accompanied by several Directors of the East-India Company, presented to his Majesty a splendid ornament taken from the throne of Tippoo Saib, Sultan of Mysore, at the reduction of the fortress of Seringapatam.—*Court Circular.*

EAST-INDIA DINNER.

His Majesty gives a grand dinner on the 4th of May, being the anniversary of the celebrated battle of Seringapatam, to the Directors of the East-India Company, and many distinguished individuals connected with Indian affairs.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES IN HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES

(SERVING IN THE EAST.)

13th Lt. Drags. (at Madras). Cornet Geo. Jas. Walker to be lieut. by purch., v. Thorold, app. to 63d regt.; and Ens. Jas. Cox to be cornet by purch., v. Walker (both 16 March 32).

* The receipts of the British and Foreign Bible Society for 1830-31 are £98,424.

24 Foot (at Bombay). Jas. Lighton to be ens. by purch., v. Hill (23 March 32).

6th Foot (at Bombay). Ens. Edw. Staunton, from 1st West-India Regt., to be ens., v. Durie, app. to 94th F. (9 March 32).

20th Foot (at Bombay). F. F. Janvrin to be ens. by purch., v. Wyndham, whose app. has not taken place (23 March 32).

26th Foot (in Bengal). Capt. Rich. Price, from h.p. unattached, to be capt., v. W. H. Sitwell, who exch., rec. dif. (23 March 32)

38th Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. John J. Lowth to be capt. by purch., v. Mackay who retires; Ens. Wm. C. Symonds to be lieut. by purch., v. Lowth; and C. det Wm. Ironside, to be ens. by purch., v. Symonds (all 23 March 32).

41st Foot (at Madras). Ens. R. Harnet to be lieut. by purch., v. Price prom.; and H. Kemble to be ens. by purch., v. Harnett (both 9 March 32).—Ens. Edw. Darvall, from h.p. 60th regt., to be ens., v. Kemble app. to 67th regt. (16 do.)—Fred. O. Darvell to be ens. by purch., v. Edw. Darvall who retires (23 do.).

61st Foot (in Ceylon). W. C. Seyton to be ens. by purch., v. Storks prom. (2 Mar. 32).

63d Foot (at Madras). Lieut. H. Danvers, from h.p. unattached, to be lieut., v. Jas. T. Best, who exch. (24 Feb. 32)—Ens. H. R. Moore to be lieut. by purch., v. Graves, whose prom. has not taken place (20 Jan. 32).

63d Foot (in N.S.Wales). Lieut. Rich. Lane to be capt. by purch., v. Vicary who retires; and Lieut. Fred. Thorold, from 13th L.Dr., to be lieut., v. Lane (both 16 March 32).

72d Foot (at Cape G. Hope). Lieut. Jas. Gowan to be capt., v. Markham dec.; and Ens. J. M. Oliver to be lieut., v. Gowan (both 16 Nov. 31); Hon. Chas. Stuart to be ens. by purch., v. Arbuthnott, app. to 82d F. (2 March 32.); Cadet Wm. Rattray to be ens., v. Oliver (3 do.).—Ens. E. J. F. Kelso to be lieut. by purch., v. Oliver, whose prom. by purch. has been cancelled (2 Dec. 31).

97th Foot (in Ceylon). Lieut. H. Handcock to be capt. by purch., v. Nolan, who retires; Ens. R. O. Jones to be lieut. by purch., v. Handcock; and A. F. Welsford to be ens. by purch., v. Jones (all 24 Feb. 32).—Ens. Oliver Keating to be Lieut. by purch., v. Barton who retires; and Thomas Greene to be Ens. by purch., v. Keating (both 23 March).

98th Foot (at Cape G. Hope). Maj. Gen. Hon. Sir Charles John Greville, K.C.B., to be colonel, v. Sir S. V. Hinde, app. to command of 32d F. (28 Feb. 32).

99th Foot (at Mauritius). Lieut. C. F. Kerr, from h. p. unattached, to be lieut., v. J. H. Greetham, who exch., rec. dif. (23 Mar. 32).

Ceylon Regt. Lieut. Wm. Percy, from h. p. 36th F., to be lieut., v. Hewitt, whose app. has not taken place (9 March 32).

Unattached. Ens. H. K. Storks, from 61st F., to be lieut. of Inf. by purch. (2 March 32)—Lieut. R. Price, from 41st F., to be capt. of Inf. by purch. (9 do.)

ROYAL EAST-INDIA VOLUNTEERS.

Ens. Harvey Dickinson to be lieut., v. Parish, who resigns; and John D. Close, to be ens., v. Dickinson (both 16 Feb. 32).

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Feb. 24. *Neptune*, Whittleton, from Bombay 3d Oct., in the Clyde.—27. *Elizabeth and Jane*, Richmond, from Bombay 19th Sept., Mauritius 19th Oct., and Cape 23d Dec.; off Penzance.—*March* 3. *William Salthouse*, Roberts, from Mauritius 3d Dec.; at Liverpool.—9. *Sophie*, Spidt, from Batavia 13th Nov.; off Dover (for Hamburgh).—9. *Minerva*, Metcalfe, from Bombay 24th Oct.; at Liverpool.—15. *Alexander Henry*, McLean, from South Seas; at Gravesend.—15. H. C. S. *Thomas*, Forbes, from China 18th Nov.; at Gravesend.—17. *Cæsar*, Watt, from Bengal 16th Oct.; at Deal.—17. H. C. S. *Repulse*, Gribbie, from China 17th Nov.; at Deal.—17. *Cantham*, Durward, from Mauritius and Cape; at Deal.—18. *Tam O'Shanter*, Mitchinson, from Bombay 6th Nov., and Cape 4th Jan.; off Margate.—18. H. C. S. *Venelitart*, Scott,

and H. C. S. *Duke of Sussex*, Whitehead, both from China 18th Nov.; at Deal.—18. *Anthony*, Headley, from Mauritius 30th Nov.; at Deal.—19. *Australia*, Sleight, from New South Wales 10th Nov.; at Deal.—19. *Lady Nugent*, Wimble, from Bengal 18th Oct.; off Portsmouth.—19. *Atlas*, Hunt, from Mauritius 11th Dec., and Cape 10th Jan.; at Deal.—19. *Seppings*, Freeman, from Ceylon 23d Nov., Mauritius 18th Dec., and Cape 15th Jan.; at Deal.—20. H. C. S. *Lady Melville*, Clifford, from China, 27th Nov.; at Deal.—21. *Palambam*, Wills, from New South Wales 8th Nov.; off Margate.—21. *Nandi*, Priestman, from Bengal 25th Oct., and Cape 15th Jan.; at Liverpool.—21. *Pheasant*, MacCallum, from Mauritius 29th Nov.; off Bridlington.—22. *Vesper*, Brown, from Bombay 2d Nov.; off Margate.—22. *Dunvegan Castle*, Duff, from Mauritius 4th Dec.; off Margate.—22. *Olive Branch*, Anderson, from Mauritius 5th Dec., and Cape 1st Jan.; at Deal.—22. *Welcome*, Paul, from Mauritius 17th Nov.; off Swanage.—23. *Planter*, Steward, from Mauritius 17th Nov., and Cape 1st Jan.; off Margate.

Departures.

Feb. 29. *Bahamian*, Maxwell, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—*March* 7. *Earl of Liverpool*, Manning, for Batavia, Manilla, and Singapore; from Liverpool.—8. *Ripley*, Lloyd, for Madras and Bengal; from Liverpool.—8. *St. Helena*, Tayt, for Cape; from Deal.—8. *Resource*, Smith, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; from Deal.—8. *Hannah*, Jackson, for Bombay; from Portsmouth.—8. *Addingham*, Gibson, for Bengal; from Deal.—10. *Cambridge*, Barber, for Bombay; from Portsmouth.—10. *Hindoo*, Pinder, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—11. H. C. S. *Charles Grant*, Manderson, for Madras, Bengal, and China; from Deal.—12. *Craigievar*, Ray, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; from Deal.—15. H. C. S. *Abercrombie Robinson*, Innes, for Bombay and China; from Deal (20th from Portsmouth).—15. H. C. S. *Reliance*, Timins, for Madras, Bengal, and China; from Deal.—16. *Narnen*, Donner, for Manilla and China; from the Clyde.—19. *Jessie*, Thompson, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—15. *City of Edinburgh*, Wade, for New South Wales (with convicts); from Cove of Cork.—20. *Joanna*, McKellar, for Bengal; from Greenock.—20. *Fergusen*, Young, for Bengal; from Portsmouth.—20. *Daphne*, Todd, for Cape; from Deal.—21. H. M. S. *Harrier* (18 guns), for Cape and East-Indies; from Plymouth.—21. *Red Rover*, Christie, from New South Wales, via Cove of Cork (with female emigrants); from Deal.—22. *Wellington*, Robinson, for New South Wales; from Liverpool.—24. H. C. S. *Windsor*, Proctor, for St. Helena, Straits of Malacca, and China; from Deal.—24. H. C. S. *Sir David Scott*, Ward, for Bengal and China; from Plymouth.—24. *Palmira*, Loader, for Bengal; from Portsmouth.—25. H. C. S. *London*, Smith, for Madras and China; from Deal.—25. *Lady Harewood*, Stonehouse, for New South Wales; from Portsmouth.—26. *Childrens*, Daroucher, for Mauritius; from Deal.—26. *Katherine Stewart Forbes*, Anderson, for New South Wales (with convicts); from Deal.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

Per H. C. S. Thames, from China: Major Playfair, Bengal Artillery; Mrs. Playfair; three Misses and two Masters Playfair; Mrs. O'Neill, European servant.

Per H. C. S. Vansittart, from China: Lieut.-Colonel Ryan, from Calcutta; Thos. Church, Esq., Penang civil service; Mrs. Church; two Masters Church; Miss Nairne.

Per H. C. S. Duke of Sussex, from China: William Baynes, Esq.; Mrs. Baynes; two Misses and two Masters Baynes; Miss Emily Browne; James Bannerman, Esq.; Thos. C. Smith, Esq.; three native servants.—From St. Helena: Chas. A. Saunders, Esq.; Mrs. Saunders; Miss Eliza Saunders; Miss Susan Hall; three invalid soldiers; 1 ditto ditto from Bombay.

Per H. C. S. Repulse, from China: Thomas Fox, Esq.

Per H. C. S. Lady Melville, from China, &c.: Mrs. Fraser, from Calcutta; Miss Helen Fraser; Mrs. Bignell; J. Templeton, Esq.; Hon. H. B. Devereux, Bengal civil service; Hon. W. Devereux, Lieut. R.N.; Elizabeth Nicholson, servant to Mrs. Fraser.

Per Cæsar, from Bengal: Mrs. Jenkins and four children; Mrs. Rogers and two ditto; Mrs. Lockyer; Mrs. Watson; Mrs. Shum's three children; Capt. Lockyer, H.M. Buffs; Mr. Torrens, civil service; Lieut. Green, H. M. 38th Regt.; Assist.-Surg. Darknell, H.M. 41st Regt.; Mr. Crane; Lieut. Poe and Lieut. Hadden, 55th N.I.; two Masters Stewart; Mrs. Farrell, servant; Ens. Torrento.—From the Cape: Mr. Lushington; Col. Cunnyngham.

Per Norwich, from Bengal: Lieut. Doulthorne, Mrs. Doulthorne, and 5 children.

Per Lady Nugent, from Bengal: Mrs. Capt. Hay; Mrs. Richards; Miss H. Brown; Capt. P. Felton, H.C. service; Capt. W. G. J. Robe, ditto; Capt. Jas. Hay, ditto; H. C. Melcalf, Esq., ditto; Jas. B. Richards, Esq.; Mr. F. Dixon, late H.C. service; Mr. E. Meadows; Miss T. Hay; Master J. Hay and Master Fitzgerald; 4 servants; (Mr. G. Harper was landed at St. Helena).

Per Seppings, from Ceylon: Rev. Mr. Allen; Mrs. Allen and four children; Mr. and Mrs. Tibeads; Mrs. Beaufort; Miss Campbell; Capt. Heyland; 1 child; two invalids.

Per Australia, from New South Wales: Mr. Archdeacon, commissary; Mr. and Mrs. Moore and family; Mr. Ellice, surgeon R.N.

Per Planter, from Mauritius: Mr. Dowling.

Per Vesper, from Bombay: Lieut. Schoof, H.M. 54th Regt.; Ens. Stark, Madras Infantry.

Per Palambam, from New South Wales: Mr. Tawell; Mr. Cooper, architect; Dr. Osborne, R.N.

Expected.

Per H. C. S. Bombay, from China: Mrs. Turner and family.

Per H. C. S. Scaleby Castle, from China: Capt. Gover.

Per H. C. S. Herefordshire, from China: Capt. Hogg.

Per Lord Amherst, from Bombay: Mrs. Col. Hardy; Mrs. Probyn; Mrs. Blake; Mrs. Hogg; Mrs. Chalmers; Major Griffith for the Cape; Capt. Shaw; Capt. Blake; Lieut. Lester; Lieut. Probyn; Lieut. Lloyd; Lieut. Thomas; nine children.

Per Duckenfield, from New South Wales: Mr. Baxter.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per H. C. S. Thomas Coutts, for Bombay (sailed 9th Feb.): Mr. James B. Simpson, senior merchant; Capt. Geo. Wilson; Mr. J. H. Somnenkabh, to reside; Master W. Jas. Wilson; Mr. Thos. F. Stewart, to reside; Mr. Wm. Capon, native; Mr. Peter Gray, assist. surg.; Mrs. Simson; Mrs. Wilson; Misses C. A. Simson, E. Wilson, and E. T. Boyer; Lieut. G. Harvey, Indian Navy; Ens. Gates, H.M. 20th Foot; one European female servant; 2 native servants.

Per H. C. S. Charles Grant, for Madras and Bengal: Mr. Samuel N. Ward, writer, to Madras; Col. W. Hopper, to Bengal; Capt. W. W. Rees, to ditto; Lieut. Wm. Lewin, to ditto; Messrs. Thos. E. Colebrook, E. A. Samuells, and Geo. P. Leycester, writers, to ditto; Messrs. Alex. Nowell, S. H. Robinson, and Wm. Mackenzie, to reside; Mr. Geo. Shore, native; Mrs. Hopper; Mrs. Temple Palmer; Mrs. Farny Palmer; Mrs. Lewin; Mrs. Nowell; Misses J. E. Lewin, Ellen Hopper, and Isabella Kenrick; Messrs. Hannoy and Plowden, cadets; 6 servants.

Per H. C. S. Abercrombie Robinson, for Bombay: Brev. Major Jebb, H.M. 46th Foot; Lieut. Lloyd and Cornets Vernon and Knox, all of H.M. 4th L. Dragt.; Ensigns Todd and Elton, H.M. 40th Foot; Mrs. Lloyd; Mr. James S. Flower; Mr. Frank Sims, writer; 31 men of H.M. service.

Per H. C. S. Reliance, for Madras and Bengal: Sir Wm. O. Russell, Knt., new Chief Justice of Bengal; Lady Russell; Miss Russell, and two Masters Russell; Mr. Fred. Acrit, secretary to Sir Wm. Russell; Mr. Chas. Oakman, clerk to ditto; Mrs. Gibson, Miss Gibson, and female servant; Mrs. Elton; Mrs. Stainforth, and female servant; Mr. Fred. Stainforth, writer, returning; Ens. R. W. Elton; Messrs. G. J. Strettell, T. H. Sale, and E. S. Abbott, cadets; Capt. and Mrs. Kershaw, H.M. 13th Foot.

Per H. C. S. Windsor, for St. Helena: Mr. Lee

Solomon, returning; Mr. E. Baker, ditto; Mrs. Phœbe Hunter, ditto; Miss Hunter; Mr. G. W. Alexander, native, returning; one female servant.

Per H. C. S. Sir David Scott, for Madras and Bengal: Mr. Jas. Alexander, writer, for Bengal; Mr. M. P. Daniell, ditto, for Madras; Mr. Geo. Leyburn, free merchant; Ens. Crawford, H.M. 16th regt.; Ens. King, H. M. 13th do.; Ens. Hawker, H. M. 16th do.; Mr. H. R. Leyburn, returning to Bengal; Mr. Christopher G. Millman, proceeding to Bengal; Capt. Edw. Servante, Madras estab.; Mrs. Servante; Mr. W. G. Smith, returning; Mrs. Smith; one female servant; two Company's recruits in charge of horses.

Per Fergusson, for Bengal: Mrs. and two Misses Fagan; three Misses Hunter; Miss Holbrow; D. Hunter, Esq.; Lieut. Ormsby; Lieut. Bower, Mrs. Bower, and 2 children; Dr. Logan; Mr. Fagan; Lieut. Corfield; Mr. Jackson; Mr. Oldfield; Mr. Morse; Mr. Mockler; Lieut. Jackson; Mr. Mc Gregor; Mr. Whyte.

Per Cambridge, for Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Greenhill; Col. and Mrs. Salter; Col. and Mrs. Fearon; Major and Mrs. Robertson; Mrs. and Miss Pilfold; Ensign Pilfold; two Misses Chapman; Miss Arnot; Capt. Grant; Capt. Watkins; Mr. Remington; Mr. Rose; Mr. Sealey; Mr. Hockey, &c. &c.

LOSS OF SHIPPING.

The *Hudson*, Harris, from Bengal to Boston, was abandoned 24th Jan. in lat. 36, long. 48, in a sinking state.

The *Java*, Osgood, from Batavia for America, struck on the Bar off Nanset 9th Feb. and was totally wrecked. Crew saved.

The *Kains*, Goodwin, from Sydney to Launceston, struck on a sudden rock in Whirlpool Reach, carried away her rudder and stern post, and has since been totally wrecked.

The *Ionia*, Buck, from Mauritius to New South Wales, was lost in Bassa's Straits the end of August. Crew and passengers saved.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 16. At Burgie House, near Forres, the lady of Colonel D. McPherson, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, of a daughter.

25. At Wimbledon, the lady of Colonel Hogg, of the Bombay establishment, of a son.

March 8. In Great George Street, Westminster, the lady of Dr. Lushington, M P., of two sons.

16. At Tenby, Pembrokeshire, the lady of Chas. Llewellyn, Esq., assist. surgeon 25th regt. Bengal N.I., of a son.

21. In Bedford Place, the lady of Lieut. Van Heythuysen, of the Bengal army, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 7. At Clane Church, county Kildare, Hervey F. de Montmorency, Esq., 3d regt. Madras cavalry, to Dorothea Anne, relict of John Leigh, Esq., and daughter of the late Edward Fitz Gerald, Esq., of Carrigoran, county Clare, Ireland.

14. At Sanquhar, Patrick Grant, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, Bengal, to Jane Anne, second daughter of Wm. Fraser Tytler, Esq., of Burds-yards, and younger of Balnain.

23. At Edinburgh, William McDowall, Esq., late of the Madras medical establishment, to Ann Amelia, only daughter of William Sheffield, Esq., of the Madras civil service.

25. In London, Arthur Wellesley Kinnear, Esq., writer, Stonehaven, to Louisa, widow of the deceased John Spark, Esq., late surgeon in the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

— At Paris, E. G. Regnault, Esq., to Caroline Mary Even, grand-daughter of the late George Cruttenden, Esq., of Calcutta.

March 1. At Selkirk, Colonel John Dun, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, Bengal establishment, to Dorothea, eldest daughter of the late Andrew Henderson, Esq., of Midgehope.

— At the parish church of Stoke, by the Rev. Wm. St. Aubyn, Rector of Stoke Damerel (having been previously married on the same morning by the Rev. Thomas Costello, of St. Mary's Chapel, Stonehouse, according to the rites and ceremonies of the Catholic Church), Aylmer Dowdall, Esq., captain in the 89th regt., to Augusta Frances Bridget Monica, youngest daughter of Colonel Jennings, of Trafalgar Place, Stoke, Devon.

5. At Richmond, Francis M'Donald Schnell, Esq., son of the late Capt. C. V. Schnell, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Clementina, third daughter of Nathaniel Levieu, Esq., of Richmond Green.

— At Arbroath, Jonathan Duncan Gleig, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's civil service, to Caroline Catherine Eleonora, only daughter of the late James H. Giekie, Esq., of St. Simon's Island, Georgia.

13. At Edinburgh, George Dougal, Esq., of Calcutta, to Georgina Forbes, eldest daughter of Henry Westmacott, Esq., of Windsor Street.

14. At Westbourne, George Alexander, Esq., M.D., Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Elizabeth Crasweller, fifth daughter of the late John Cousens, Esq., of Prinsted Lodge, Sussex.

15. At Marylebone Church, Ellis Wm. Joseph, Esq., eldest son of the late Samuel Joseph, Esq., of Bedford Square, to Amelia Hurdis, eldest daughter of the late Robert Orme, Esq., formerly of Madras, solicitor to the Hon. East-India Company.

27. At St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, Col. John Geddes, of the unattached half-pay, to Miss Magdelina Hessing, of Stockwell, Surrey, daughter of the late Colonel Geo. Wm. Hessing, of Deegah, near Patna, in the East-Indies.

— At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Capt. George Smith, of the East-India Company's service, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of the late John Smith Braine, Esq., of H.M. Navy Office, Somerset-house.

Lately. At St. Pancras, John Duncan, Esq., son of the late John Duncan, Esq., member of the Medical Board, Madras, to Catherine, only daughter of the late Capt. David Ross, of Milncraig, Ross-shire, and grand-daughter of the late Sir Alex. Purves, of Purves, Berwickshire, Bart.

— At Trinity Church, St. Marylebone, Major Hubert Farquharson, of the Royal Regt., to Elizabeth Anne, daughter of the late Lieut. Gen. Reynolds, of the East-India Company's service.

DEATHS.

Sept. 7, 1831. At Ceylon, William John Lushington, Esq., in his Majesty's civil service, second son; and on the 19.h Oct. following, on board the *Barretto junior*, on his passage from Madras, Capt. James Stephen Lushington, of the Madras cavalry, and late town major of Fort St. George, eldest son of William John Lushington, Esq., of Rodmersham Lodge, Kent.

Dec. 10. At sea, on the passage from China, Mr. Robert Perrett, sixth officer of the H.C. ship *Lady Melville*.

Feb. 20, 1832. At the Royal Academy, Gosport, in the 70th year of his age, William Burney, LL.D., author of an extensive Marine Dictionary, and other valuable works.

March 4. J. J. Augustus Lister, youngest son of Capt. Fred. G. Lister, of the Hon. E. I. Company's Bengal military service.

5. At Edinburgh, Anne Harrington Hawes, wife of Pulteney Mein, Esq., Forge Lodge, Dumfriesshire, and widow of the late Chas. Graeme, jun., Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's civil service in Bengal.

20. After a few hours' illness, John, fifth son of Capt. J. H. Crisp, Madras native infantry, aged 2 years.

Lately. At Paris, M. Champollion, member of the *Académie des Inscriptions*, after a long and painful illness. He was in his 42d year, and is said to have died through excessive study. Since his return from Egypt he has been engaged in arranging the extensive materials collected during his travels. Just before his decease he had completed a grammar of the language of the ancient Egyptians.

— At sea, on board the *Lady Nugent*, on the passage from Bengal, Lieut. Jas. Hannah, of H.M. 3d Regt. or Buffs.

N.B. *The letters P.C. denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices; A. advance (per cent.) on the same; D. discount (per cent.) on the same.—The bazar maund is equal to 82 lb. 2 oz. 2 drs., and 100 bazar maunds equal to 110 factory maunds. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees B. mds. produce 5 to 8 per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees F. mds.—The* Madras Candy *is equal to 500 lb. The* Surat Candy *is equal to 746⅔ lb. The* Pecul *is equal to 133⅓ lb. The* Corge *is 20 pieces.*

CALCUTTA, October 20, 1831.

	Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Anchors ..... Sa. Rs. cwt.	15 0	@	20 0
Bottles 100	14 0	—	——
Coals ..... B. md.	0 7	—	0 8
Copper Sheathing, 16-40 .. F. md.	36 10	—	37 0
—— —— ..... do.	——	—	——
—— Thick sheets ..... do.	38 0	—	38 10
—— Old ..... do.	33 8	—	33 13
—— Bolt ..... do.	35 12	—	35 15
—— Tile ..... do.	35 0	—	36 2
—— Nails, assort. ..... do.	30 0	—	——
—— Peru Slab ..... Ct. Rs. do.	37 0	—	38 2
—— Russia ..... Sa. Rs. do.	——	—	——
Copperas ..... do.	1 4	—	1 14
Cottons, chints	} see remarks.		
—— Muslins, assort.			
—— Twist, Mule, 20-60 .... mor.	0 5½	—	0 7½
—— —— —— 60-120 ..... do.	0 4½	—	0 6
Cutlery	10 D.	—	——
Glass and Earthenware	20 D.	—	30 D.
Hardware	P. C.	—	——
Hosiery	P. C.	—	35 D.

	Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Iron, Swedish, sq. .. Sa. Rs. F. md.	5 0	@	5 4
—— —— flat ..... do.	5 0	—	5 11
—— English, sq. ..... do.	2 12	—	3 2
—— —— flat ..... do.	2 12	—	3 0
—— Bolt ..... do.	2 12	—	3 2
—— Sheet ..... do.	3 8	—	3 10
—— Nails ..... cwt.	8 0	—	15 0
—— Hoops ..... F. md.	3 3	—	3 5
—— Kentledge ..... cwt.	1 0	—	1 1
Lead, Pig ..... F. md.	4 8	—	5 14
—— Sheet ..... do.	5 14	—	6 0
Millinery	35 D.	—	50 D.
Shot, patent ..... bag	2 12	—	——
Spelter ..... Ct. Rs. F. md.	6 5½	—	6 6½
Stationery	10 D.	—	20 D.
Steel, English ..... Ct. Rs. F. md.	7 8	—	7 12
—— Swedish ..... do.	10 0	—	10 14
Tin Plates ..... Sa. Rs. box	17 0	—	18 0
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	10 D.	—	20 D.
—— —— coarse	P. C.	—	——
—— Flannel	20 A.	—	25 A.

MADRAS, August 17, 1831.

	Rs.		Rs.
Bottles 100	10	@	14
Copper, Sheathing ..... candy	300	—	315
—— Cakes ..... do.	280	—	300
—— Old ..... do.	260	—	280
—— Nails, assort. ..... do.	210	—	220
Cottons, Chints	30	—	35 A.
—— Muslins and Ginghams	60	—	70 A.
—— Longcloth	10 A.	—	20 A.
Cutlery	P.C.	—	10 D.
Glass and Earthenware	10 A.	—	35 A.
Hardware	10 D.	—	15 D.
Hosiery	10 A.	—	15 A.
Iron, Swedish, sq. ..... candy	42	—	45
—— English sq. ..... do.	22	—	24
—— Flat and bolt ..... do.	22	—	24

	Rs.		Rs.
Iron Hoops ..... candy	25	@	28
—— Nails ..... do.	——	—	——
Lead, Pig ..... do.	35	—	42
—— Sheet ..... do.	35	—	42
Millinery	Unsaleable.		
Shot, patent	10 A.	—	15 A.
Spelter ..... candy	26	—	30
Stationery	P. C.	—	5 D.
Steel, English ..... candy	80	—	87
—— Swedish ..... do.	100	—	105
Tin Plates ..... box	22	—	24
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	P. C.	—	10 D.
—— —— coarse	P. C.	—	10 D.
—— Flannel	P. C.		

BOMBAY, November 5, 1831.

	Rs.		Rs.
Anchors ..... cwt.	13	@	——
Bottles, pint ..... doz.	1	—	0
Coals ..... ton	29		——
Copper, Sheathing, 16-24 .... cwt.	60	—	——
—— —— 24-32 ..... do.	61	—	——
—— Thick sheets ..... do.	62½	—	——
—— Slab ..... do.	59½	—	——
—— Nails ..... do.	54	—	——
Cottons, Chints	——		——
—— Longcloths	——		——
—— Muslins	——		——
—— Other goods	——		——
—— Yarn, No. 40 to 80 ..... lb	1¼		
Cutlery	P. C.	—	——
Glass and Earthenware	15 A.	—	——
Hardware	P. C.	—	——
Hosiery—½ hose only	20 A.	—	——

	Rs.		Rs.
Iron, Swedish, bar ..... St. candy	55	@	0
—— English, do. ..... do.	35	—	0
—— Hoops ..... cwt.	7	—	0
—— Nails ..... do.	15	—	——
—— Plates ..... do.	8	—	0
—— Rod for bolts ..... St. candy	33	—	0
—— do. for nails ..... do.	40	—	0
Lead, Pig ..... cwt.	9	—	0
—— Sheet ..... do.	9½	—	0
Millinery	no demand		
Shot, patent ..... cwt.	14	—	0
Spelter ..... do.	8	—	0
Stationery	A.	—	0
Steel, Swedish ..... tub	15	—	0
Tin Plates ..... box	19	—	0
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	no demand		
—— —— coarse	ditto		
—— Flannel	P.C.	—	——

CANTON, November 1, 1831.

	Drs. Drs.		Drs. Drs.
Cottons, Chints, 28 yds. ..... piece	4½	@	6
—— Longcloths, 40 yds. ..... do.	4	—	5
—— Muslins, 20 yds. ..... do.	2	—	2½
—— Cambrics, 12 yds. ..... do.	1¼	—	1½
—— Bandannoes ..... do.	2	—	2½
—— Yarn, Nos. 16 to 50 ..... pecul	32	—	44
Iron, Bar ..... do.	2½	—	0
—— Rod ..... do.	3½	—	0
Lead ..... do.	4½	—	5

	Drs. Drs.		Drs. Drs.
Smalts ..... pecul	12	@	28
Steel, Swedish, in kits ..... cwt.	5	—	6
Woollens, Broad cloth ..... yd.	1.60	—	1.70
—— Camlets ..... pce.	21	—	22
—— Do. Dutch ..... do.	26	—	38
—— Long Ells Dutch ..... do.	7½	—	8
Tin ..... pecul	17½	—	——
Tin Plates ..... box	9	—	——

SINGAPORE, September 22, 1831.

		Drs.		Drs.
Anchors	pecul	11	@	14
Bottles	100	4	—	—
Copper Nails and Sheathing	pecul	40	—	42
Cottons, Madapollams, 25yd. by 32in.	pcs.	2½	—	3½
—— Imit. Irish 25 36	do.	2½	—	3
—— Longcloths 12 36	do.	—	—	—
—— —— —— 36 to 40 34-36	do.	7	—	7½
—— —— —— do...do. 38-40	do.	7	—	8
—— —— —— do...do. 44	do.	7	—	9
—— —— —— 50	do.	10½	—	12
—— —— —— 54	do.	10½	—	12
—— —— —— 60	do.	10	—	14
—— Prints, 7-8. *single colours*	do.	3	—	3½
—— —— 9-8.	do.	4	—	5½
—— Cambric, 12 yds. by 40 to 45 In.	do.	1½	—	2½
—— Jaconet, 20 ..... 44 .. 46	do.	2	—	7
Cotton Hkfs. imit. Battick, dble.	corge	6	@	8
—— do. do Pullicat	do.	3	—	6
—— Twist, 16 to 80	pecul	80	—	85
Hardware, assort.	D.	—		
Iron, Swedish	pecul	5½	—	6
—— English	do.	3½	—	3½
—— Nails	do.	7	—	8
Lead, Pig	do.	5½	—	6
—— Sheet	do.	6	—	7
Shot, patent	bag	1½	—	2
Spelter	pecul	4	—	4½
Steel, Swedish	do.	8½	—	9½
—— English	do.	none.		
Woollens, Long Ells	pcs.	10	—	11
—— Cambiets	do.	26	—	35
—— Ladies' cloth	yd.	2	—	2½

REMARKS.

Calcutta, Oct. 8, 1831.—The transactions during the past week have been on a very limited scale, in consequence of the near approach of the Doorgah Poojah holidays. Imports continue without improvement in prices, and exports generally without any very material alteration.—*Oct.* 20. Business during the past week has been entirely suspended by the Doorgah Poojah holidays, which commenced on the 11th and concluded yesterday.

Bombay, Oct. 8, 1831.—Numerous arrivals have taken place since our last publication. The Imports by these opportunities consist chiefly of Copper; indeed, so heavy has the increase been to the stocks on hand, that prices have been materially reduced. In other respects the market remains without alteration,—the same difficulty in effecting sales of Piece Goods is to be contended with, which, together with the inactivity in the demand generally, induces holders to remain firm and keep out of the market; but little business is therefore doing.

Singapore, Sept. 22, 1831.—Extensive sales of Longcloths, per *Colombia*, have been effected during the week, from about 7¼ to 8 drs. the piece, at the usual credit, in barter for produce, at the market prices of the day. Sales have taken place also of Maddapollams at 3½ per piece; of Prints, light ground, single colours, at 5 drs. per piece; and of Sarongs, at 17 drs. the corge, in barter, for produce. Of Cotton Twist, the heavy importations of this article by the *Eagle* and *Colombia*, and the extensive sales already effected since the arrival of the vessels, have lessened the demand for the present, and caused prices to lower, but so inconsiderably as scarcely to merit notice.

Canton, Nov. 12, 1831.—The stock of Woollen and Cotton Goods continues large, and some hopes are entertained that the market will experience greater activity in British Cottons in consequence of the damage sustained by the inundations in the cotton districts, the injury being not confined alone to the crops. Longcloths for some time past have been selling at a very considerable loss, and American unbleached Cottons it is very difficult to dispose of at any price. The Company's Longcloths are as yet unsold, the highest offers being Dols. 4 to 4.50. Chintzes appear to be the only article from the sale of which any advantage is derived, and then only when the investments are small and well selected. There is little or no demand for the high numbers of Cotton Yarn. The Company's Long-ells have been settled for at Dols. 7.50 per piece, the quantity amounting to 130 to 140,000 pieces: the cambiets are yet unsold. In metals there is little change.—On the 18th Oct. the Committee increased their exchange on Bengal to 204 Sa.Rs. per 100 Sp. Dols.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Oct. 19, 1831.

Government Securities.

Buy.] Rs. As.		Rs. As. [Sell.
Prem. 38 0	Remittable	37 0 Prem.
6 0	1st, or Old 5. p. Cent. Loan } 1 Class	5 0
4 0	Ditto 2 do.	3 0
2 10	Ditto 3 do.	2 2
2 4	Ditto 4 do.	1 12
1 4	Ditto 5 do.	0 12
Prem. 2 8	2d, or Middle 5 p. Cent Loan }	2 0 Prem.
2 12	3d, or New ditto	2 0

Bank Shares—Prem. 6,650 to 6,450.

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills	5	0	per cent.
Ditto on government and salary bills	4	0	do.
Interest on loans on deposit	4	0	do.

Rate of Exchange.

On London, 6 months' sight,—to buy 1s. 10d.—to sell 1s. 10d. per Sa. Rs.

Madras, Sept. 28, 1831.

Government Securities.

Six per cent. Bengal Remittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 350 Madras Rs. per 338 Sa. Rs. ..... 3½ Prem.

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, *viz.* 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... 3½ Prem.

Five per cent. Bengal Unremittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 350 Madras Rs. per 332 Sa. Rs. ..... 2½ Prem.

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, *viz.* 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... ½ Prem.

Bengal Five per cent. Loan of 18th Aug. 1825.

At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... 3½ Prem.

Bengal Five per cent. Loan of 18th Jan. 1830.

At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... 3½ Prem.

Bombay, Oct. 29, 1831.

Exchanges.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 1s. 9½d. per Rupee.
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 108 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 102½ Bom. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.

Government Securities.

Remittable Loan, 142 Bom.Rs. per 100 Sa.Rs.
Old 5 per cent.—107 Bom.Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.

Singapore, Aug. 25, 1831.

Exchanges.

On London, Private Bills, —none.
On Bengal, Government Bills,—206 Sa.Rs. per 100 Sp. Drs.
On ditto, Private Bills, —none.

Canton, Nov. 12, 1831.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 mo. sight, 4s. 1d. per Sp. Dr.
On Bengal, 30 days', Sa. Rs. 204 per 100 Sp. Drs.
On Bombay, ditto Bom. Rs. 215 per ditto.
Bank of U. S. Bills, 4s. 0½d.

GOODS DECLARED for SALE at the EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 10 *April*—*Prompt* 6 *July.*
Company's and Licensed.—Indigo.

For Sale 18 *April*—*Prompt* 20 *July.*
Company's.—Sugar.

For Sale 8 *May*—*Prompt* 10 *August.*
Company's.—Saltpetre—Pepper.

CARGOES of EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS lately arrived.

CARGOES of the *Thames, Vansittart, Duke of Sussex, Repulse,* and *Lady Melville,* from *China.*
Company's.—Tea.
Private-Trade and Privilege.—Tea—Crapes—China Root—Whanghees—Bamboo Canes—Floor Mats.

LIST of SHIPS Trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

Destination.	Appointed to sail.	Ships' Names.	Tons.	Owners or Consignees.	Captains.	Where loading.	References for Freight or Passage.
	1832.						
Madras	*May* 4	*Madras*	597	Charles Beach	Chas. Beach	E. I. Docks	Henry Blanshard, Old Broad-street.
	10	*Barretto, jun.*	592	Robert Ford		St.Kt.Docks	Edmund Read, 1, Riches-ct. Lime-st.
	April 10	*Resource*	419	Henry R. Robley	Thos. I. Warren	W. I. Docks	E. Bryant and Wm. Abercrombie.
	15	*Euphrates*	587	William Tindall	Wm. Buckham	W. I. Docks	John Lyney, Birchin Lane.
	Graves. 20	*Abberton*	500	Henry Shuttleworth	H. Shuttleworth	St.Kt.Docks	John Campbell, Leadenhall-street.
	Portsm. 28						& Tomlin & Man, 44 Cornhill.
	20	*Coromandel*	643	George Joad	Thomas Boyes	W. I. Docks	Barber, Neate, & Co. & J. Kelham.
Madras & Bengal	*Graves.* *May* 1	*Alexander*	600	Huddart and Co.	George Waugh	E. I. Docks	John Pirie and Co.
	Portsm.						
	15	*Lord Hungerford*	736	Charles Farquharson	C. Farquharson	E. I. Docks	Cockerell, Trail, & Co., Austin-friars
	20	*Britannia*	450	R. B. Bowden	R. B. Bowden	W. I. Docks	& T. Haviside & Co. 147, Leaden-
	—	*Bolton*	548	T. B. Oldfield	Thos. Aldham	W. I. Docks	Tomlin and Man. [hall-street.
	April 30	*Hercules*	488	Buckles and Co.	Wm. Vaughan	E. I. Docks	Barber, Neate & Co. 3, Clement's-la.
							& J. Kelham, 1, Newman's-ct. Corn-
	20	*Hindoston*	550	Geo. F. Young	G. I. Redman	W. I. Docks	Buckles & Co. [hill.
Bengal	*Graves.* 30						G. C. Redman, 48, Lime-street.
	Portsm.						Wm. Lyall & Co., 3, Billiter-square.
	April 10	*Earl of Eldon*	500	John Barry	Edward Thaker	W. I. Docks	& Donnett, Young, and England.
	5	*Boyne*	619	John Thacker	James T. Brown	E. I. Docks	John Lyney or T. Haviside & Co.
	11	*Mulgrave*	400	John Coulson	Matthew Dobson	W. I. Docks	Tomlin and Man.
Bombay							Arnold & Woollett, & W. Lyall & Co.
	May 15	*Marquis Hastings*	500	John Clarkson	John Clarkson	W. I. Docks	Bazett & Co. 71, Old Broad-street,
	April 15	*Vesper*	350	Duncan Dunbar	David Brown	St.Kt.Docks	or J. Lyney & Wm. Abercrombie.
	25	*Achilles*	300	William Tindall	Charles Duncan	W. I. Docks	W. Lyall & Co., & J. Mason.
Ceylon	*May* 31	*Seppings*	350	George Joad	Benj. Freeman	W. I. Docks	John Lyney.
Mauritius & Ceylon	*April* 30	*Alnwick*	350	Charles Dod & Co.	Hugh M'Kay	St.Kt.Docks	Thomas Surden.
Batavia, & Singapore	10	*William*	218	Anderson, Wise & Co.	Wm. Doble	Liverpool	Charles Dod and Co.
Manilla	—	*Fergie*	180	Anderson, Wise & Co.	Wm. Bewley	Liverpool	Anderson, Wise, & Co., Austin-friars.

EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS, of the Season 1831-32, with their Managing Owners, Commanders, &c.

Voyage.	Ships' Names.	Tons.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Pursers.	Consignments.	To be Afloat.	To sail to Gravesend.	To sail from Gravesend.	When Sailed.
												1831.	1832.	1832.	1832.
10	*Asia*	1020	Thomas Heath	G. K. Bathie	Wm. MacNair	W. S. Stockley	Charles Ray	Walt. Brodie	John Lister	Tho. Gardiner	*Madras, Bengal, & China*	12 Dec	2 Jan.	24 Jan.	9 Feb. 24 Mar
6	*Sir David Scott*	1342	Joseph Hare	D. J. Ward	John Moore	R. Burroughes	W. O. Young	R. Jacques	Wm. Cook	Tho. A. Gibb					
6	*Duchess of Athol*	1336	W. E. Ferrers	E. M. Daniell	J. Elphinstone	G. Steward	C. M. Welstead	J. E. Campbell	Wm. Scott	W. Dickinson	*Bombay & China*				27 Jan.
8	*Orwell*	1335	R. M. Isacke	J. Dalrymple	G. A. Bond	J. K. Jolley	C. G. Jones	Edm. L. Lyne	Wm. Bremner	W. McKilligan					
10	*Marquis Camden*	1285	Thos. Larkins	Thos. Larkins	John Fenn	H. J. Wolfe	R. Manners	Joseph Hills	George Comb	T Collingwood	*St. Helena, Bombay, & China*				14 Feb.
8	*Thomas Coutts*	1334	S. Marjoribanks	A. Chrystie	W. Drayner	Dudley North	J. Hamilton	C. T. Rouse	Ewen Cameron	James Ritchie	*Bombay & China*	26 Dec	16 Jan	7 Feb.	8 Feb.
4	*George the Fourth*	1329	*Company's Ship*	T. W. Barrow	T. B. Penfold	F. G. Moore	O. Richardson	Alex. Cheap	D. T. Roy	J. W. Graham					
6	*Macqueen*	1333	John Campbell	Robert Lindsay	F. Macqueen	John Pitcairn	Geo. Collard	Wm. Bryon	D. MacTavish	D. McCulloch	*Madras, Bengal, & China*				10 Feb.
8	*Dunira*	1325	George Palmer	M. Hamilton	James Rickett	Rich. Buckle	E. W. Paul	C. W. Cuthbert	J. Mac Kinlay	John Giles					
6	*William Fairlie*	1318	Joseph Hare	Thomas Blair	D. Robertson	John Rose	R. Lockhart	A. Daniell	W. Hitchcock	Peter Milne					14 Feb.
3	*Reliance*	1416	J. F. Timins	C. S. Timins	James Sexton	Samuel Hyde	Wm. Buckle	F. Y. Steward	MacConnachie	Wm. I. Irwin	*Madras, Bengal, & China*	1832. 25 Jan	15 Feb.	8 Mar	15 Mar 11 Mar
11	*Charles Grant*	1311	Wm. Moffat	J. R. Manderson	W. H. Walker	Thos. Hillman	Arth. Burnell	J. L. Templer	Robt. Murray	B. Wise, Jun.					
4	*Abercrombie Robinson*	1330	John Innes	John Innes	James S. Biles	W. Pitcairn	H. Parkinson	J. C. Scrivner	Alex. Stirling	Alex. Crowe	*Bombay & China*				20 Mar
7	*Windsor*	1358	W. Clay	A. F. Proctor	Mark Clayson	Francis Shaw	Benj. Elder	Robert Hull	Wm. Spence	Jas. Thomson	*St. Hel., Straits of Malacca, & China*	8 Feb.	29 Feb.	22 Mar	25 Mar
8	*Canning*	1396	*Company's Ship*	Philip Baylis	Wm. Pulham	G. Creighton	J. G. F. Pigott	Chas. Ellis	Edw. Turner	H. Beveridge					
6	*Berwickshire*	1332	S. Marjoribanks	H. L. Thomas	A. Vincent	H. Dalrymple	O. MacDonald	A. Smallpiece	Wm. Baird	J. W. Rose	*China*	12 Mar.	2 Apr.	23 Apr	
4	*Lord Lowther*	1332	H. Blanshard	R. C. Fowler	N. de St. Croix	John M. Favell	Henry Hale	H. Edinborough	Heary Perrin	F. Chambers					
4	*Edinburgh*	1336	David Clark	David Marshall	Henry Wise	Alf. Tomlins	V. Steward	O. Cleverley	Robt. Harvey	David Webster	*China*	9 Apr.	30 Apr.	21 May	
9	*Earl of Balcarras*	1417	*Company's Ship*	B. Broughton	A. Broadhurst	J. P. Griffith	Wm. Pigott	Henry Smith	Henry Arnott	James Gordon	*Madras & China*	8 Feb.	29 Feb.	22 Mar	24 Mar
8	*London*	1332	*Company's Ship*	Timothy Smith	A. Rivers	W. Packman	D. Thompson	Fred. Clare	F. Kiernan	John Lenox					

EAST-INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE.

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Barilla ..... cwt.	0 5 0	@	0 6 0
Coffee, Java	2 10 0	—	3 0 0
—— Cheribon	2 13 0	—	3 3 0
—— Sumatra and Ceylon ..	2 7 0	—	2 10 0
—— Bourbon	——		——
—— Mocha	3 10 0	—	6 10 0
Cotton, Surat ..... lb	0 0 4½	—	0 0 5½
—— Madras	0 0 4	—	0 0 5½
—— Bengal	0 0 4½	—	0 0 4½
—— Bourbon	0 0 7	—	0 0 9
Drugs & for Dysing.			
Aloes, Epatica ..... cwt.	9 10 0	—	16 0 0
Anniseeds, Star	3 5 0		——
Borax, Refined	3 5 0	—	3 15 0
—— Unrefined	3 5 0	—	3 10 0
Camphire, in tub	15 0 0		——
Cardamoms, Malabar .. lb	0 3 6	—	0 3 8
—— Ceylon	0 1 0	—	0 1 8
Cassia Buds ..... cwt.	3 15 0	—	4 5 0
—— Lignea	4 15 0	—	5 0 0
Castor Oil ..... lb	0 0 6	—	0 1 0
China Root ..... cwt.	none		——
Cubebs	3 0 0		——
Dragon's Blood, ord.	8 12 0		——
Gum Ammoniac, drop ..	5 0 0	—	7 10 0
—— Arabic	2 0 0	—	3 15 0
—— Assafœtida	2 10 0	—	3 10 0
—— Benjamin, 2d Sort..	15 0 0	—	30 0 0
—— Animi	3 0 0	—	12 0 0
—— Gambogium	6 0 0	—	19 0 0
—— Myrrh	4 0 0	—	15 0 0
—— Olibanum	1 18 0	—	5 0 0
Kino	10 0 0	—	12 0 0
Lac Lake ..... lb	0 0 6	—	0 1 2
—— Dye	0 2 0		——
—— Shell ..... cwt.	4 0 0	—	5 0 0
—— Stick	1 10 0	—	3 0 0
Musk, China ..... oz.	1 5 0	—	2 5 0
Nux Vomica ..... cwt.	1 0 0		——
Oil, Cassia ..... oz.	0 0 7		——
—— Cinnamon	0 16 0		——
—— Cocoa-nut	1 15 0		——
—— Cajaputa	0 2 0	—	0 3 0
—— Mace	0 0 4		——
—— Nutmegs	0 1 0	—	0 2 0
Opium	none		——
Rhubarb	0 2 0	—	0 2 4
Sal Ammoniac ..... cwt.	3 5 0		——
Senna ..... lb	0 0 6	—	0 2 3
Turmeric, Java ... cwt.	0 16 0		——
—— Bengal	0 9 0	—	0 12 0
—— China	0 18 0	—	1 5 0
Galls, in Sorts	3 10 0	—	3 15 0
——, Blue	3 5 0	—	3 15 0
Hides, Buffalo ..... lb	0 0 3	—	0 0 5
—— Ox and Cow	0 0 3½	—	0 0 3
Indigo, Purple and Violet ..	0 5 6	—	0 5 8
—— Fine Violet	0 5 6	—	0 5 8
—— Mid. to good Violet ..	0 4 9	—	0 5 3
—— Violet and Copper	0 4 6	—	0 5 3
—— Copper	0 4 3	—	0 4 9
—— Consuming sorts	0 3 9	—	0 5 0
—— Oude	0 2 8	—	0 3 9
—— Madras, mid. to fine ..	0 2 9	—	0 3 4
—— Do. low and ord.	0 1 10	—	0 2 6
—— Do. Kurpah	0 2 5	—	0 3 4
—— Java	0 2 8	—	0 4 7
—— Dust	0 2 4	—	0 3 6
Mother-o'-Pearl Shells, China } cwt.	4 10 0	@	——
Nankeens ..... piece	——		——
Rattans 100	0 1 6	—	0 3 6
Rice, Bengal White ... cwt.	0 14 6	—	0 15 0
—— Patna	0 16 0	—	0 18 0
—— Java	0 11 0	—	0 12 0
Safflower	8 0 0	—	11 0 0
Sago	0 10 0	—	0 18 0
—— Pearl	0 12 0	—	2 0 0
Saltpetre	1 15 6	—	1 17 6
Silk, Bengal Skein ..... lb	——		——
—— Novi	——		——
—— Ditto White	——		——
—— China	0 11 9	—	0 15 0
—— Bengal and Privilege ..	——		——
—— Organzine	0 18 0	—	0 18 6
Spices, Cinnamon	0 3 9	—	0 9 0
—— Cloves	0 1 3	—	0 2 0
—— Mace	0 4 3	—	0 5 6
—— Nutmegs	0 3 0	—	0 3 2
—— Ginger ..... cwt.	1 14 0	—	1 16 0
—— Pepper, Black ..... lb	0 0 3½	—	0 0 4½
—— —— White	0 0 5	—	0 0 8
Sugar, Bengal ..... cwt.	0 17 0	—	1 9 0
—— Siam and China	0 17 0	—	1 5 0
—— Mauritius	2 2 0	—	2 14 0
—— Manilla and Java	0 16 0	—	1 5 0
Tea, Bohea ..... lb	0 2 0	—	0 2 0½
—— Congou	0 2 0½	—	0 3 2
—— Souchong	0 2 8½	—	0 4 2
—— Campoi	0 2 1½	—	0 2 4½
—— Twankay	0 2 1½	—	0 2 10
—— Pekoe	none		——
—— Hyson Skin	0 2 2½	—	0 3 3
—— Hyson	0 3 5½	—	0 5 4½
—— Young Hyson	none		——
—— Gunpowder	none.		——
Tin, Banca ..... cwt.	3 2 0	—	3 5 0
Tortoiseshell ..... lb	1 0 0	—	2 15 0
Vermillion ..... lb	0 3 0		——
Wax ..... cwt.	4 0 0	—	6 0 0
Wood, Sanders Red .... ton	13 0 0	—	15 0 0
—— Ebony	——		——
—— Sapan	8 0 0	—	14 0 0

AUSTRALASIAN PRODUCE.

Cedar Wood ..... foot	0 5 0	—	0 7 0
Oil, Fish ..... tun	27 0 0	—	29 0 0
Whalefins ..... ton	140 0 0	—	——
Wool, N. S. Wales, viz.			
Best ..... lb	0 2 0	—	0 5 0
Inferior	0 1 2	—	0 2 0
—— V. D. Land, viz.			
Best	0 1 3	—	0 1 9
Inferior	0 0 9	—	0 1 0

SOUTH AFRICAN PRODUCE.

Aloes ..... cwt.	1 5 0	—	1 10 0
Ostrich Feathers, und .... lb	2 0 0	—	7 0 0
Gum Arabic ..... cwt.	0 15 0	—	1 0 0
Hides, Dry ..... lb	0 0 4½	—	0 0 7
—— Salted	0 0 4½	—	0 0 5
Oil, Palm ..... cwt.	34 0 0		——
—— Fish ..... tun	——		——
Raisins ..... cwt.	——		——
Wax	5 0 0	—	6 0 0
Wine, Madeira ..... pipe	——		——
—— Red	10 0 0	—	20 0 0
Wood, Teak ..... load	7 0 0	—	8 0 0

PRICES OF SHARES, March 28, 1832.

	Price.	Dividends.	Capital.	Shares of.	Paid.	Books Shut for Dividends.
DOCKS.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
East-India ..... (Stock)	—	4 p. cent.	483,750	—	—	March. Sept.
London ..... (Stock)	64	3 p. cent	238,000	—	—	June. Dec.
St. Katherine's	77	3 p. cent.	1,352,752	100	—	April. Oct.
Ditto Debentures	102	4½ p. cent.	500,000	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
Ditto ditto	106	4 p. cent.	200,000	—	—	——
West-India ..... (Stock)	110	6 p. cent.	1,380,000	—	—	June. Dec.
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Australian ..... (Agricultural)	19 dis.	——	10,000	100	23	——
Carnatic Stock, 1st Class	22½	4 p. cent.	——	—	—	June. Dec.
Ditto, 2d Class	82	3 p. cent.	——	—	—	June. Dec.
Van Diemen's Land Company	6½ dis.	——	10,000	100	12	——

WOLFE, Brothers, 23, *Change Alley*.

Sugar.—The Sugar market is inactive, though prices are maintained. The stock of West-India Sugar is 3,511 casks less than last year; that of Mauritius is 10,667 bags less. The quality of the new crop of Mauritius already imported is exceedingly good, both as regards quality and strength; indeed the brown sorts have become so scarce that higher prices are demanded. Not much business has been done in Bengal, but holders require an advance of 1s. per cwt. on the prices of the late Company's sale. Manilla and Siam are still enquired for at former prices.

Coffee.—This article seems in demand and rising in price.

Cotton.—The Cotton market is dull.

Indigo.—There still continues to be a demand for small parcels at former prices. The ensuing sale at the East-India House will be a small one, and prices are expected to be supported. The last advices from India are rather favourable.

Tea.—Thr following is the result of the East-India Company's Sale, which commenced on the 5th March:

	Last sale prices, being in comparison with the previous sale. s. d.		s. d.	
Bohea, ½ chests ..... } ½ do. ..... } large do.	2	0½ and	2	0 .... ½d. dearer.
Congou, pkges...	2	0 to	2	0½ .... { much as last sale, except better kinds ½d. cheaper.
Congou, common	2	0½ to	2	1½ .... 1d. to 1½d. cheaper.
good	2	1½ to	2	4 .... ½d. cheaper.
fine	2	5 to	2	7 .... ½d. dearer.
Pekoe kind	2	8½ to	3	2 .... about the same.
Campoi	2	1 to	2	4½ .... 2d. cheaper.
Souchong	0	0 to	0	0 .... 3d. cheaper.
Hyson Skin	2	2½ to	3	2 .... about the same.
Twanksay, common	2	2 to	2	2½ .... ½ dearer.
(a few lots 2s. 1½d.)				
good	2	2½ to	2	5 } .. rather dearer.
fine	2	6 to	2	10 }

Since the Company's sale, the clearings of Bohea have been extensive, and an advance of ½d to ¾d. per lb. demanded. A small parcel of Private-Trade Tea, of low quality, chiefly out of condition, sold as follows, *viz.* Boxes Souchong, 2s. 1d. to 2s. 2½.; Boxes Hyson 3s. to 3s. 3½d.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, *from* 26 *February to* 25 *March* 1832.

Feb.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3½ Pr. Ct. Red.	New 3½ Pr. Cent	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	4 Pr. Ct. 1826.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
27	195 6	83⅛ 83¼	82⅛ 82⅜	90⅜ 90½	89⅞ 90	16⅞ 16 13/16	195	100⅜ 100½	1 dis	8 10p
28	195¼ 6	83 83¼	82⅜ 82⅝	90⅜ 90½	89⅞ 90	16⅞ —	—	100½ 100¾	2 1 dis	7 9p
29	195 6	83 83¼	82⅜ 82½	90⅜ 90½	89⅞ 90	16 13/16 16⅞	—	—	1 dis	8 9p
Mar.										
1	195¼ 6	83¼	82⅜ 82½	90⅜ 90½	89⅞ 90	16 13/16 16⅞	—	100⅜ 100½	—	7 9p
2	—	—	82⅜ 82½	90½ 90¾	89¼ 90⅛	16 13/16 16⅞	—	100⅜ 100½	1 dis	7 9p
3	—	—	82⅛ 82¾	—	90 90¼	16 13/16 16⅞	195½	—	1 dis	7 9p
5	—	—	82⅜ 83	—	90⅛ 90⅜	—	—	—	2 1 dis	7 8p
6	—	—	82⅜ 83	—	90⅛ 90⅜	—	—	—	2 1 dis	6 9p
7	—	—	82⅜ 82⅞	—	90⅛ 90⅛	—	—	—	1 dis	6 9p
8	—	—	82⅜ 83	—	90⅛ 90⅜	—	—	—	—	6 9p
9	—	—	82⅞ 83⅛	—	90⅜ 90¼	—	—	—	1 dis	6 9p
10	—	—	83 83⅛	—	90⅜ 91	—	—	—	1 dis	8 10p
12	—	—	82⅞ 83⅜	—	91 91⅛	—	—	—	1 dis	8 10p
13	—	—	83⅛ 83⅞	—	91⅛ 91⅜	—	—	—	1 dis	8 10p
14	—	—	83⅛ 83⅜	—	91 91⅛	—	—	—	2 1 dis	8 10p
15	—	—	83⅛ 83⅜	—	91 91⅛	—	—	—	1 dis	7 10p
16	—	—	83⅜ 83⅝	—	91 91⅜	—	—	—	2 dis	8 10p
17	—	—	83⅜ 83½	—	90⅞ 91	—	—	—	—	8 9p
19	—	—	83⅛ 83⅜	—	90⅞ 91	—	—	—	2 1 dis	8 10p
20	—	—	83 85⅜	—	90⅜ 91	—	—	—	4 2 dis	7 11p
21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	—	—	83⅛ 83⅜	—	90⅝ 91	—	—	—	4 2 dis	8 10p
23	—	—	83⅜ 83½	—	90⅞ 91	—	—	—	1 2 dis	9 11p
24	—	—	83⅛ 83⅜	—	90⅜ 91	—	—	—	1 3 dis	9 11p

Boughton and Grinsted, Stock Brokers, 2, Cornhill.

INDEX TO VOL. VII.

PART I.—ORIGINAL AND SELECT PAPERS, &c.

Abd-alcadir, a Musulman saint, 143.
Affinity of languages, 1.
Alexandria, cholera at, 155—literature of, 235.
Alphabet, Tahitian, 200—Javanese, 217.
Amaxirgs, language of the, 332.
Ancestral property in India, 297.
Antiquity, Chinese, 31.
Army, Indian, observations on, 42—payment of, 192, 313.
Artillery, Company's, in India, 42.
Asia and *Europe*, languages of, 1.
Ava, lackered-ware of, 253.
Azov, Sea of, 322.

Babylonian language, 2.
Barley, diseased, in India, 152.
Barolli, ancient temples and ruins of, 290.
Beera, festival of the, 142.
Benguela, a day's adventures at, 307.
Bennett (Mr. Geo.), his account of Manilla, 21—of the islands Erromanga and Tanna, 119—of Elau, a Papuan child, 132—of the Pulowat Islands, 157—on the Polynesian dialects, 199.
Berbers, language of the, 332.
Bible, oriental versions of, 49.
Bishops in India, 137—see also *Turner*.
Black Sea and *Sea of Azov*, 322.
Boden Professorship at Oxford, 241.
Bombay, cholera at, 151.
Borneo, the Diaks of, 255.
Burdwan, coal strata of, 148.
Burney (Major), 253.

Cairo, cholera at, 155.
Calcutta, the late Bishop of, 81.
Catalogues, Kah-gyur and Stan-gyur, 68, 336.
Cavité, town of, described, 24.
Celtic language, origin of, 6.
Ceylon, graphite of, 149.
Chain, mystic, 215.
Chaldee tongue, origin of, 2.
Characters, written, of the ancient world, 257—arrow-headed, 270—Armenian, 272—Georgian, 273—Aramæan, 275—Ancient Syriac, 275—Ethiopic, 277.
China, our relations with, 161, 208—internal affairs of, 208—foreign trade with, 343.
Chinese history and antiquity, 31—literature, 58, 110, 139, 177, 301—talismans, 145—extract of tea, 331.
Cholera at Bombay, 151—at Warsaw, 154—in Egypt, 153.
Cigars, manufacture of, at Manilla, 28.
Claridge (Sir J. T.) charge against him by the East-India Company, 73.
Coal, Burdwan, fossils in, 148—varieties of, in India, 149.
Cockfighting at Manilla, 26.
Coleman (Mr.) on the mythology of the Hindus, 315.
College, East-India, 71.
Coptic language, origin of, 5.
Cotton, new varieties of, 153.
CRITICAL NOTICES, 69, 160, 257, 336.

Dacca, population of, 67.
Dalton (Mr.), his account of Borneo, 255.
Dariaee, a Musulman saint, 143.
Death, valley of, in Java, 158.
Deccan prize-money, 262.
Delhi, account of, 213—its court, 214.
Diaks of Borneo, 255.
Dialects of Asia and Europe, 1—Polynesian, 130, 199—Javanese, 217.
Dog, wild, of Western India, 252.
Dramatists, Greek, 93.

East-India Company, charges of, against Sir J. T. Claridge, 73—their relations with China, 161 — Parliamentary papers relating to, 260, 262, 306, 339—finances of, 340.
Egypt, visit to the pasha of, 64—policy of its ancient inhabitants, 104 — cholera morbus in, 155—wisdom and learning of, 194.
Elau, a Papuan child, 132.
Encyclopædia of Ma twan lin, 110, 117, 301.
Erromanga, island of, 119, 132.
Europe, origin of the languages of, 1.

Farid-uddin, a Musulman saint, 144.
Fasts, Musulman, in India, 58, 140, 212.
Females, Musulman, 210.

Festivals, Mohammedan, in India, 53, 140, 211, 216.
Fidgi Islands, language of, 199.
Filiation of languages, 16.
Finances of the East-India Company, 340.
Fossil remains in the Himmalaya, 89, 148—of the Burdwan coal strata, 148.

Gericke (Mr.), notice of his Javanese grammar, 217.
Goga, festival of, 142.
Graphite of Ceylon, 149.
Gray's Elegy, stanza in, 219.
Greek writers, orientalisms of, 93.
Greenfield (the late Mr. Wm.), 131.

Haileybury College, examination at, 71.
Haughton (Mr. G. C.), 244.
Hebrew, origin of the tongue, 2.
Himmalaya, fossil remains in, 89, 148.
Hindu temples and ruins, 290—law of inheritance, 297—mythology, 315—peasantry, 318.
History, Chinese, 31.
Hot-wells near Surat, 146.
Husseyn, martyrdom of, 53, 211.

India, state of the Company's artillery in, 42—peculiarities in the Mohammedanism of, 53, 140—judicial system of, 61—admission of natives of, to offices, 103—bishops in, 137—sandstone of, 148—varieties of coal in, 149—vaccination in, 150—cholera in, 151—disease affecting barley crops in, 152—new varieties of cotton in, 153—periodical publications in, 190—payment of the army of, 192—Mrs. Hassan Ali's observations on the Musulmans of, 209—Rammohun Roy on the revenue system of, 220—extent and population of, 260—plans for the government of, 281—law of inheritance in, 297—territories of allied and protected states in, 306—medical service of, 313—condition of the people of, 318—revenues and charges of, 339.
Inheritance, Hindu law of, 297.
Institutes of Menu, 248, 328.
Islands, new, in the Pacific, 153.

Jacquemont (M.), travels of, 89.
Jaggernat'h, idol establishment at, 65.
Jains of Gujerat and Marwar, 146, 334.
Java, poisonous valley in, 158.
Javanese language, 217.
Joo-ee, a Chinese talisman, 145.
Judicial system of British India, 61.

Kennedy (Col. Vans), on the languages of Asia and Europe, 1.
Khaja Khizr, festival of, 142.
Kite-flying in India, 213.
Klaproth (M.) on Chinese history and antiquity, 31—Dr. Morrison's reply to, 58, 139—on the origin of the different written characters of the ancient world, 265.
Kolsun, or wild dog, of Western India, 252.
Körös (M. de), labours of, 68, 90, 336.
Kutb-uddin, a Musulman saint, 144.

Lackered-ware of Ava, 253.
Languages of Asia and Europe, origin and affinity of, 1—of Polynesia, 130, 199—of Java, 217—of the Amazirgs, 332.
Laws, Hindu, 297.
Learning of Egypt, 194.
Literary Intelligence, 70, 259.
Literature, Chinese, 55, 110, 139—Mahratta, 49—Thibetan, 68, 90, 336—Greek, 93—Javanese, 217—of Alexandria, 235—Sanscrit, 241, 248.
Luçonia, island of, 21.

Madar, festival of, 56.
Mahomet, festival of the cure of, 55—festival of his death, *ib.*
Mahratta New Testament, 49.
Manilla, notes on, 21.
Ma twan lin, Encyclopædia of, 110, 177, 301.
Medical Service, Indian, 313.
Meran-jee, festival of, 55.
Menu, the Institutes of, 248, 328.
Mill (Dr. Wm. H.), 246.
Mohammedanism of India, peculiarities in, 53, 140, 209.
Mohurram, festival of, 53, 211.
Morell (Capt.), discoveries of, 153.
Morrison (Dr.) in reply to M. Klaproth, 58, 139.
Morton (Rev. Mr.) and the oriental translations of the Scriptures, 49.
Moyeen-ud-deen Chishtee, festival of, 57.
Mugs, the Psalms of David amongst, 300.
Musulmans of India, 53, 140—Mrs. Hassan Ali's observations on the, 209.
Mythology of the Hindus, 315.

Naksh i Rustam, inscription at, 334.
Natives, Indian, employment of, 103.
Nautical discoveries, 153.
New Hebrides group, 119, 132.
Newspapers in India, 190.
New Testament in Mahratta, 49.
New year, Musulman festival of, 216.
New Zealand, language of, 199.
Nou-Roze, festival of, 216.

Numerals in the Polynesian languages, 201—Javanese, 218.

Odessa, visit to, 279.
Officers, army, pay of, 192—medical, 313.
Orientalisms of the Greek writers, 93.
ORIENTAL REVIEW:—The Encyclopædia of Ma twan lin, 110, 177, 301.
Origin and affinity of the languages of Asia and Europe, 1.
Oxford, the Sanscrit professorship at, 241.

Pacific, new islands in, 153.
Papuan race, 121—child, 132.
PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS: — Extent and population of British India, 260—Deccan prize-money, 262—Territories of Allied and Protected States in India, 306 —Revenues and Charges of India, 339 —Finances of the East-India Company, 340—Foreign Trade with China, 343.
Penang, Recorder's Court of, 73.
Philippine Islands, visit to, 21.
Phœnix of the Egyptians, 195.
Plans for the government of India, 281.
POETRY:—Fragment of a Romance, 30 —Passages in the Life of Alexander the Great, 47 — Sunday at sea, 85 — To ——. From the French, 92 — Sitti Manni, 176—The Turkish March, 288.
Pogson (Capt.), discoveries of, 300.
Polynesia, dialects of, 130, 199.
Population of Dacca, 67—of British India, 260.
Press of India, 190.
Prichard (Dr.), on the eastern origin of the Celtic nations, 1.
Privy Council, appeal before, 73.
Prize-money, Deccan, 262.
Psalms of David, 300.
Publications, periodical, in India, 190.
Pulowat Islands, account of, 157.

Ramazan, fast of, 140.
Rammohun Roy on the revenue system of India, 220—on the Hindu law of inheritance, 297—on the condition of the people of India, 318.
Recorder's Court of Penang, 73.
Revenue system of India, 220.
Revenues and charges of India, 339.
REVIEW OF BOOKS:—Col. Vans Kennedy's Researches into the Origin and Affinity of the principal Languages of Asia and Europe, 1—Prichard's Eastern Origin of the Celtic Nations, *ib.*—Webster's American Dictionary, with a Dissertation on the Origin, &c. of the Languages of Western Asia and of Europe, *ib.* — Eminent British Military Commanders, 69—Blunt's Sketch of the Reformation in England, *ib.*—Tour in England, Ireland, France, &c. By a German Prince, 69, 337.—The Chamelion, 69.—Mellor's Nicotiana, *ib.*—Treatise on the Manufacture of Porcelain and Glass, 160—Taylor's History of the Civil Wars of Ireland, *ib.*—Narrative of Discovery and Adventure in the Polar Seas and Regions, *ib.* — Hayter's Introduction to Perspective Practical Geometry, Drawing, and Painting, *ib.*—Annual Biography and Obituary, 1832, *ib.*—Mrs. Hassan Ali's Observations on the Mussulmauns of India, 209 — Gericke's Rudiments of the Javanese Language, 217—Menu Sanhitu: the Institutes of Menu, with the Commentary of Kulluka Bhatta, 248, 328.—Quintus Servinton; a Tale, 257—The Georgian Era, *ib.*—Sismondi's History of the Italian Republics, 258—Akerman's Numismatic Manual, *ib.* — Dolby's Shakespearian Dictionary, *ib.*—Nights of the Round Table, *ib.*—Anstey's New Bath Guide, *ib.*—Remarks on the Revised Edition of the Edinburgh Cabinet Library, 259 —Hinton's History and Topography of the United States, *ib.*—Scenery of the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, *ib.* —Rammohun Roy on the Rights of Hindoos over Ancestral Property, 297 —Coleman's Mythology of the Hindus, 315—British Relations with the Chinese Empire in 1832, 336—Moore's Works of Lord Byron, 160, 336—Maw's Memoir of the Early Operations of the Burmese War, 337—History of the Life and Reign of George the Fourth, *ib.*—Gleig's Lives of the most eminent British Commanders, *ib.*—The Cabinet Annual Register for 1831, *ib.* — Cunningham's Lives of the most eminent British Painters, Sculptors, and Architects, 338—My Old Portfolio, *ib.*—Jesse's Gleanings in Natural History, *ib.*—Lyon's Analysis of the Seven Parts of Speech, *ib.*—The Nautical Almanack, *ib.*—Plates illustrative of Hindoo and European Manners in Bengal, *ib.*
Review, Oriental, 110, 177, 301.
Rotuma, island of, 202.
Ruins of Barolli described, 290.
Runjeet Singh, 91.
Russia, views of, in the East, 203, 278.

Saints, Musulman, in India, 53, 140.
Salar Masood Gazi, festival of, 141.
Sandal wood in the New Hebrides, 125.
Sandstone of India, 148.
Sandwich Islands, native expedition from, 125.
Sanscrit, antiquity of the, 16 — Boden professorship of, at Oxford, 241.
Sarwar, a Musulman saint, 143.
Scriptures, the Rev. Mr. Morton and the oriental translations of, 49.

Sea of Aviv, 322.
Sevasamoodram, island and bridges of, 66.
Shab-i-barat, festival of, 140.
Shelluhs, language of the, 322.
SOCIETIES, proceedings of:—Royal Asiatic Society, 64, 145, 252, 331—Asiatic Society of Calcutta, 67, 147, 335—Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta, 150—Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Calcutta, 153—Academy of Sciences of Paris, 153—Academy of Medicine, Paris, 154—Society of Natural History, Mauritius, 335.
Society Islands, language of, 199.
Souls, departed, festival of, 140.
Stag sheep of the Tamoolians, 65.
Surat, hot-wells near, 146.
Syriac language, antiquity of, 4.

Tahiti, language of, 200.
Talismans, Chinese, 145.
Tanna, account of the island of, 119.
Tartary, travels in, 89.
Tassy (M. Garcin de), on the Mohammedanism of India, 53, 140.
Tea, Chinese extract of, 331.
Temples, ancient, of Barolli, 290.
Thibet, literature of, 68, 90, 336.
Tobacco, cultivation of, at Manilla, 28.
Tod (Col.), his account of the temples at Barolli, 290.
Tongataboo, language of, 199.
Tongues of Asia and Europe, affinity of the, 1.
Trade, British, with China, 161, 208—foreign, with China, 343.
Turner (Dr. John), late Bishop of Calcutta, 81.

Vaccination in India, 150.
Valley, poisonous, in Java, 158.
Vocabulary of the Polynesian languages, 130, 199.
Volcano in the island of Bourbon, 335.

Walker (Gen.), memoir of, 204.
Warsaw, cholera at, 154.
Webster (Dr.), on the languages of Western Asia and of Europe, 1.
Wilson (Mr. H. H.), literary career of, 241.
Writing, origin of, 34, 265.

Yeed Fitr and *Yeed Gadeer*, festivals of, 140.

Zakaria, a Musulman saint, 144.

PART II.—ASIATIC AND HOME INTELLIGENCE.

Aborigines of Australasia, 150, 151, 197.
Absentee allowances to officers, 33, 108.
Abyssinia, present state of, 141.
Action, officers wounded in, 36.
Agra, the Taj Mahal at, 13.
Aitchison (Lieut. Col.), services of, 47.
Amarapoora, visit to, 18.
American trade with the East, 118.
Ancestral property, Hindu law relating to, 19—alienation of, 131.
Antseyen tribe, account of, 97.
ARMY (Company's, in India)—Pensions and allowances to officers of, wounded in action, 36—reductions and retrenchments in, 38, 48, 101, 108, 154—absentee allowances to officers of, 38, 108—new uniform for officers of, 38—officers of, holding civil appointments, 38, 153—alterations in the denomination of corps of, 43—meritorious services of officers belonging to, 47, 48, 50, 83, 108, 205—fifth superintending surgeon for the Bombay portion of, 47—command allowances in, 48—compensation for the loss of horses in, *ib.*—salary of judge advocates general of, *ib.*—resignations in, 83—relief of regiments of, 101, 154, 208—officers of, studying the native languages, 103, 157—Burman medal to, 104—chaplains, 105, 159—pensions to widows of officers of, 106—officers of, visiting the hill provinces, 153—fuzils for serjeants and havildars of, *ib.*—gambling in, *ib.*—strength of regiments of, *ib.*—change in the ordnance of, 159—annual practice of the artillery of, 199—present distribution of, 208—courts-martial in, 39, 43, 154, 200, 204—also General Orders issued to: see *Calcutta*, *Madras*, &c.
——— (Kings, serving in India)—Allowances to officers of, 36, 37—relief of regiments of, 101—age and standard of cavalry recruits for, 119—honorary distinctions to corps of, *ib.*—distribution of, 208—promotions and changes in, 118, 164, 224.
Artillery, Bengal, practice of, 199.
Arts, progress of the, in Assam, 84—in New South Wales, 151, 224.
Asiatic Russia, trade of, 100.
Assam, progress of the arts in, 84.
Assembly at Madras, 137.

Astronomers, Australian, 151.
Australasia—see *New South Wales*, *Van Diemen's Land*, &c.
Ava, the king of, 15—visit to, 17—caravan of Chinese Tartars at, *ib.*—Shan traders at, 18—see also *Burmese*.

Bagdad, the plague and inundations at, 94, 140.
Bank of Bengal, 1—forgeries on, 131.
Bareilly Provincial Battalion, 101.
Barker (Capt.), assassination of, 98, 150.
Barnes (Sir Edw.), dinner to, 138.
Battalions, provincial, 38, 101.
Bear, contest with a, 21.
Bell (Dr.), death of 164.
Bentinck (Lord Wm.), tour of, 15, 84, 129, 173, 199.
Berhampore, army reductions at, 38.
Bhurmo Shubha at Calcutta, 13, 177.
Biographical Notices: William Leycester, Esq., 8—Major J. Hawkins, 48, 120—Commodore Sir John Hayes, 81, 161—Brigadier Sir Alexander Macleod, 83—Brigadier Gen. M. Kennedy, 108, 205, 207—Capt. R. M. Stathan, 110—David Scott, Esq., 134.
Bishop of Calcutta (Dr. Turner), death of, 7, 16—debate on the subject of appointing a successor to, 53.
Bissumbhur Dutt, case of, 11.
Boden Professorship at Oxford, 117, 223.
Bombay Intelligence:—The Governor, 21, 184—the press, 21—attempt on Col. Strover, *ib.*—contest with a bear, *ib.*—steam navigation, 22—caves of Carli and Dherm Raj Lena, 88—mission to Runjeet Singh, 89—retrenchments, *ib.*—investigation at Poonah, 90—new uniform for commanders and officers in the Company's naval service, 161—the Goreepudee case, 184—rejection of the post office regulation, *ib.*—lion hunting in Khandeish, *ib.*—prices of European goods, 70, 121, 167, 227—government securities and exchanges, 71, 122, 168, 288—shipping, 50, 109, 207—births, marriages, and deaths, 51, 109, 162, 207.
——— Government Orders:—Services of Lieut. Col. Aitchison, 47—fifth superintending surgeon, *ib.*—conduct of Capt. Watkins, *ib.*—compensation for the loss of horses, 48—command allowance, *ib.*—allowance to officers of the general staff at Poonah, *ib.*—salary of the judge advocate general, *ib.*—services of Major J. Hawkins, *ib.*—station of Kulladghee, 49—Opthalmic Institution, *ib.*—services of Lieut. Fulljames and Capt. Downes, 50—salaries of absent officers, 108—medical store depôt at Surat, *ib.*—services of Brig. Gen. M. Kennedy, 108, 205—services of Commodore Hayes, 161—civil and military appointments, 49, 109, 162, 206—furloughs, 50, 109, 162—Indian Navy promotions, 50.
——— Supreme Court:—action against the tobacco farmer, 137.
Borneo, visit of Mr. Dalton to, 187.
Borradaile (Mr. A.), evidence of, on the China trade, 113.
Bourke (General), 196.
Boy, Hindoo, malformation of a, 14.
Broughton (Edw.), confession of, 98.
Burdwan Provincial Battalion, 101—new school in, 135.
Burmese, honorary medal to the troops lately employed against, 104—rumoured war with, 130, 173—see also *Ava*.
Burnes (Lieut.), mission of, 89.

Cadets, Company's, at Chatham, 164.
Calcutta Intelligence:—The late Bishop of Calcutta, 7, 16—affairs of Rajpootana, 7—the late Mr. Leycester, 8—resident at Lucknow, *ib.*—M. Jacquemont, *ib.*—the Hindu character, 9—Runjeet Singh, 9, 89, 129—Seyud Ahmud, 9—the native press, 10, 132, 175—employment of natives, 10—indigo planters, 10, 130—the magistracy, 11—Sindiah's court, *ib.*—suttees: Roy Kalenath Chowdry, *ib.*—Colonel Fagan, 12—cholera in Nepaul, *ib.*—the East-Indians, *ib.*—communications between the presidencies, *ib.*—nawab of Dacca, *ib.*—the Commander-in-Chief, 12, 129—the Bhurma Shubha, 13, 177—indigo prospects, *ib.*—the Taj Mahal, *ib.*—regulations at Government House, 14, 83—Cutch, 14—lusus naturæ, *ib.*—the Governor General, 15, 84, 129, 173, 199—the king of Ava, 15—Delhi, *ib.*—Oude, 15, 175—Church Missionary Society, 16—Hydrabad currency, 16—religious quarrel at Hydrabad, 17—Ava, 17, 130—English law in India, 18—Dhurma Subha, *ib.*—disputes at Canton, 80, 136—Commodore Sir John Hayes, 81, 161—native female education, 82—slavery in Calcutta, *ib.*—affairs of the army, 83—Brigadier Sir Alex. Macleod, *ib.*—progress of the arts in Assam, 84—Ultra-Gangetic possessions, *ib.*—changes, *ib.*—Native Medical Society, *ib.*—the new loan, 85, 130—fatal duel, 130—rumoured war with the Burmese and Nepaulese, 130, 173—new regiments, 130—upper provinces, *ib.*—state of the indigo districts, *ib.*—alienation of ancestral property, 131—forgeries, *ib.*—underwriting at Calcutta, *ib.*—dacoits in the Kishnagur district, 132—Hindoo free school, *ib.*—Hindoo persecution of Hindoos, *ib.*—Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 134—the late David Scott, Esq., commissioner at Assam, *ib.*—new school in Burdwan, 135—the Neeti Sunkhulun, 136—trigonometri-

cal survey, 174—modern Hindoo sects, *ib.*—the Nizam's government, 17, 175—English law and English language in the Mofussil, 175—grievances of the Mofussil talookdars, 176—Hindoo Theatrical Association, *ib.*—changes and investigations, 177—Hindoo society, 178—effects of the permanent settlement, *ib.*—assault upon an Editor, 180—proceedings of Mofussil Courts, 181—state of parties amongst the natives, *ib.*—fitness of East-Indians for judicial offices, *ib.*—theology and cookery, 182—alleged misconduct of high functionaries, *ib.*—judicial reform, *ib.*—cure for the bite of venomous or rabid animals, 183—prices of European goods, 70, 121, 167, 227—government securities and exchanges, 71, 122, 168, 228—shipping, 41, 103, 158, 202—births, marriages, and deaths, 41, 103, 158, 203.

——— Government Orders:—Allowances to King's officers, 36—pensions and allowances to officers wounded in action, *ib.*—cruelty to natives, 37—conduct of Ensign Hadden, *ib.*—offices of brigadier and brigade-major at Berhampore, 38—garrison engineer and executive officer of Chunar Gurh, *ib.*—Delhi provincial battalion, *ib.*—allowances to engineer officers, *ib.*—new dress for officers, *ib.*—absentee allowances, *ib.*—military officers holding civil appointments, 38, 153—civil medical duties at Delhi, 101—Burdwan, Patna, and Bareilly provincial battalions, *ib.*—fort-adjutant at Monghyr, *ib.*—insane hospital at Monghyr, *ib.*—relief of troops, 101, 154—officers visiting the hill provinces, 153—fuzils for serjeants and havildars, *ib.*—gambling in the army, *ib.*—strength of regiments, *ib.*—military station of Keitah, 154—kotwahls of Sudder bazars, 199—annual practice of the artillery, *ib.*—Egypt prize money, *ib.*—Interview between the Governor-General and Runjeet Singh, *ib.*—courts-martial, 39, 154, 200—civil and military appointments, 39, 102, 156, 201—furloughs, 41, 103, 157, 202.

——— Supreme Court:—The Bank of Bengal *v.* the United Company, 1—Leishman *v.* Lindsay, 6—Mr. and Mrs. Ramsay, 7—the King, on the prosecution of Soojah-oo-deen, *v.* Capt. Thomas Dickenson, 73—blessings of a chancery suit, 18—suspension of business in, 173.

——— Church Missionary Society, 16.

——— Native Medical Society, 84.

——— Ladies' Society for Native Female Education, 82.

——— Society for Propagation of the Gospel, 134.

Canton—see *China*.

Cape of Good Hope Intelligence:—Stagnation of trade, 100—abolition of government offices, 110—births and marriages, *ib.*

Cargoes of India ships, 69, 123, 169, 229.

Carli, caves of, 88.

Cashgar, hostilities at, 33, 97.

Cashmere, visit of M. Jacquemont to, 8.

Caste, loss of, 19.

Catholicism, converts from, 86.

Caves of Carli and Dherm Raj Lena, 88.

Celebes, account of the campong of Mamoodjoo in, 91.

Ceylon Intelligence:—Native prophecy, 22—farewell dinner to Sir Edward Barnes, 138—births, marriages, and deaths, 109.

Champollion (M.), death of, 226.

Chang-ling, charges against, 146.

Chaplains in India, 105, 159.

China Intelligence:—Dispute with the local authorities at Canton, 25, 80, 97, 136, 142, 148—the new code of regulations, 25—remonstrance of the British merchants, 30—stopping of the Company's trade rescinded, 33—the hostilities on the north-western frontier, 33, 97—insurrection in Hainan, 34, 95—attack upon Capt. Lester, 34, 147—death of the emperor's eldest son, 51, 146—death of the Rev. M. L'Amiot, 51—amount of imports and exports in British vessels at Canton, 96—order against foreign females going to Canton, 96—sentence on General Yung-gan, 96—the Antseyen invasion, 97—Chinese treatment of foreigners at Macao, *ib.*—state of the Company's trade, 142—four proclamations of the hoppo in reference to foreign trade, 145—intelligence from Peking, 146—charges against Chang-ling, the hero of Cashgar, 146—Hib-fan, or black foreigners, *ib.*—secret societies, 147—unoccupied lands, *ib.*—storm at Macao, *ib.*—return of the governor to Canton, *ib.*—rates of premium of insurance at Canton, *ib.*—suicide of a hong merchant, 148—right of British subjects to reside at Macao, *ib.*—shipwrecked Coreans, *ib.*—affray on Danes' Island, 148, 194—proclamation against foreigners going to the parade ground, 194—conversation between Governor Le and the Emperor, *ib.*—picture of Macao, *ib.*—free trade, 195—prices of European goods at Canton, 70, 121, 167, 227—exchanges, 71, 122, 168, 228—arrivals of the Company's ships, season 1830-31, 162—births and deaths, 51, 162.

——— minutes of evidence on the Company's trade to, 111, 217—American trade with, 118.

Chinese Tartars at Ava, 17—junks, 185.

Cholera morbus in Nepaul, 12—at Mecca and Medina, 35, 95.
Christianity in India, 86, 134—in Abyssinia, 142.
Chunar Gurh, army reductions at, 38.
Chundoo Lall, 17, 175.
Chung-qua, death of, 148.
Civil Appointments, military officers holding, 38, 153.
Clare (Earl of), tour of, 15, 21, 184.
Claridge (Sir J. T.), removal of, 223.
Clive (Mr. Secretary), death of, 47, 106.
Cochin-China, its trade with Singapore, 22.
College, Scottish, at Sydney, 197.
Command allowance, army, 48.
Committee, East-India, 115, 163.
Converts, native, in India, 86.
Convicts in New South Wales, 98.
Cookery, Hindoo work on, 182.
Cooper (Lieut. Col.), death of, 68.
Coreans, shipwrecked, 148.
Corroborra at Sydney, 197.
Court of Inquiry on Ens. Hadden, 37,
COURTS-MARTIAL on Assist. Surg. Fleming, 39—Cornet Stephenson, 43, 204—Lieut. Humffreys, 44—Lieut. Wilkinson, 154—Lieut. Naylor, 155—Lieut. Williams, *ib.*—Lieut. Woods, 200.
Crawfurd (Mr. John), evidence of, on the China trade, 218.
Crosby (Capt. J. A.), death of, 162.
Cruelty to natives, 37.
Cutch, marauders in, 14.

Dacca, nawaub of, 12.
Dacoits in Bengal, 132.
Dalhousie (Earl), tour of, 12, 129.
Dalton (Mr.), his account of Mamoodjoo in Celebes, 91—his account of the Diaks in Borneo, 187.
Damascus, disturbances at, 95.
Dane's Island, affray on, 148, 194.
Darling (General), 196.
DEBATES at the East-India House—(Dec. 22, 1831)—East-India volunteers and superannuations, 52—half-year's dividend, *ib.*—Mr. David Greenhill's case, 52, 117—Zemindar of Nozeed, 52, 210—appointment of Bishops in India, 53—(March 22, 1832)—Native education, 210—Specie and interest bills, 211—General court days, *ib.*—Expenses of the Directors, 212—India-House Museum, 215.
——— in Parliament on East-India affairs—see *Parliament*.
Delhi, retrenchments at, 15—Provincial Battalion, 38—medical duties at, 101.
Derozio (Mr.), assault upon, 180.
Dherm Raj Lena, caves of, 89.
Dhurma Subha at Calcutta, 19.
Diaks of Borneo, 187.
Dickenson (Capt. T.), trial of, 73.
Dinner to Sir Edward Barnes, 138—to the Directors of the East-India Company, 163, 224.
Directors, East-India, expenses of, 212.
Dixon (Mr. D.), evidence of, on the China trade, 114.
Dividend, Company's, 52—Bank of Bengal, 71.
Dress of army officers, 38—of officers of the Company's naval service, 161.
Duel, fatal, 130.
Duls, or clans, Hindoo, 12.

East-India Company, the Bank of Bengal and, 1—affairs of, at Canton, 25, 33, 80, 97, 136, 142, 148, 194—Parliamentary evidence on the affairs of, 111, 115, 163, 217—interest on their stock, 117, 211—dinner to the Directors of, 163—expenses of the Directors of, 212. present to His Majesty from, 224.
East-India House, goods declared for sale at, 69, 123, 169, 229—sales at, 72, 126, 172, 232—museum at, 215—see also *Debates*.
East-Indian, assault upon the editor of the, 180.
East-Indians, second petition of, to Parliament, 12—fitness of, for judicial offices, 181.
Eclipses, Australian calculators of, 151.
Education, native, in India, 16, 82, 132, 135, 210—at Malacca, 90—in New South Wales, 150.
Egypt prize money, 199.
Ele, Chinese forces at, 33.
Elephant, sagacity and ferocity of an, 20.
Emigration from Pitcairn's Island, 98.
Engineers, allowances to officers of, 38.
Enquirer, persecution of the editor of, 132.
European goods, prices of, in the East, 70, 121, 167, 227.
Examination of Indian officers, 103, 157.
Exchanges, Indian, 71, 122, 168, 228.

Fagan (Colonel), 12.
Fair at Nishney Novogorod, 100.
Females, foreign, in China, 28, 96—education of, in India, 82—in slavery at Calcutta, 83.
Finances of New South Wales, 35.
Fleming (As. Surg.), court-martial on, 39.
Forgeries at Calcutta, 131.
Fort-adjutant at Monghyr, 101.
Fossil bones in New South Wales, 197.
Funds, Prize, 43.
Fuzils for serjeants and havildars, 153.

Gambling in the Indian army, 153.
GENERAL ORDERS issued to the Indian army—see *Calcutta*, *Madras*, &c.
Gobat (Rev. Mr.), 141.
Goldsmith (Dr.), parody on, 35.
Goods, European, prices of, in the East, 70, 121, 167, 227—declared for sale at the East-India House, 69, 123, 169, 229.
Goreepudee case, the, 184.
Government House, Calcutta, regulations at, 14, 83.
Greenhill (Mr. David), case of, 52, 117.
Groves (Rev. Mr.), journal of, 141.

Hadden (Ens.), conduct of, 37.
Hainan, insurrection in, 34, 95.
Hawkins (Major J.), services of, 48, 120.
Hayes (Commodore Sir John), 81, 161.
Heber (Bishop), monument to, 87.
Hebrew Scholarships at Oxford, 224.
Hih-fan, or black foreigners, China, 146.
Hill-provinces, officers visiting, 153.
Hindu character, 9—press, 10, 14, 132—quarrels respecting suttees, 11—duls, or clans, 12—societies, 13, 19—law of ancestral property, 19, 131—education, 16, 82, 132, 135, 210—Medical Society, 84—Free School, 132—Hindu persecution of Hindus, *ib.*—schism in religion, 133—modern sects, 174—Theatrical Association, 170—society, 178—parties, 181—theology and cookery, 182.—see also *Natives* (*Indian*).
Holman (Lieut.), 98.
HOME INTELLIGENCE:—Debates at the East-India House, 52, 117, 210—Evidence before the Select Committee on East-India affairs, 111, 115, 163, 217—Debates in Parliament, 115, 223—Mr. D. Greenhill's case, 52, 117—new chief justice of Bengal, 117, 164—interest on East-India stock, 117—Indian Navy, *ib.*—Colonel Boden and Mrs. Kennicott, *ib.*—American trade with the East, 118—importation of rupees, *ib.*—American trade with China, *ib.*—Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, *ib.*—dinner at the Mansion House, 163—Select Committee of the Commons on East-India Affairs, *ib.*—Dr. Bell, 164—the King's levee, *ib.*—abolition of human sacrifices in India, 223—Boden Sanscrit Professorship, *ib.*—Hebrew scholarships, *ib.*—Receipts of Societies, 224—Free trade with India, *ib.*—presents to his Majesty, *ib.*—East-India dinner, *ib.*—promotions and changes in his Majesty's forces serving in the East, 118, 164, 224—army general orders, 119—India shipping and passengers, 67, 119, 165, 224—births, marriages, and deaths, 68, 120, 166, 226—goods declared for sale at the East-India House, and cargoes of East-India Company's ships, 69, 123, 169, 229—free traders' and Company's ships announced for India, 69, 123, 169, 229—London prices-current of East-India produce, 125, 171, 231—prices of shares, 125, 171, 231—London markets and daily prices of stocks, 72, 126, 172, 232.
Hong merchant, suicide of a, 148.
Horne (Mr.), assassination of, 198.
Horses, army compensation for the loss of, 48—present of, to Runjeet Singh, 89.
Hospital, insane, at Monghyr, 101.
Humffreys (Lieut.), court-martial on, 44.
Hydrabad, the currency at, 16—religious quarrel at, 17—affairs at, 175.
Hydrophobia, cure of, 183.

INDIA (British)—native press of, 10, 14, 132, 175—employment of natives of, 10—state of the indigo districts, 10, 13, 130—the late suttee rite in, 11—reductions and retrenchments in, 15, 38, 48, 89, 101, 108, 154—education in, 16, 82, 132, 135, 210—English law in, 18, 175, 181—disturbances in, 19—cruelty to natives of, 37—appointment of Bishops in, 53—loans in, 85, 130—native Catholics in, 86—mission to Runjeet Singh, 89—relief of troops in, 101, 154—negociations with Runjeet Singh, 129, 173—dacoits in, 132—trigonometrical survey of, 174—changes and investigations in, 177—effects of the permanent settlement in, 178—alleged misconduct of high functionaries in, 182—judicial reform in, *ib.*—present distribution of the army of, 208—abolition of human sacrifices in, 223—free trade with, 224—see also *Calcutta*, &c.
——— (not British)—Affairs of Rajpootana, 7—plunderers in the Shekhawuttee country, *ib.*—operations of Runjeet Singh, 9, 89, 129—death of Seyud Ahmud, 9—Sindia's court, 11—affairs in Oude, 15, 175—disturbed condition of the Nizam's dominions, 17, 175—disturbances in Mysore, 19.
——— (Netherlands)—Unsettled state of Java, 23—disturbances on the west coast of Sumatra, 24—native attack upon Natal, *ib.*—markets at Java, 198.
——— (Spanish)—Trade at Manilla, 152—expulsion of Chinese residents, *ib.*
Indian Navy, 50, 117.
Indigo planters in the Mofussil, 10—crops in Bengal, 13—Company's sale of, 126—state of the districts, 130.
Insurance at Canton, 147.
Inundation at Bagdad, 94, 141.

Jacquemont (M.), researches of, 8.
Java—see *India* (*Netherlands*).
Judda, dreadful mortality at, 35, 95.
Judge Advocate General at Bombay, 48.

Judicial Reform in India, 182.
Junks, Cochin-Chinese, 22—Siamese, 23—Chinese, 185.
Juries in New South Wales, 150.

Keitah, army reductions at, 154.
Kennedy (Brig. Gen. M.), services of, 108, 205, 207.
Kennicott (Mrs.), 117.
Khiva, threatened invasion of, 24, 140.
Khorasan, invasion of, 24, 140.
King George's Sound, settlement at, 97—murder of the commandant at, 98, 150.
Kishnagur district, dacoits in, 132.
Kotwahls of Sudder bazars, 199.
Kulladghee, garrison station of, 49.

Lands, crown, in New South Wales, 140.
Law, English, in India, 18, 175, 181—Hindoo, respecting loss of caste, 19—relating to ancestral property, 131—see also *Calcutta* Supreme Court, *Madras*, &c.
L'Amiot (Rev. M.), death of, 51.
Leslie (Mr. John), 42.
Lester (Capt.), attack upon, 34, 147.
Levees, the King's, presentations at, 164.
Leycester (Mr. Wm.), death of, 8.
Lindsay (Capt.), action against, 6.
Lion-hunting in Khandeish, 184.
Lloyd (Mr. T. G.), evidence of, on the China trade, 111, 217.
Loans, Calcutta, 85, 130.
Lockett (Col.), tour of, 7.
London prices-current, 125, 171, 231—markets, 72, 126, 172, 232.
Lucknow, the resident at, 8—retrenchments at, 15.
Luxus naturæ at Calcutta, 14.

Macao, picture of, 194—see also *China*.
McDonald (Mr. Alex.), evidence of, on the China trade, 114.
Macleod (Brig. Sir Alex.), death of, 83.
M'Naghten (Capt.), 180.
Madagascar, the French at, 35—condition of, 35, 95.
MADRAS INTELLIGENCE:—The troubles in Mysore, 19—sagacity and ferocity of an elephant, 20—converts from Catholicism, 86—Bishop Heber's monument, 87—politics of the presidency, *ib.*—the rajah of Punganoor, 88—Sir G. W. Ricketts, 137—portrait of Sir Thomas Munro, *ib.*—Assembly, *ib.*—prices of European goods, 70, 121, 167—government securities, 71, 122, 168—shipping, 46, 107, 160—births, marriages, and deaths, 46, 108, 160.
——— Government Orders:—Corps of Sappers and Miners, 43—prize funds, *ib.*—Corps of Pioneers, *ib.*—Burman medals, 104—absence of chaplains from their stations, 105, 159—pensions to widows, 106—Mr. Secretary Clive, *ib.*—march of corps and detachments, 159—ordnance, *ib.*—courts-martial, 43, 204—civil, ecclesiastical, and military appointments, 45, 106, 160—furloughs, 46, 107, 160.
Magistrate, extraordinary conduct of a, 11.
Mahratta prophecy, 22.
MALACCA INTELLIGENCE:—Hostilities with Naning, 90, 138, 191—Free School for children of settlers of different nations, 90—births and deaths, 51, 110.
Mamoodjoo, a campong in Celebes, 91.
Manilla, death at, 51—see also *India* (*Spanish*).
Markets in India, 71, 122, 168, 228—in London, 72, 126, 172, 232—in Java, 198.
Mauritius, the deputation from, to England, 99, 152—punishment of slaves in, 152—state of the island, 190.
Mecca, dreadful mortality at, 35, 95.
Medals, Burman, 104.
Medical Society, native, at Calcutta, 84.
Medina, mortality at, 35, 95.
Melvill (Mr.), evidence of, on the China trade, 218.
MINUTES of EVIDENCE on East-India Affairs:—Examination of T. G. Lloyd, Esq., 111, 217—of Abraham Borradaile, Esq., 113—of Messrs. Alex. McDonald and D. Dixon, 114—John Crawfurd, Esq., 218—J. C. Melvill, Esq., *ib.*—names of the Select Committee, 163.
Mission to Runjeet Singh, 89—from the Mauritius to England, 99, 152.
Missionaries in India, 86, 134—at Bagdad, 141—in Abyssinia, 141.
Mocha, mortality at, 35, 95.
Mofussil, English law and English language in, 175—grivances of the talookdars of, 176—dispensation of justice in, 181.
Monghyr, fort adjutant at, 101—insane hospital at, *ib.*
Moulmein, state of affairs at, 84.
Munro (Sir Thos.), portrait of, 137.
Murder of Capt. Barker, 98, 150—of a soldier at St. Helena, 100—of Mr. W. Payne, 163—of Mr. Horne, 198.
Muse, Tasmanian, 35.
Museum, East-India Company's, 215.
Mysore, the disturbances in, 19.

Naning, hostilities with, 90, 138, 191.
Natives of India, employment of, 10—education of, 16, 82, 132, 135, 210—prophecy, 22—cruelty to, 37—medical society, 84—converts from Catholicism, 86—parties, 181—see also *Hindus*.

Native languages, study of, 103, 157.
Navigation, steam, 22.
Navy, Indian, promotions in, 50—rumoured changes in, 117—new uniform for officers of, 161.
Naylor (Lieut.), court-martial on, 155.
Neeti Sunkhulun, or Sanskrit Slokas, 136.
NEW SOUTH WALES INTELLIGENCE:—Finances of the colony, 35—abandonment of King George's Sound, 97—murder of Capt. Barker, 98, 150—New Zealand flax, 98, 152—Marine Insurance Company, 97—Pitcairn's Island, *ib.*—Hardy Vaux, *ib.*—improvements, 98—storm and inundation, *ib.*—Lieut. Holman, *ib.*—bushrangers, *ib.*—journey of discovery, *ib.*—trade with the Cape, *ib.*—quit-rents, 149, 196—public schools, 150—juries, *ib.*—occupation of New Zealand, 150, 198—state of astronomical science, 151—snow, *ib.*—small-pox amongst the aborigines, 151, 197—the arts, 151—Tasmanian wine, *ib.*—trade of Sydney, *ib.*—curious claim, *ib.*—trade of the colony, 195—change of governors, 196—Departure of Gen. Darling, *ib.*—discoveries in the interior, *ib.*—convicts, 197—fossil bones, *ib.*—native dogs, *ib.*—Scottish college, *ib.*—punishment for libel, *ib.*—corraboro, *ib.*—appointments, 162—births, marriages, and deaths, 162.
New Zealand, flax in, 98—occupation of, 150—state of affairs in, 152—the French at, 198.
Niskney Novogorod, fair at, 100.
Nizam's dominions, affairs in, 16, 17, 175.
Noxeed, zemindar of, 52, 210.

Officers, Indian, allowances to, 36, 38, 48, 108—wounded in action, 36, 37—cruelty to natives by, 37—dress of, 38, 161—military, holding civil appointments, 38, 153—courts-martial on, 39, 43, 154, 200, 204—meritorious services of, 47, 48, 50, 81, 83, 108, 161, 205—studying the native languages, 103, 157—visiting the hill-provinces, 153—see also *General Orders*.
Ophthalmic Institution at Bombay, 49.
Ordnance, Madras, change in the, 159.
Oude, affairs in, 15, 175.
Oxford, Sanscrit professorship at, 117, 223—Hebrew Scholarships at, 224.

PARLIAMENT, Debates in:—The British factory at Canton, 115, 223—East-India Committee, 115, 163.
———, evidence before, on East-India affairs, 111, 217.
Passengers of India ships, 67, 119, 165, 225.
Patna Provincial Battalion, 101.
PENANG INTELLIGENCE:—Threatened attack upon the settlement, 187—birth at, 109.
Pensions to officers wounded in action, 36—to widows of officers, 106.
Persia, feuds and dissentions in, 24, 193—invasion of Khorassan by the Usbecks, 24—Russian negociations with, 24, 94, 140—plague in, 193.
Pioneers, Madras corps of, 43.
Piracy in China, 34, 147—in the Indian Archipelago, 90, 186.
Pitcairn's Island, emigration from, 98.
Plague at Bagdad, 94, 140.
Poetry, Tasmanian, 35.
Population of Van Diemen's Land, 197.
Poonah, allowance to officers at, 48—investigation at, 90.
Portuguese, conduct of the, at Macao, 148.
Post-office at Bombay, 184.
Press, native, of India, 10, 14, 132, 175—at Bombay, 21—in Van Diemen's Land, 35—assault upon an editor of the, 180.
Prices-Current, East-India, 70, 121, 167, 227—London, 125, 171, 231.
Privy Council:—Removal of Sir J. T. Claridge, 223.
Prize-Funds, Madras, 43.
Prize-money, Egypt, 199.
Prophecy, Mahratta, 22.
Provincial Battalions, 38, 101.
Punganoor, rajah of, 88.
Punjab, state of affairs in, 9, 89, 129.

Quedah, Malays of, 187.
Quit-rents in New South Wales, 149, 196.

Rajpootana, affairs of, 7.
Rammohun Roy, 13, 174.
Ramsay (Mr. and Mrs.), 7.
Recruits for India, 119.
Red Sea, dreadful mortality on the shores of, 35, 95.
Reductions in Bengal, 15—army, 36, 46, 83, 101, 108, 154—at Bombay, 89.
Regiments, new, in Bengal, 130—strength of, 153.
Relief of troops in Bengal, 101, 154.
Ricketts (Sir Geo. W.), death of, 108, 137.
Roads in India, 12.
Robberies in the Kishnagur district, 132.
Ray Kalemath Chowdry, case of, 11.
Runjeet Singh, operations of, 9—presents to, from the King of England, 89—negociations with, 129.
Rupees, importation of, 118.
Russell (Chief Justice), 117, 164.
Russia, claims of, on Persia, 24, 94—preparations of, for an attack on Khiva,

24—designs of, on India, 94, 140—trade in the Asiatic provinces of, 100.

ST. HELENA INTELLIGENCE:—Murder of a soldier by his comrade, 100—military appointments and promotions, 207—deaths, 110.

Salt, efficacy of, 153.

Sanscrit Professorship at Oxford, 117, 223.

Sappers and Miners, Madras corps of, 43.

Schism amongst the Hindoos, 133.

Schools, native, in India, 16, 82, 132, 135—free, at Malacca, 90—public, in New South Wales, 150.

Scott (Mr. David), 134.

Sects, modern Hindoo, 174.

Securities, Indian, 71, 122, 168, 228.

Seyud Ahmud, defeat and death of, 9.

Shakhawuttee country, plunderers in, 7.

Shans, a people of Laos, 18.

Shares, prices of, 125, 171, 231.

SHIPPING, Notices of:—Disturbances on board the *Tam O'Shanter*, 6—loss of native vessels at Macao, 147—rates of premium of insurance at Canton, 147—accident to the *Sir David Scott*, 165—loss of the *America* and *Prince of Orange*, 166.—loss of the *Hudson*, *Java*, *Kains*, and *Ionia*, 226.

——— arrivals and departures—Calcutta, 41, 103, 158, 202—Madras, 46, 107, 160—Bombay, 50, 109, 207—China, 162—home, 67, 119, 165, 224.

——— passengers by, 67, 119, 165, 225—cargoes of, 69, 123, 169, 229—free traders to India, 69, 123, 169, 229—Company's, to India, 124, 170, 230.

Siam, trade of, with Singapore, 23—capabilities of the country, *ib.*

Sikhs at Hydrabad, 17.

Silk, Company's sale of, 172.

Sindia, court of, 11.

SINGAPORE INTELLIGENCE:—Trade with Cochin-China, 22—trade with Siam, 23—war-boats, 90—Chinese junks, 185—tiger, 186—piracy, *ib.*—prices of European goods, and rates of exchange, 71, 122, 168—births and deaths, 110.

Slavery in Calcutta, 83—rescue of Taliens from, 84—punishment of slaves in the Mauritius, 152.

SOCIETIES, proceedings of:—Bhurmo Shubha, at Calcutta, 13, 177—Calcutta Church Missionary Society, 16—Dhurma Subha, at Calcutta, 18—Ladies' Society for Native Female Education in Bengal, 82—Native Medical Society at Calcutta, 84—Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 118—Calcutta Society for Propagation of the Gospel, 134.—Coventry Society for the Abolition of Human Sacrifices in India, 223.

Societies, secret, in China, 147.

Spices, government sale of, 126.

Sporting in India, 21.

Stathan (Capt. R. M.), 110.

Steam-navigation, Indian, 22.

Stephenson (Cornet), court-martial on, 43, 204.

Stocks, daily prices of, 72, 126, 172, 232—East-India, 117.

Storm at Macao, 147.

Strover (Col.), attempt on, 21.

Sumatra, disturbances in, 24.

Surat, medical store depôt at, 108.

Surgeons, superintending, 47.

Suttees, native differences respecting, at Calcutta, 11.

Swan River, state of the settlement at, 35, 151, 198—death at, 51.

Syria, disturbances in, 95.

Tartary (Western), hostilities in, 33, 97.

Taj Mahal at Agra, 13.

Tanjore, native converts at, 86.

Taliens, rescue of, from slavery, 84.

Talookdars in India, 176, 178.

Tax, new, in Van Diemen's Land, 151.

Tea, Company's sale of, 72, 232—evidence on the Company's trade in, 111.

Theatrical Association, Hindoo, 176.

Tigers at Singapore, 186.

Trade between Singapore and Cochin-China, 22—between Singapore and Siam, 23—disputes in the way of, at Canton, 25, 33, 80, 97, 136, 142, 148—Chinese new code of regulations for, 25—in Europe goods in India, 71, 122, 168—British, at Canton, 96—stagnation of, at the Cape, 100—in Asiatic Russia, *ib.*—evidence on the Company's, 111, 217—American, with the East, 118—of New South Wales, 151, 195—at Manilla, 152—between Singapore and China, 185—free, to China, 195—free, with India, 224.

Trigonometrical Survey of India, 174.

Troops, relief of, 101, 154—present distribution of, in India,

Turner (Bishop), 7, 16, 53.

Underwriting at Calcutta, 131.

Uniform, new, for officers of the Indian army, 38—new, for officers of the Company's naval service, 161.

Uzbecks, invasion of Khorassan by, 24.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND INTELLIGENCE:—The press, 35—Tasmanian poetry, 35—confession of Edward Broughton, 98—manufacture of wine, 151—the aborigines, 151, 198—tax upon assigned

servants, 151—new puisne judge, 163—population of the settlement, 197—publicity of the proceedings of the Council, 198—assassination of Mr. Horne, *ib.*

Vaux (Hardy), adventures of, 93.

War-boats at Singapore, 90.
Watkins (Capt.), dismissal of, 48.
Whampoa, affray at, 148, 194.
Wilkinson (Lieut.), court-martial on, 154.
Williams (Lieut.), court-martial on, 155.
Widows, burning of, 11, 63—army pensions to, 106.
Wine, Tasmanian, 151.
Woods (Lieut.), court-martial on, 200.
Wordsworth (Dr.), 58.
Wounds, officers receiving, 36.

Yarkand, rebellion at, 33.
Yung-gan (General), sentence on, 96.

ERRATA.

Part I.—Page 25, line 22, for 3,000 to 4,000, read 300 to 400.
47, line 33, for *Alas!* read *Alale!*
Part II.—Page 100, col. 1, line 11 from bottom, for *pirates* read *privates*.

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